

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS extends the compliments and good wishes of the season to its many readers, and is disposed to congratulate them upon the privilege they enjoy of living at so remarkably interesting a time as the beginning of the year 1893. To those who, like the ancient philosopher, hold nothing as alien to them that affects mankind, life is so thronged with matters of moment and so stimulating withal, that the pleasure of being a spectator of the world's magnificent drama is greater than at any former period. For the horizon has become amazingly extended, and we observe familiarly nowadays the doings of regions that twenty years ago were about as dimly known as Mars. Russia's terrible famine and her harsh expulsion of the Jews have come home to us closely; for we have ministered directly to the famine-stricken, and we have given hospitality to scores of thousands of those very refugee Hebrews. The cholera has come near enough to our own doors to revive our interest in Asiatic geography and to show us how, in spite of oceans and tariffs and all sorts of natural and artificial barriers, we are never safe from the ills that afflict any portion of our common humanity, and are part and parcel of a world whose interests are inextricably bound together. The fall of silver and the low prices of wheat and cotton have made our people discover that India bears appreciable relations to the economic welfare of every family in the Mississippi valley. A variety of circumstances have conspired to fix our attention upon the Spanish-American Republics south of us, and to give us such a sympathetic and intelligent interest in their affairs as we never possessed before. The great Northern half of our own continent affords a series of problems that appeal urgently to every instructed and discerning mind. The partition of Africa and the rapid strides that the European powers are making in the opening up of the Dark Continent present topics that are anything but dull. The social and political ferment of France, Germany, Italy and Austria, the ever-shifting phases of the Eastern Question, the Home-Rule struggle in the United Kingdom, the progress of a new Anglo-Saxon civilization in Australasia—all these movements are now in the full view of the whole world. This familiar command of affairs in all parts of the planet

is a distinctly new acquisition, and one that adds very much to the charm and worth of life.

Modern "News" and Its Tri-umphs.—The crowning triumph of our day is, simply, the day's news. "News" is not merely the passive and inactive reflection of the world's doings, but is in itself the most powerful creative agency the world has ever seen. News begets a myriad of activities. Of all the kinds of magic that the tellers of fairy tales ever invented, none was half so wonderful or potent as this modern magic that we term "news." It is federating the world; it is annihilating the false in religion and science, as well as in government and law; it is working out human freedom, creating an enlightened public opinion of world-wide authority, and promoting a common happiness, prosperity and elevation that had never before been conceived of as possible. It is in this magic sphere of the world's news in the highest sense of that term that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS endeavors to live, move and have its being, and thus in its measure to serve our day and generation. Each of its numbers endeavors to convey the essence and meaning of the world's best thinking and doing. The twelve issues for 1892, when one turns the leaves to recall the vanished year, do certainly seem to reconstruct for us that eventful twelve-month with a vividness and an actuality almost startling. And this may be claimed without a thought of boastfulness or self-praise, for the magazine has merely been as faithful as it could to the opportunity that each month in turn presented. It has lived in the very heart of the real news of the time, and that is the only secret of such success as it has achieved.

New Lines of Communication.—This disquisition about news in the higher sense suggests a word or two upon the growth of the tangible facilities for procuring and disseminating news, in the ordinary use of the word. The closing months of 1892 discovered several plans for extending the network of electric wires that already encompasses the more modern parts of the world. Thus active measures have been taken for a Pacific cable to unite our own coast with Japan, China, India and Australia by way of the Sandwich Islands, Samoa and other South

Sea groups. Commerce and civilization will be materially served by this much-needed line of telegraphic communication. A cable from Brazil to the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa and thence to Southern Europe, is also announced as an early probability. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has just visited London from the scene of his large activities in South Africa, and he has proposed to the British Government to build at his own expense a telegraph line from Cape Town to Uganda, with the distinct intention that it shall, in the future, be extended to Khartoum and down the Nile Valley to Cairo and Alexandria, there to connect with the trans-Mediterranean lines to all parts of Europe. A telegraph line lengthwise of Africa, eventually to be followed by a railroad, appeals so boldly to the imagination that it makes the great trans-Siberian railway, now under active construction by Russia, seem a tame affair.

From Cape Horn to Capetown by Rail. It adds something to the zest of life—if one has a healthy, active fancy—to reflect that there are people now living who may travel by continuous rail from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The plan of a "pan-American" railway to connect the South American systems, through Central America, with the systems of Mexico and the United States, is already well advanced. There are to be roads from the Canadian Pacific away up to the Peace River and Mackenzie Valleys; and it is not very hard to believe that these may ultimately be extended across the Rockies to the Ukon Valley in Alaska, and continued finally to the narrow and shallow Behring Straits, across which a connection would be made with the Siberian road. Continuous rail travel from Siberia to Constantinople will soon have become an accomplished fact, and the link from Constantinople to Egypt may be expected quite confidently. At the present rate of developments in Africa, the construction of a road from Egypt to the Cape ought to be realized within twenty-five years. The Channel tunnel will, of course, have been built, and electricity or some still more powerful motive force will have superseded steam; so that the Californians and Puget Sound denizens would naturally go to London by fast Alaskan and Siberian express. If they chose they might return by steamship, making the passage in two or three days from the West Coast of Ireland to Labrador or Halifax. In view of all that has been done in the past twenty-five years, such further development of traveling facilities is easily within the realm of sober prediction.

Will "Telepathy" Become a Working Force? The long-distance telephone is now a successful fact from New York to Chicago—a distance of nearly one thousand miles; and it is no longer particularly rash to predict the trans-oceanic telephone that will facilitate communication between the New York and London editorial offices of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. As for the almost unlimited extension of telegraph lines, on land and under water, and of railroads in regions not yet invaded by the locomotive, the most timid imagination can contemplate it all without a shock.

But who knows what great discoveries in the realm of psychic force our men of science may shortly make, by which "telepathy" may be reduced to calculable uses, and mind communicate with mind regardless of distance, without paying tolls to the "Western Union" or the cable companies? In Mr. Stead's remarkable Christmas novel, "From the Old World to the New," a very sensational chapter is devoted to the rescue of a castaway on an iceberg by the steamship *Majestic*, through the clairvoyant and telepathic gifts of two passengers, one of whom foresees the castaway in a vision, while the other communicates regularly with the freezing man by a system of telepathic messages, while a third passenger is hypnotized, and in that state is able to predict accurately the course of the ship for a day or two ahead and to describe the icebergs which will be duly encountered. To most of us there may seem nothing prophetic in all this, but only nonsense and rubbish. Yet we must acknowledge that there are wise and learned people nowadays who think otherwise, and whose researches and experiments lead them to believe that strange new modes of exercising power and conveying intelligence are shortly to be discovered. Those to whom these ideas seem "unsettling" and dangerous may contentedly let them alone. As yet they have made good little or no claim upon the general attention. But on the other hand the psychical is just as legitimate a field of research as the electrical. And no actual discoveries of truth can ever possibly do us any harm. It is not every man's business to be an experimenter or explorer in difficult or new fields of knowledge. Few of us are qualified for that kind of work. For most of us it is enough to keep an open and a candid mind, to reverence all truth, and to seek to live in accordance with truth. But it is a very poor business to quarrel or meddle with those who are trying to find out new things, or to test the precise merit of old and accepted things.

The Pending Theological Disputes. This dictum may, if the reader please, be deemed to have some reference to certain pending theological controversies. Professor Briggs, of New York, and Professor Smith, of Cincinnati, declare that they accept the Bible as an inspired religious record and guide. They are eminent scholars,



PROF. SMITH, OF CINCINNATI.

and have thought it useful to find out everything possible about the Bible and the times and methods of its composition. Their announced discoveries and conclusions have led to trials for heresy, and Dr. Smith has now been convicted and deposed from the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. Dr. Briggs' trial is in progress as this is written. To an outsider, at least, it must seem clear that it is very dangerous for a Presbyterian minister to assume that it is his right to try to find out all he can about the Bible. Doubtless the opponents of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith are perfectly honest and sincere in their belief that it is improper to subject the Bible to the same sort of critical study that is bestowed upon Homer or other ancient writings. Yet, after all, what possible criterion can any man fall back upon except the conscientious use of his own reason? How else shall one decide that the Bible is better than the Koran, or that the accepted canonical books are better than the apocryphal books, or that the New Testament gospel is better than the Levitical law? And if one may apply himself to learn something about the Bible, why may he not apply himself to learn all that he possibly can? Moreover, how can those who have not studied the Bible thus profoundly dare to sit in intellectual judgment upon the men of scholarship? The work of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith would seem to have had no



PROFESSOR BRIGGS ON TRIAL.



DR. BIRCH, OF THE PROSECUTION.

very immediate bearing upon man who tries to order his teachings of the Scriptures. Theories of inspiration are extremely difficult to formulate intelligibly, and every minister has his own. Differences lie

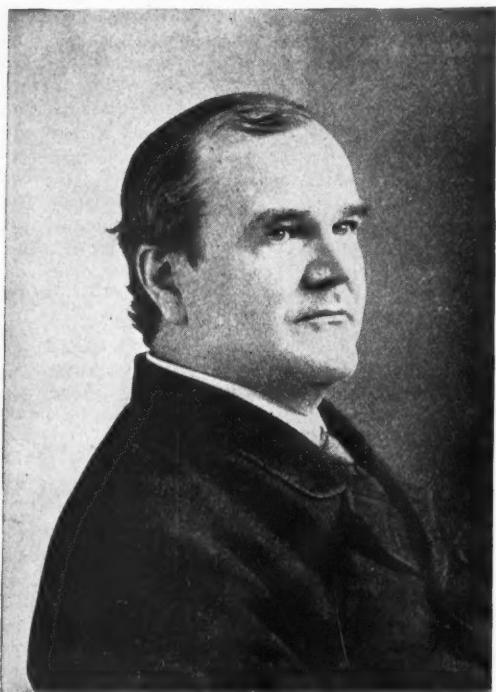
chiefly in the meaning men place upon certain words. If these verbal misunderstandings could be swept away, it is probable that no serious disagreement would remain between the two heretical professors of theology and their orthodox accusers. The controversy is not edifying, and it seems a great pity that the prosecutors allowed their consciences to be so troubled over the offenses of brethren whose own consciences were in a highly clear and healthy state. The heresy-seeking instinct is one that every man should always try his best to choke down, whether in theology, in medicine, in political economy or in any department of science or art.

*Archbishop Satolli's
Mission of
Conciliation.*

American Catholicism has been deeply aroused in these recent weeks by the presence and mission of Archbishop Satolli, who has come from the Vatican as a papal legate, and who is intrusted with the extraordinary duty of hearing and settling without further appeal all controversies between priests and their Bishops. The appeal to Rome, from this distance, is a tedious and difficult measure; and it is greatly in the interest of a prompt harmonizing of various long-standing disputes that Archbishop Satolli has been commissioned to settle everything on the ground. The most interesting reconciliation that has been announced as a result of his coming is that between Dr. McGlynn, the famous supporter of Henry George, and his immediate superior—Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. McGlynn's restoration to clerical rank and pastoral labors will



ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI.



REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

have given wide satisfaction. But Archbishop Satolli's most important errand has been to settle the heated controversies raging about the school question. He has communicated to the Catholic Archbishops an eminently wise and reasonable pronunciamento. It distinctly acknowledges the educational function of the State, and approves the American public schools. In practical effect, this letter makes it permissible for Catholic parents to act upon their own judgment in selecting schools for their children. It merely insists that the parents and priests should see that Catholic children have regular religious instruction outside of school hours, if they attend public schools. The "Fairbault plan" is fully sanctioned as an alternative. In cases where parochial schools of as good quality as the public schools can be afforded, and where local circumstances make it appear that the public schools are anti-Catholic in their influence and teaching, the separate system is advised. The more narrow and bigoted elements in the Church have criticised the Satolli statement very bitterly, and have tried to make it believed that he was speaking his own personal views and not representing the Vatican authoritatively. But this objection is not valid. The Archbishop has, in fact, spoken with full authority. It is a great victory for Archbishop Ireland and the patriotic American wing of the Church. Pope Leo and his advisers have evidently mastered the real situation in the United States. The Holy See has intervened in favor of American Catholic parents, who can no

longer be restrained from sending their children to the public schools by priestly threats of excommunication or refusal of the sacraments. The Catholic church will be stronger by far when, in the spirit of Archbishop Satolli's statesmanlike address, it accepts the institutions of this country.

Some Deferred Solutions. The year 1892 witnessed the defeat of the Republican party on the tariff issue; but the year 1893 is not likely to see the results. So slow are our political processes that no general tariff legislation can be expected until 1894. In like manner 1892 witnessed the overthrow of the Tories in Great Britain and the accession of Mr. Gladstone on a Home Rule platform. Yet, although British political processes are comparatively rapid in their movement, there is only a meager prospect that 1893 will see the enactment of a Home Rule measure. The old year witnessed a great cholera epidemic in Asia and Europe, and a successful attempt to repel the invader from our own country. But we are told by the physicians and experts that the coming season is almost sure to bring another struggle with the dreaded monster, so that Europe, at least, does not expect immunity until 1894. Thus in many other directions great forces have been set in motion or important determinations reached during the past year that cannot expend themselves or bring their fruition before 1894.

Science and the Cholera in 1893. If only the cholera can be kept fairly in check during this World's Fair year, 1893, it will be a great victory for

science and statesmanship. Science is concerning itself with effective methods of isolating the disease, with quarantine details, with public and private sanitation, and—not least—with experimental inoculation as a preventive. The world may now reasonably hope that in M. Pasteur's famous laboratory at Paris, a "virus" or "lymph" has been discovered that will make inoculation against cholera as successful as vaccination for smallpox or the corresponding treatment—discovered by M. Pasteur—for hydrophobia. It is pleasant to note that M. Pasteur has just completed his seventieth year, full of honors and congratulations. It may be added that word comes from Berlin that Dr. Koch's "lymph" for the cure of tubercular disease has of late been greatly improved by additional discoveries. The method and the great importance of vaccination for cholera are well set forth in an article written in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS and published in this number. The article is from the pen of a young American lady, who has the honor to be the first woman upon whom the experiment of inoculation for cholera has been tried. It was written in Paris about December 1.

Cholera and Immigration Problems. The measures of statesmanship that are under consideration in this country for protection against the cholera are the establishment of full national control of quarantine regulations, the establishment of an elaborate national health bureau, and the temporary suspension of immigration. The control of quarantine should un-

questionably be assumed as a direct function of the Federal authority. The immigration question is the difficult one. In view of the outrageous manner in which for years some of the steamship companies have incited the indiscriminate movement of European population to America for the sole purpose of gaining the passage money, it is not easy to view with patience the impudence of the steamship lobby at Washington that is now working against any effective measure of suspension, restriction or control. Too much else that is deeply important is involved to make the intrusion of the immigrant ship owners anything else than an impertinence; and if Congress allows legislation to be dictated by these subsidized European companies—which are, in fact, chiefly responsible for the great mass of undesirable immigrants with which we have been flooded in the past ten years—the American people may well be indignant. Our policy in this matter must not be prescribed by European governments or European ship owners. At present there seems a good prospect that Congress may suspend ordinary immigration for one year. The people of the country are ready to approve a sweeping measure that will give them a chance to adjust, properly distribute and suitably employ the people already here before the flood-gates are again thrown open to Europe's teeming hordes of outcasts and refugees.

*President Harrison's
Last Annual
Message.*

The President's message at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress was read on December 6. It is a long document, bristling rather formidably with statistics. But President Harrison knows how to use figures interpretatively, and this last of the four annual messages of his administration is a very careful and valuable *résumé* of our national affairs at home and abroad. It presents facts at length to show the unprecedented condition of prosperity in which the United States stands to-day, and it then proceeds to set forth the fiscal situation in epitome of the elaborate report of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is a tone of honest pride in the President's review of the magnificent work achieved by Secretary Tracy and the officials of the Naval Department during the period of this administration. A most lucid picture, also, is presented of the amazing expansion of our postal service, and of its thrifty and efficient conduct. In the summing up of the record of the Interior Department, the chief emphasis is rightly placed upon the great work now being accomplished for the transformation of the Indian tribes; their elevation to the rank of citizenship with separate family estates, and the restoration to the public domain and opening to general settlement of large areas hitherto reserved for the Indian population. There is a method and a purpose in our Indian policy to-day, such as existed at no former time. The President argues with evident strength of conviction for the protective policy, which he believes to have been so largely the means by which our astounding industrial and commercial development has been

attained, but he does not fail to acknowledge what he considers to be a popular verdict for the principle of a revenue tariff as against a protective tariff. He suggests, however, that the whole subject of tariff legislation should be left to the new Congress and should not engross legislative attention in the present session.

*Well Done,
Good and
Faithful Servants!*" It is less important that we should summarize the facts which President Harrison has laid before Congress and the country, than that we should give our strongest emphasis to certain fortunate circumstances under which President Harrison's administration will soon have reached its limit. A vast revenue has been collected and disbursed without the loss of a single dollar or the suspicion of serious dishonesty at any point in the government's highly ramified services. Every portfolio will cheerfully be made over to a successor of the opposition party without the slightest fear of any damaging disclosures. As against the scandalous revelations now exciting so much attention in Germany, showing that officials of the government and of the army have been in league with dishonest contractors to supply worthless small arms to the troops, our government can show the highest state of efficiency and the highest quality of construction in both military and naval supplies and equipments. While the French Republic has seemed of late on the very verge of dissolution, in consequence of the most colossal and all-pervading corruptions, our own national government is to-day the purest and the freest from scandal in all the world. This is cause for profound thankfulness on the part of the American people. President Cleveland and his official household found, when for the first time in a quarter-century the Republicans were dispossessed, that they had inherited an honestly conducted and efficiently organized mechanism of administration. When four years later the responsibility was given back to the Republicans, President Harrison and his executive corps again found that the great trust had not been abused during the four years of Democratic incumbency. And now when Mr. Cleveland returns to power he will receive at the hands of his retiring predecessor an administrative machine that has been improved, rather than disordered, during the past four years. Viewed in this light, the three recent changes from one party to the other will have been beneficial to the country, for they are greatly enhancing the respect of all our citizens for the government itself and for the men who are called upon to administer it.

*Our North and
South American
Neighbors.* President Harrison considers with some detail the relations we sustain to the governments of our own hemisphere. He makes a favorable showing of what reciprocity has already accomplished, predicts a highly successful commercial future for the policy, defends once more the plan of steamship subsidies to promote direct and frequent communication with South Amer-

ican ports, and lays the utmost stress upon the necessity of our bringing the Nicaragua canal project to an early completion under the auspices of our own government. His expressions regarding Mexico show the most neighborly disposition; and inasmuch as this feeling is mutual in both countries, something substantial toward the lessening of trade barriers and the growth of business and social relations ought soon



SIR JOHN THOMPSON,
The New Canadian Prime Minister.

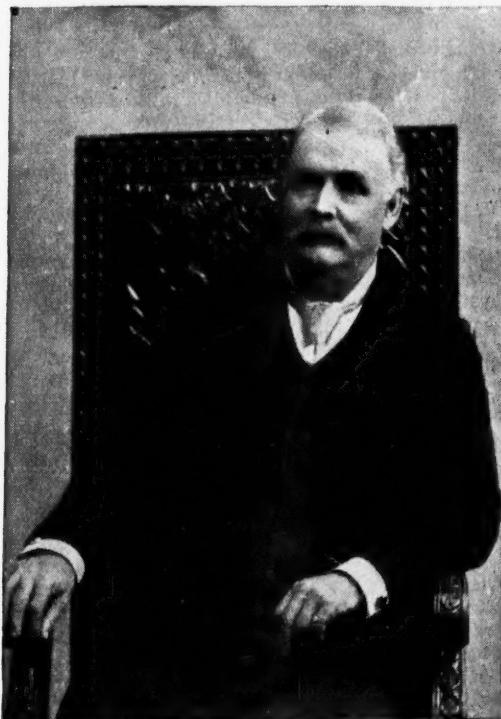
to be accomplished. It is to this end that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has secured the highly noteworthy article upon "President Diaz and the Mexico of To-day" which forms the most conspicuous feature of this number of the magazine. Upon our anomalous relations with Canada, and the various phases and topics of controversy between our own half and the nothern half of this continent, the President's message also animadverts at length. His discussion is contemporaneous with the launching of what seems to be a concerted and organized movement in Canada in favor of what is now called "Continental Union." It is not generally conceded in the United States that the acquisition of Canada would be advantageous to us, and there is certainly no evidence of particular eagerness for such a consummation. Nevertheless, a majority of those citizens on this side of the boundary who have considered the subject most carefully are clearly of the opinion that "Continental Union" would be of great value to us in numerous ways. On the other hand, it is still more generally believed in the United States that Canada's interests would be

enormously promoted by the Union. Meanwhile, it is creditable rather than otherwise to the stability and character of the Canadian people that they cannot view lightly so grave and decisive a step; and that there should be a strong sentimental feeling for the Mother Country and "the Old Flag." While the attitude of the United States should be as friendly and sympathetic as possible toward Canada, the discussion of Continental Union must proceed chiefly in the Canadian provinces themselves. It is for them to decide, sooner or later, whether or not they desire to join their political fortunes, together with their commercial and social destinies, with their kinsmen on this side of the ocean rather than with their kinsmen on the other side. Sir John Thompson's accession to the premiership of Canada should be mentioned, by the way, as one of the most important political changes of the past few weeks.

Politics In Washington, New York and Elsewhere. Apart from the immigration question, there seems to be little likelihood of any very interesting general legislation at Washington this winter. From the time of its assembling on December 5 up to its Christmas recess, Congress had made a record of masterly inactivity. The annual appropriation bills will occupy most of the time of both houses from the resumption of sittings in January to the dissolution on the 4th of March. The politicians are much more interested in the game of making a cabinet for Mr. Cleveland, and in the wire-pulling that has been busily conducted in several States for seats in the Senate, than in anything the expiring Congress is likely to perform or omit. In the State of New York the Democrats have the control of the Legislature which will this winter choose a successor to Senator Frank Hiscock. Over the filling of this place a controversy has been raging between the two sharply-severed wings of the New York Democracy. The so-called machine candidate is Mr. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. Mr. Murphy has long been a very powerful man in the practical organization which, under the headship of Mr. Hill, has controlled the Democratic party, and, through that party, the administration of the State government and of the chief cities of the State. No one would think of claiming that Mr. Murphy possesses the kind of attainments or of public experience that has in the past been thought requisite for a seat in the United States Senate. But, as between a successful politician like Mr. Murphy, who owes his advancement to skill and to hard-earned influence in the management of party machinery, and the typical senatorial plutocrat who merely buys his seat, the comparison is infinitely in Mr. Murphy's favor. It would seem a pity that the great State of New York should not choose to honor itself by trying to find a first-class statesman to fill this exalted position. The anti-Hill and anti-Tammany Democrats of New York have not settled upon one candidate, but have mentioned very prominently the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Hon. William R. Grace, Mr. Frederic Coudert, and one or two others. Mr. Schurz, who is certainly a gentleman of remark-

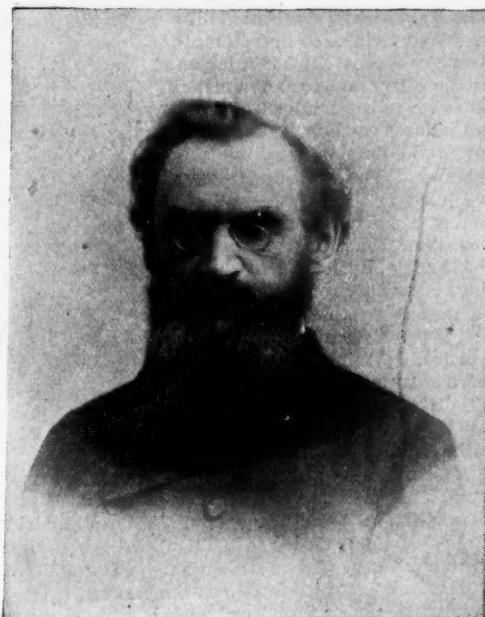
able attainments and versatility, would seem to be the favorite in the camp of the Magwumps and the so-called "anti-snapper" Democrats. It is declared that Mr. Cleveland would regard the choice of Mr. Murphy as a movement distinctively hostile to himself. In various other States the preliminary contests for senatorial prizes are absorbing much attention. The position occupied by the Farmers' Alliance in several Western legislatures has given opportunity for a large amount of diplomacy. In several cases no one can yet tell what will be the political complexion of senators to be chosen by bodies in which no one of the three parties has a clear majority. Particular interest has been excited in the Kansas senatorial situation because of the novel candidacy of Mrs. Mary Lease, who has been the most eloquent apostle in that State of the overwhelmingly successful Populist movement.

Speaking of the Populists and their strategic position in the West, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS would



HON. EDWARD MURPHY, JR., OF TROY.

be guilty of an omission which it could have no possible desire to make, if it should fail to explain that in its two portrait groups last month, which included some thirty newly elected governors of States, the official returns from three States have since shown that it gave the honor to the wrong man. The gathering of these portraits and their reproduction in time for our December number was a some-



HON. CARL SCHURZ.

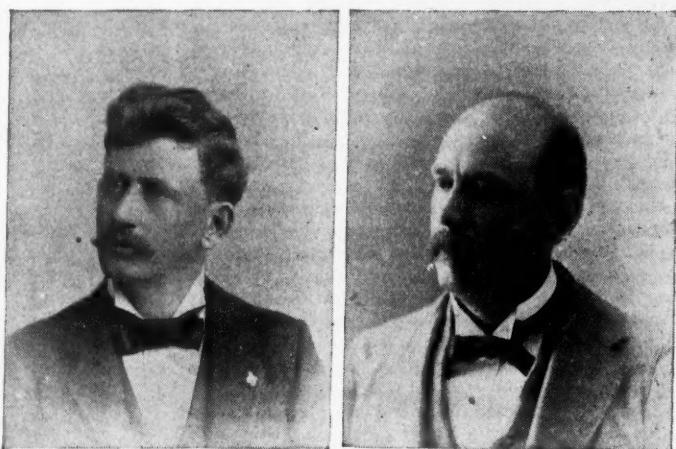
what remarkable feat. There seemed, at political and newspaper centers in New York, no serious doubts as to the fact of the election of the gentlemen whose portraits we produced. But the final figures from Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming show that the Populist candidates for the governorship were the ones who received a plurality of the votes. In Kansas, the Hon. Lorraine D. Lewelling, Populist, was chosen, whereas our frontispiece of last month gave the face of the Hon. A. W. Smith, Republican. In Colorado, Hon. Davis H. Waite is the victor, and the Hon. J. C. Helm is vanquished. As to Wyoming, where the situation seemed for some time to be in bitter dispute, it is now adjudged that the Hon. John E. Osborne, Populist, and not the Hon. Edward Ivinson, Republican, is to assume the honor and responsibility of the Governor's chair. We present our compliments and congratulations to these successful Populist candidates, and make the best amends in our power by publishing their portraits in this number.

The Fall of the Louvet Ministry. On the continent of Europe the past two months have been a time of great parliamentary activity. The November agitations culminated in the overthrow of the French ministry. The French Republic has at least proved that in politics there is no indispensable man. In twenty years the French have had twenty-six ministries, but the stability of their Republic does not seem to be related to the mere fact of the short innings of its administrations. The perpetually-recurring ministerial crises, which scandalize steady-going politicians in other lands, really supply the zest without which the

French politicians would find life not worth living. A French ministry has a short life, and, let us hope, a merry one, for no minister has ever fallen without at least half a dozen candidates for the vacant folio cropping up in the Chamber. The course of events which led to the downfall of M. Loubet began with the strike at Carmaux, which had the effect of bringing M. Clemenceau, "the king maker" of French politics—if we may apply that term to one who is much more remarkable for demolishing ministries than for making them—into line with the Socialists. It also created an uneasy impression on the part of the timid bourgeoisie that the Anarchist element was lifting its head again, and this impression was deepened by a dynamite explosion in the heart of Paris. M. Loubet was regarded as having been weak, and an attempt made by him to strengthen the law directed against incitement to outrage on the part of the press terminated, after a threatened crisis in something like a fiasco, the Chamber accepting the bill and then turning it inside out in committee.

*The
Panama
Scandal.*

From his place in the Tribune M. Delahaye created a tremendous hubbub in France by declaring that the Panama Canal Company had obtained exceptional privileges which it had used for the purpose of defrauding the investors, by the bribery of no fewer than 100 Deputies. To all cries to name the offenders, the speaker replied by challenging the Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The Government had already decided to prosecute M. de Lesseps and the rest of the Directors of the Canal Company on what was tantamount to a charge of fraud, and it was therefore most difficult to institute another inquiry by committee into the conduct of those who were already on trial before a judicial tribunal. Such, however, was the sensation produced by the charges launched from the Tribune against the honor of French Deputies, that the ministry consented to allow the whole question to be submitted to a parliamentary committee. The committee had not yet received much evidence of value, when in the middle of the investigation Baron Reinach, a banker who was accused of being the instrument or agent of much of the corruption of the Canal Company, opportunely died, and was buried. Death is seldom so convenient in coincidence; and rumor was soon busy. Before long it was roundly asserted by one set of gossips that Baron Reinach had poisoned himself, while an-



GOV.-ELECT OSBORNE, OF WYOMING. GOV.-ELECT LEWELLING, OF KANSAS.

other set maintained as positively that he was still alive, and that the coffin which was supposed to have contained his remains was filled with gravel. So confident did the rival rumorists wax in asserting their mutually contradictory stories, that the Committee of Inquiry decided to demand the exhumation of the coffin. Against this the Minister of Justice, M. Ricard, whose conduct throughout the prolonged crisis had been by no means calculated to exalt his reputation, protested; but in spite of his protests the Chamber, on November 28, defeated the government by a small majority. Thus, in order that a corpse should be exhumed, a moribund ministry was slain.

*Further
Developments
as to the Canal.* As to the merits of the question in dispute, there is no doubt that the Panama Canal Company was the most gigantic fraud of our time. Three or four hundred millions of dollars of hard-earned money was sunk in what every one who looked into the matter must have known was an absolutely impossible attempt to cut a ship canal through a mountain range shaken with earthquakes and crossed by a devastating torrent. The glamor of M. de Lesseps' name was sufficient to blind investors to the risk which they were running, and the press was bribed by lavish advertisements. That the Panama Canal Company bribed the Deputies as well as the journalists is a matter upon which Parisian rumor for a long time past has had its mind made up affirmatively. Certainly, unless many deputies were grossly maligned, they would have had no moral scruple about "accepting" recompenses for voting for the Canal Company. We shall know more about the extent of the corruption in the Chamber itself when M. Brisson's committee reports, as it is expected to do on January 10. It is now known that although some \$500,000,000 of Panama bonds are outstanding, not more than about half that sum was

actually raised for the legitimate work of making the Canal, and evidences of not more than \$80,000,000 of honest investment could be shown at Panama when the collapse came. It cost millions upon millions to keep the bankers friendly to the enterprise and willing to help gull the hundreds of thousands of small investors. It cost millions more to keep the press of Paris from telling the people what was actually the situation at Panama. And it would seem that still other millions were required to keep government officials and members of the Chamber on the right side. As to poor Ferdinand de Lesseps, the "grand old man" of France, who is now 88 years of age and very feeble in mind and body, we shall prefer to believe that he has all along been the victim of his own enthusiasm and misled by the crowd of designing men who have made millions out of the limitless confidence the common people of France have long reposed in him. He was far too old to enlist in so stupendous an enterprise, and his diplomatic talents were always far greater than his ability either as engineer or financier.

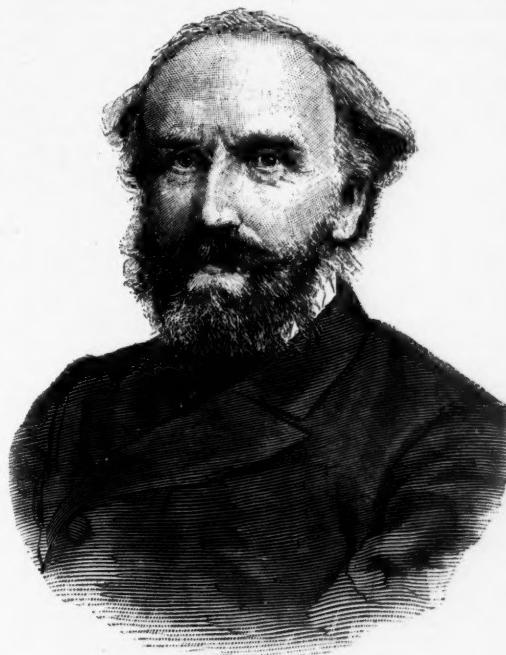
M. Ribot at the Republic's Helm. It was fortunate for France in this crisis that M. Ribot, so soon after the fall of M. Loubet, was able to form a new cabinet which was indorsed by a very heavy vote, upon



COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

M. Ribot's bold refusal to do the very things which the self-same Chamber had within a week defeated M. Loubet for refusing to do. M. Ribot showed the Chamber the danger involved in violating the constitution, by mixing the functions of the legislature and the judiciary. He declined to give M. Brisson's

investigating committee the extraordinary powers of a judicial nature that were demanded. His eloquence and vigor convinced the Chamber; and, although he has had rough sailing, he bids fair to weather the gale. He retained all the members of the Loubet cabinet excepting two, and Loubet him-



M. RIBOT,
The New French Premier.

self remains in possession of a portfolio. While Brisson is probing the scandals by means of his legislative committee, Ribot is causing the public prosecutors and the judiciary to act with a boldness that outbids even the austere and fanatical Brisson. About the middle of December several of the directors of the Canal Company were arrested and imprisoned on charges of wholesale swindling. It has all been a terrific experience, but the lesson will be wholesome. France will emerge the better for it and French public life will be purified. The Republic, we both hope and confidently believe, will endure the shock and withstand the plots of its enemies.

Germany's Grand Old Man. While dark clouds have gathered over the head of France's Grand Old Man, across the Rhine the German G. O. M. has been doing his best to make his friends and admirers regret that when he retired from the Chancellorship he was not snatched by some beneficent eagle and carried to the knees of Jove. The cartoon which we reproduce from one of the Paris newspapers represents only too accurately the effect produced on the reputation of

one of the few remaining great names in Europe by the recent utterances of Prince Bismarck. If there was one thing more than another that turned the whole tide of European feeling against France at the beginning of the last great war, it was the announcement that the French Envoy, Benedetti, had forced the quarrel upon the King of Prussia by springing upon him a fresh demand that he should never recognize a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain, immediately after he had succeeded in averting a quarrel by securing the withdrawal of the candidate. The Benedetti incident at Ems was accepted almost universally as a proof that the Emperor Napoleon was bent on forcing on a war. Prince Bismarck, in an interview published in a Leipzig paper, calmly announces that this famous insult was practically his own invention. His exact words were :

It is so easy to change completely the meaning of a speech by omissions and suppressions. I myself once tried this game as editor of the famous Ems dispatch, which the Social-Democrats have for twenty years been harping upon. The King sent me the dispatch, with instructions to publish it wholly or in part. After I had prepared it for publication, by omissions and contractions, Moltke, who was with me, exclaimed, "At first it was a call to a parley, and now it sounds the charge."

Vindicated Against His Will. The effect produced by this confession can be imagined. A cry of vindictive delight arose from Paris, while the Germans were troubled and sore at heart. Count Caprivi, however, took an early opportunity of proving from his place in the Reichstag, by the production of the original dispatches, that Prince Bismarck had been maligning himself in order to deal a stab at the reputation of the Emperor William. It is evident from the dispatches which the Emperor sent to Bismarck, and which Bismarck subsequently edited and toned up with an eye to influencing public opinion, that the Emperor had put his foot down, and that the popular impression at the time was correct. Bismarck's excuse is that he believed war was inevitable, and knowing that the moment was propitious for Germany, he seized the opportunity of precipitating hostilities. His cue is to represent the Emperor William as hesitating and shivering on the brink of a resolution, while he, the Chancellor, forced the hand of his Imperial master. It is a sorry spectacle, and almost makes one wish that when great statesmen fall from power they should be treated as Oriental princes sometimes deal with those who have been trusted with State secrets—have their tongues cut out.

The German Army Bill. After defending Prince Bismarck against Prince Bismarck's imputations, General Caprivi proceeded to defend the new bill which provides for an increase of the German army. His exposition of the European situation was frank and outspoken. Germany was at peace; Germany wanted no more territory, had

sufficient colonies; Germany did not dream of attacking any of her neighbors. France had, however, recuperated her energies, and, singly, would be a formidable antagonist. Germany could not count, however, upon being left alone with France. Popular feeling in Russia against the Germans, General Caprivi stated, was very strong and was increasing. The Czar was peaceable, but no one could say, with this strong anti-German feeling in Russia, whether the Russian army, which was being more and more concentrated along the western frontier, might not be used against Germany. Therefore General Caprivi argued that it was indispensable that they should strengthen their armaments. Military service is to be reduced from three to two years, and the strength of the army on a peace footing raised to 492,068 men. The proposals were by no means received with enthusiasm; but it is probable that the force of facts and figures will induce the Reichstag reluctantly to pass the bill.

The Italian Elections. The Italian Government has come back from the polls with a renewed expression of confidence. Signor Giuletti has 325 supporters out of a House of 508 members. This result has been received with great satisfaction in Germany and in Austria. The Triple Alliance, in spite of all the sacrifices which it demands, would seem to be more popular in Italy than had been imagined. Of course no general election in Italy can be said to represent the opinion of the Italians until the Pope allows the Catholic voters to go to the polls. Still, the Pope's interdict is not a thing of yesterday, and the general election may be taken as a clear indication that among the Italians who do go to the polls the Triple Alliance is more popular than the alternative suggestion of the Republicans, that the Italians should first depose their King, have a republic and strike hands with France.

The Ministerial Crisis in Hungary. Hungarian politics attract little outside attention. Some years ago two smart Hungarian journalists went to London to arrange for corresponding with some London paper from Budapest. An Austrian correspondent in the English capital somewhat rudely enlightened these ingenuous young men as to the chance of success. "Daily correspondence," said he, "from Budapest! Why, there is not one Englishman in ten thousand who knows where Budapest is. Of those who do know where it is, not one in a million cares a straw for what happens there. You had better go home." The ministerial crisis has resulted in the formation of a ministry under the middle-class Protestant Dr. Wekerle, to succeed the Szapary ministry, which fell on the question of civil marriages. It is interesting to all civilized countries, because it is connected with a question of universal speculation. The Pope is wroth at the demand of the Hungarian Liberals that all marriages should be celebrated before a civil functionary. This is the law in France, where it is acquiesced

in by the Pope; but its introduction into Hungary excites the liveliest protests on the part of the Catholic hierarchy. A *modus vivendi* will probably be found, possibly upon the basis of the English system, by which the registrar representing the civil power will have to be present when the religious ceremony is celebrated. The new ministry is also pledged to the following measures: The registration of births by the State, the free practice of all religions, and the recognition of the Jewish faith as a so-called received religion. The controversy is one among many indications which show, even to the most careless, the power and influence still exercised by the Pope in countries nominally Protestant.

The Dahomey Campaign. The French campaign in Dahomey has been terminated for a time by the hoisting of the French flag over the palace of the King at Abomey. Information trickles slowly in from the West Coast of Africa, but it seems evident that in the attack upon Kana, the sacred city of Dahomey, the French very narrowly escaped a crushing defeat. Their first assault was repulsed and the city was only taken by very severe fighting. It is interesting to hear that the Amazons fought much better than the men. Their superior intelligence was shown by the fact that they alone were allowed the use of the breechloader. The French may yet find that Dahomey is a Moscow on a small scale. King Behanzin, who has not been captured, set fire to his capital. He left it and is now with most of his chiefs in the Mahi country, which is in the Hinterland of Dahomey. It is probable that the cost of holding this famous negro stronghold will be heavy in human life.

England and Uganda. In the English Cabinet the issue has been joined upon the question of Uganda. Lord Rosebery stood to his guns, and the Cabinet—Mr. Gladstone bringing up the rear—agreed to let him have his way. The precise terms of the arrangements that will be made to secure the retention of British sovereignty in Uganda are not yet completely known, but it is understood that the Cabinet was confronted with the fact that if they gave up Uganda they must also give up Lord Rosebery. They decided that as they could not have Lord Rosebery without Uganda, they would keep them both. Lord Rosebery probably would not have been able to convince his colleagues so rapidly of the absolute necessity of reconsidering their ways on this matter if it had not been for the very significant expression of public opinion throughout the country, especially among English Churchmen and in Scotland, Captain Lugard doing yeoman's service as an agitator. On the top of memorials and resolutions, emanating from the most influential quarters, came Mr. Rhodes from the Cape, with his offer to lay a telegraph line, if need be at his own expense, from Mashonaland right up the Central Lakes to Uganda. This offer to back a given line of policy with £150,000 down is

understood to have settled things. Sir G. Portal has been appointed Commissioner for Uganda.

Prospects of the Ministry In England. The Home Rule Bill is supposed to be in process of incubation at Hawarden, but very little is said about it or its details; and in the Cabinet and out of it there seems to be a praiseworthy unanimity in favor of acting in the direction of the old nursery formula: "Open your mouth, shut your eyes, and see what the G.O.M. will send you." Meanwhile, the impression is growing that the Cabinet will be lucky if it lasts till midsummer. The pessimists who predict an early dissolution pin their faith, first, upon the possibility of Mr. Gladstone's physical breakdown; and, secondly, upon the probability that the Home Rule bill, when he takes it out of his sleeve, will afford the Redmondites sufficient excuse for crying, "To your tents, O Israel."



CAPTAIN LUGARD.

Leaving Mr. Gladstone's health out of the question, it is argued that if a comparatively small section of the Irish Home Rulers respond to Mr. Redmond's appeal—and they are certain to have excuse enough in any Home Rule bill, no matter who drafts it—then the ministry will be so fatally weakened that it will certainly be beaten on points of detail. Being goaded on this side and that side, as a bull in the ring is tormented by the banderillas of the matadors, it will at last rush upon the sharp sword which gives the *coup de grâce*. The Irish do not need to vote against Mr. Gladstone to upset the Cabinet. They simply need to stay away, for it is obvious that, if the ideal of those English Radicals who wish to expel the Irish members was realized to-morrow, Lord Salisbury would be sent for at Windsor the day after. Add to these elements of danger the fact that the ministerial majority is largely composed of men who are in a hurry to legislate on English questions, and to put-

From the original drawing by H. T. Smith for the New York *World*.

THE LATE JAY GOULD.

through what they regard as an indispensable labor programme before the inevitable dissolution, and the prospect of getting good work out of the present parliament next session seems to be extremely small.

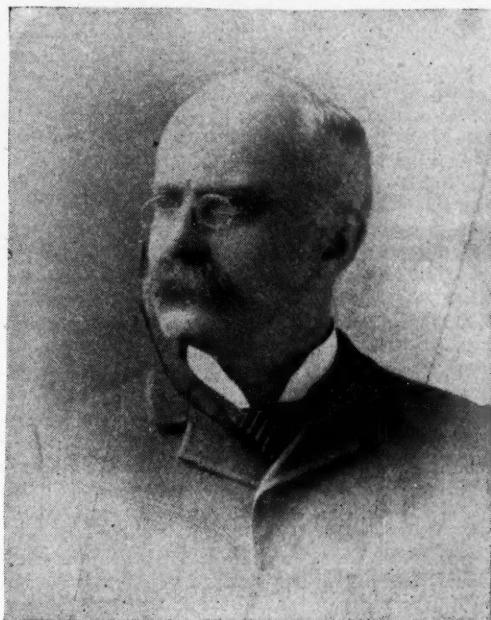
The Death of Jay Gould. The most absorbing newspaper topic since the elections is the death of Mr. Jay Gould. The story of his life has been related by many pens, and his character has been discussed with a diligence and thoroughness that leave few points uncovered. We shall next month present Mr. Stead's ideas of the significance of Gould's career. Mr. Gould's personality was not familiar to the public. His face was known to very few men. He lived a reticent, unpretentious life. In a period more productive of bold speculation than any other our country has known, Mr. Gould emerged as the prince of daring Wall street operators. The great masters of our transportation systems have come into their power and holdings by two very distinct processes.

Some have risen through practical experience and great ability in the business of constructing and operating traffic lines. Others have risen through the mere manipulation of stocks—the betting and gambling methods known to the Stock Exchange. Mr. Gould's advancement in wealth and power was by the latter process. He was a shrewd operator. He became dominant in the "Western Union" Company not because he was a great manager or developer of telegraph facilities, but because by strict attention to opportunities in Wall street he became owner of a vast amount of the company's stock. And this was true of his railway interests, and of all his huge holdings of stocks and securities. That Mr. Gould had foresight and believed in the development of the country is doubtless true. But he studied its possibilities in order to make its growth advance his private fortunes. He reaped where other men had sown, and he secured a mighty harvest. He was little better or little worse than a host of other speculators.

His game was on a larger scale because of his superior ability and audacity. Possibly some of his so-called success is due to the fact that at critical turning points in his business career he dared to do things that other men, from conscientious scruples or from timidity, would not have done. Much of Napoleon's military success was due to the fact that he acknowledged no restraints. Treaties were not sacred to him; promises were meaningless; the rights and claims of others did not concern him in the least. Other men could not compete with him because they were handicapped by scruples, by some sense of obligation, or by some traditional notion of respect for the laws of God or of men or of nations. Perhaps some of Mr. Gould's unprecedented acquisition of wealth was due to a large freedom of action resulting from a lack of the restraining sense of obligation. Doubtless he performed many kindly deeds, incidentally. But his career was to an extraordinary degree that of a man who seemed devoid of the sense of human brotherhood and social obligation. And so he came to be considered a phenomenon rather than an ordinary human being. He was regarded in many quarters as an evil genius to be dreaded and, therefore, if possible, to be propitiated. He is said to have been a religious man in the sense of adhering firmly to orthodox Presbyterian theology. But he did not make extensive use of his religion in the only practical way that is open to anybody, namely, the love of one's fellow-men. It is not pleasant nor is it necessary to multiply harsh words about Mr. Gould. But, on the other hand, one cannot have a changed opinion of his life and character merely because death has removed him. At least his disposal of his great wealth was manly and sensible. He loved his children and he left them his money. Their views of life will be broader and more generous than his, perchance. They may even be touched with some of that sense of obligation that many good men feel who account themselves nothing more than stewards, sacredly intrusted with wealth to be used for the world's betterment. It is to Mr. Gould's credit that he did not try to buy for his memory the esteem that men had withheld from him in his lifetime, by leaving money for some institution or philanthropy to be called by his name. He has left simply a group of immensely rich children. They are his offering to a world that did not highly esteem him. They have it in their power so to use the wealth he left at their disposal as to make the world for their sakes glad to forget his faults and to soften its judgment of him.

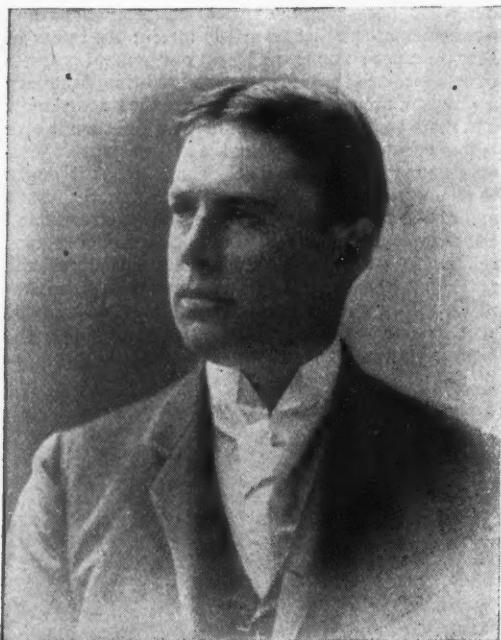
The Stage, the Church and the American Public. The influence and position of the stage in this country is a subject that no thoughtful person can allow himself to dismiss as of minor importance. Dramatic art is a universal and inevitable fact, and its condition in any civilized country at any given moment ought to be deemed a matter of moment and serious concern. The rapid growth of city and town life; the high pressure of latter-day existence demand-

ing, as it does, a great variety of relaxations and amusements for relief from the strain; the influx of European populations and ideas; our general progress in esthetics and the fading away of old-time American asceticism, are all conspiring to give the stage a larger and more essential place in American life than it ever before occupied. Accepting the stage as a great present-day fact, the question arises as to what it ought to be and to accomplish. May it not afford recreation and amusement and at the same time convey sound ethics, help to promote good esthetic taste, bear some relation to our literary progress, assume a national and patriotic tone, mirror our own manners and characteristics, and, in short, play a respectable and an accepted part in our popular culture? In our opinion the answer may safely be affirmative. But the practical



MR. BRONSON HOWARD.

task of elevating the stage to its proper functions and dignities is not so easy. One way to go about it is to exercise sharp discrimination. The church is behaving very unsuitably toward the stage. It is not dealing frankly. It preserves a traditional attitude of distrust and opposition in theory, while pronouncing the *tolerari potest* in practice. Much better would it be to fight unsparingly an immoral drama or an indecent spectacle, while supporting with cordiality, as at once a duty and a pleasure, every play that refines, instructs or innocently amuses. The church would be more likely to gain than to lose in influence on its own account, by such a course. Fortunately, we have already a national stage, which, with proper encouragement, may hope for a great future. It is some-



MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

thing worth while to have had such an actor as Joseph Jefferson, with such an American play as "Rip Van Winkle." Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are of the soil and are genuine. Even the scores of barn-storming companies that play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" perennially in every county town north of Mason and Dixon's line, are worth something as a protest against imported French plays. The dramas of Mr. Bronson Howard, on the other hand, while American to the core, are also highly artistic and altogether sound in tone and sentiment. Such a play as the "Henrietta" or "Shenandoah," for instance, atones for a multitude of dramatic shortcomings. And Mr. Howard no longer stands alone, for since Mr. Augustus Thomas has delighted the country North and South with that charming appeal to the finest sentiments of both sections, his "Alabama," there has been a wholly new appreciation of the patriotic possibilities of the American stage under the hand of a true master of the playwright's art. Still others, moreover, are giving us plays conceived in the admirable spirit shown by Messrs. Howard and Thomas, and it is pleasant to note evidences of a growing respect for the stage as a result of such offerings.

The Theatre of Arts and Letters. A unique and attractive departure in the direction of a more finished drama and of a firmer alliance between literature and the stage, is the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters. This review of the month cannot enter into

details. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the new Theatre, which will give five performances during the present season, is sustained by the subscriptions of its own members, and is intended to afford opportunity for the experimental production of plays upon their literary and artistic merits, regardless of financial considerations. The project can at least do no harm, and it bids fair to do no little good. What encouragement it may live to render to the development of a worthy national drama, no one can tell. At the very least, it adds another welcome agency to the few already at work for a refined and artistic stage, in keeping with our best American accomplishments in the other arts. Mr. Henry B. McDowell, in whose hands is the general direction of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, has the contagious enthusiasm that in so many ventures counts for all the difference between success and failure. The first performance was given on December 14, and the play was written



MR. HENRY B. M'DOWELL.

by Mr. Frederic J. Stimson, of Boston. The January performance will be devoted to a short play by Mr. Richard Harding Davis and a longer one by Mr. Frank R. Stockton. Mr. W. D. Howells is expected to furnish a play, and it is said that Mr. George W. Cable is to make his advent as a dramatist. The Theatre of Arts and Letters has the support of a most brilliant constituency, and it ought surely to find a way to render some high public services.

*Recent
Activities
of Women.*

The activity of women in a score of well-considered and useful ways has been especially noticeable during the past few months. The part they are taking in the preparations for the World's Fair is so large and valuable that we must beg to reserve the topic for somewhat elaborate treatment a month or two hence. American women have demonstrated their efficiency so fully that they seem destined to be drawn increasingly into public life, whether they wish it or not. The work of a great variety of women's clubs and societies has begun to show itself in the very appreciable elevation of the standards of culture in all our communities, great and small. The organizations and movements that are federated in the general association of women over which that accomplished and useful American woman, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, presides, stand for a great force in our national life that must within two decades produce some highly unexpected, though not objectionable, results. In the West, the social and practical usefulness of women is more fully recognized than in the East. The Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance movements have depended very largely upon women for their success. The proposition to send Mrs. Lease to the United States Senate from Kansas is an illustration of the drift of sentiment in a State which has not only given women the municipal franchise, but has elected numerous women to town councils and school boards and several to mayors' chairs. The Populists of South Dakota selected as their recent candidate for the State Superintendency of Education Mrs. Susan W. Hassell, of Redfield, a brilliant scholar of fine classical attainments, a graceful and ready public speaker, and a teacher of large experience and rare



MRS. SUSAN W. HASSELL, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

success. A better candidate for that particular position could not have been found. Mrs. Hassell was not elected, because her name happened to be on the losing ticket; but she polled a very heavy vote, and doubtless her turn will come. There are a large number of women serving as elected County Superintendents of Schools in the West, and their efficiency averages rather higher than that of men occupying like posts.

There have of late been some notable gatherings of women. The Women's Congress in Minneapolis has won more than a local attention. The many women's organizations of the city—literary, esthetic and philanthropic—have for a year or two been associated in a sort of loose federation, under a Central Council composed of delegates. Once a year a full Congress of the constituent societies is held, and the exercises continue through several days. The Congress recently held in Minneapolis was particularly successful. The Council holds occasional receptions and entertains distinguished guests. It has real municipal significance of a high order. In England there was held, at about the same time, a Woman's Conference at Bristol. It is said to have been an unqualified success, and to have had papers and discussions on various themes affecting women workers that were practical and full of interest.

We have just now had the pleasure in this country



MRS. T. B. WALKER,
President Minneapolis Woman's Council.



MRS. ERNEST HART, OF LONDON AND DONEGAL.

of a visit from a courageous and all-conquering English woman, Mrs. Ernest Hart, the story of whose exploits in behalf of the peasants of Donegal ought to

be made familiar to every school girl, as an example of what a woman can accomplish single-handed if her purpose is strong and her spirit is high. Mrs. Hart came here to obtain from the World's Fair authorities a concession for a typical Irish village on the grounds, in which to show the processes she has taught to thousands of poor people in the remote parts of rock-ribbed Donegal—the Northwestern corner of Ireland. Some ten years ago she visited Donegal with her husband on an inspection tour for famine relief. The misery of the population so impressed her that she resolved to alleviate it by introducing household industries. Her processes of spinning, dyeing and weaving homespun, and of making beautiful laces in artistic and original patterns from polished linen threads, together with the wood-carving and various other kinds of work she has introduced, are marvelously transforming all that part of Ireland. Her itinerant technical teachers have found eager learners everywhere, and the peasants of Donegal will have been redeemed from their misery and made happy and prosperous, probably through many generations, as a consequence of Mrs. Hart's faith, pluck, persistence and talent. Of course she got finally what she asked for at Chicago, though anybody else would have given up the case as hopeless. In New York she has exhibited an interesting collection of samples of the beautiful work now done by her peasants, and has won for her cause the favor of many influential people. A remarkable woman from Paris, of American origin, Madame Loysen, wife of the distinguished "Pere Hyacinthe," has recently been in this country, speaking almost constantly and surrounding herself with charmed and sympathetic auditors. Her mission was to awaken interest in the so-called Gallican Church movement of which her husband is the leader. The end desired is an independent French Church, separate from Rome and analogous to the Church of England.



DR. KATE MITCHELL.



MISS E. M. FIELD.

Two of the speakers at Bristol.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

November 20.—The American delegates to the International Monetary Conference arrive in London.... Two steamers go ashore on Long Point, Lake Erie.... A. H. de Paulo Coelho appointed to represent Brazil at the World's Fair.... Baron Reinach, director of Panama Canal Company, dies in Paris before the beginning of the prosecution of his company by the French government.

November 21.—President Harrison gives orders to the heads of departments to cut down estimates for ensuing year.... A large gathering of general railroad passenger agents in Chicago to fix upon World's Fair rates.... The Continental Congress of the Salvation Army of the United States assembles in New York.... A heated debate and final decision in the French Chamber of Deputies to make a parliamentary inquiry into the Panama Canal Company's affairs.... The French troops finally capture Abomey, the Dahomans evacuating.... New cases of cholera appear in several European cities.... Mrs. Seth Low elected president of International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

November 22.—Strikers returning to work at Homestead are required to sign an agreement not to join any labor organization.... Floods in the Northwest cause loss of life and great damage to property.... Four men killed and three fatally injured in a railroad collision near Grand Island, Neb.... The government loses the first case against the Chicago packers and the railroads for alleged rate discrimination under the Interstate Commerce law.... The German Reichstag opened by the Emperor with a speech from the throne.... International Monetary Conference opens in Brussels.... Mrs. Deacon wins the judgment from the French court.... General Assembly of Knights of Labor re-elects Terence V. Powderly Grand Master Workman.... The railroads decide on 20 per cent. reduction in fares to the Columbian Exposition.



MR. GOULD'S FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE.
Scene after announcement of his death.

November 23.—General Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, makes his annual report on the Pensions Bureau and Indian Department.... Sylvester Critchlow, the first Homestead striker indicted for murder, is acquitted by the jury.... The Senate Committee investigating the Pinkerton system begins its sessions in Pittsburgh; Mr. Frick testifies.... Chancellor von Caprivi delivers a speech in the Reichstag on the New German Army Bill.... The Italian Parliament opened by King Humbert.... The First Chamber of the Swedish Diet



HON. DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor-Elect of Colorado. (See page 568).

passes a bill to reorganize the army.... Meeting at Westminster, England, on the immigration of destitute foreigners.... Deputation visits Lord Ripon to protest against the transference of Swaziland to the Boer Republic.... Opening of the London Chamber of Commerce.... Stamboul lowers the stallion record to 2.07½ on the kite-shaped track at Stockton, Cal.

November 24.—Thanksgiving Day generally celebrated in the United States.... Meteoric displays witnessed in several parts of America.... The Senate Committee continues its investigation into the Pinkerton system.... The French Deputies Committee in the Panama Canal matter begins its work; M. Delahaye and Premier Loubet to be the first witnesses.... Definite proposals formulated by the American delegation to the Monetary Conference.... Sir John Abbott resigns the Canadian Premiership.... Dinner at Belfast to Liberal Unionist members for Ulster.... The Marquis of Bute elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.... Yale defeats Princeton at football in New York, score 12-0.

November 25.—The American proposals to the Monetary Conference declare in favor of increasing use of silver.... Evacuation Day celebrated by Old Guards and Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.... Masked men rob the passengers in a sleeping car on the Northern Pacific.... Sir John Thompson succeeds Sir John Abbott as Premier of Canada.... Premier Loubet speaks before the Panama Canal investigation committee.... Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the lands available for crofters' holdings in Argyll and other counties of England.... The Czar nominates the Czarewitz to be President of the Russian State Council.

November 26.—The Senate Committee on Immigration holds a preliminary meeting.... Robert Pinkerton examined by the Senate Investigation Committee.... A motion for urgency in the Panama Canal investigation



THE MARTYRS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

defeated in the French Chamber; the Government opposed to it....The Roumanian Parliament opened....The town of La Union, Salvador, destroyed by an earthquake; many persons killed....Lord Dunraven issues a challenge for a yacht race for the American cup.

November 27.—United States Treasurer Nebeker makes his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasurer....The strikers at the Carnegie mills at Pittsburg decide to continue their strike, notwithstanding the failures at Beaver Falls, Homestead and Duquesne....The police prevent Anarchists holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London....Dr. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, and Dr. Krementz, Archbishop of Cologne, are created cardinals....In accordance with the new emigration laws all emigrants booked for the Cunard steamer from Queenstown take oath that they are going to join relatives in this country....The trial of Professor Briggs for heresy renewed in the New York Presbytery.

November 28.—Commodore Skerrett is appointed to command the Pacific station of the navy....The French Cabinet resign in consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to Baron Reinach's death....At the monetary conference in Brussels M. de Rothschild, the English delegate, proposes that Europe buy annually £5,000,000 of silver to keep up the price and that silver be made a legal tender up to £5....The Italian budget for 1892-93 shows a surplus of 436,000 lire....The strike of the electric wiremen settled, both sides making concessions.

November 29.—The Senate Committee on Immigration considers several proposals for the checking of immigration for one year....The New York Presbytery strikes out two charges of the indictment for heresy against Dr. Briggs....The sufficiency of the final charge against Prof. Henry P. Smith for heresy sustained in the Cincinnati Presbytery....President Carnot asks M. Brisson to form a new French Ministry....The Committee of the Monetary Conference to consider M. de Rothschild's proposals is announced....The German Minister of Commerce gives a dinner to Minister Phelps in Berlin....The trial by court martial of the officers of the British warship *Howe* begun....The Pawnee Indians agree to cede their lands to the United States.

November 30.—General Raum submits his annual report on the work of the Pension Bureau....The Nicaragua

Canal Convention opens its sessions in New Orleans with delegates present from every State and Territory....The Stone City Bank of Joliet, Ill., suspends liabilities \$500,000....Important testimony regarding the cholera given before the Senate Immigration Committee....Mrs. A. A. Anderson gives \$350,000 to the Roosevelt Hospital....The Monetary Conference Committee holds its first meeting and decides upon secret sessions....The first English mail from China and Japan by way of Vancouver arrives at Halifax, N. S., whence it will proceed to England....Herr Richter severely criticises Chancellor von Caprivi's speech on the German army bill....A Japanese war-ship is sunk in a collision; eighty-five persons drowned....Major-General Sir George Stewart White appointed to succeed General Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India.

December 1.—The Nicaragua Canal Convention adjourned *sine die* after passing resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise....The Pittsburg authorities close all disorderly houses at the instigation of the clergy of the city....The Western Associated Press reorganizes in Chicago as "The Associated Press"....Several arrests made in St. Joseph, Mo., of persons indicted by the Grand Jury for renting property for disorderly purposes....Dr. Charles A. Briggs pleads not guilty to the charge of heresy before the New York Presbytery....E. Wyatt of the Dalton gang, for whose capture a reward of \$10,000 had been offered, is captured in Indiana....The Panama Investigation Committee of the French Chamber finds evidences of large sums paid by the late Baron Reinach to the Paris press....General Diaz formally inaugurated as President of Mexico....General Dodds withdraws from Abomey to Porto Novo to prepare for the complete occupancy of Dahomey by the French....Native insurgents attack English residents in Samoa....Striking miners at Liege make disorderly demonstrations on the public streets.

December 2.—Jay Gould dies in New York City leaving fortune estimated at \$72,000,000....The Grand Jury indicts Lizzie Borden, at Taunton, Mass., for the murder of her father and stepmother....The British steamship *Lundale* from Philadelphia for Copenhagen foundered at sea; her captain and crew brought to New York....The committee of the International Money Conference rejects the De Rothschild plan....M. Brisson abandons the effort to form a new French Ministry, and President Carnot requests M. Perier to undertake it....Mr. Labouchere retires from the *Daily News* in London....The Amir of Afghanistan is recognized as Suzerain of Chitral....Yellow fever rages at Rio de Janeiro.

December 3.—The National Prison Reform Association meets in Baltimore; annual address by ex-President Hayes....The exceptions filed by the city of New Orleans in the Italian lynching cases overruled, the cases thus going to the United States Supreme Court....The street railroad systems of New Orleans bought by a New York syndicate for \$10,000,000....The North German Lloyd steamer *Spreew* was towed into Queenstown by the steamer *Lake Huron*, having broken her shaft 1,000 miles out at sea; the accident caused a panic on board....The freedom of the City of Liverpool presented to Mr. Gladstone....Cardinal Serafius Vannutelli promoted to be Archbishop of Bologna....Sir John Thompson completes the make-up of the Canadian Cabinet....Rector Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic, on trial at Berlin for libel, introduces documentary proof of his charges against the war ministry....Pope Leo refuses permission for the Jesuits to transfer their headquarters from Fiesola to Rome....Robert A. Pinkerton makes his report to the Senate Committee....Cardinal Gibbons declares in favor of Sunday opening of the World's Fair.

December 4.—Mrs. Besant, the Theosophist, lectures in New York....Large fire at Cranford, N. J....Twenty-three persons concerned in the cholera riots in Saratoff, Russia, sentenced to death....Medical convention in Mexico elects Dr. Durgin, of Boston, Mass., president....Heavy snowstorms in the United Kingdom.

December 5.—Secretary of the Interior Noble and Secretary of War Elkins submit their annual reports to the President....Linen mills in Minneapolis form a combine....Mgr. Satolli appointed by the Pope to decide all ecclesiastical questions in the American Church....Congress

convenes and waits over a day to receive the President's message....Postmaster-General Wanamaker reports.... Senator Chandler prepares a bill suspending all immigration except from North and South America for one year....The Governments of the United States, England and Germany agree to common action to restore order in Samoa; ships have been sent by the three nations to preserve peace....Congressman Durburrow, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the House looking toward a limited opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday....Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, proposes bill to consolidate the Pension Bureau with the War Department....M. Ribot succeeds in forming a French ministry....England decides to send an expedition to occupy Uganda....Famine renewed in Russia in aggravated form; the Government appealed to for five million rupees to purchase food for the sufferers....The Monetary Conference progresses very slowly....The Austrian unemployed hold a demonstration in Vienna; speakers claim there are 30,000 idle workmen in the empire....General Crespo revives the Pension Bureau....Argentina decides to increase its army to 15,600 men....The Conference of American Hebrew Rabbis begins in Washington.

December 6.—President Harrison transmits his annual message to Congress....A profile map filed of a tunnel (six thousand yards long) from the Long Island Railroad station in Brooklyn to the Hudson river water front of New York City....The *Public Ledger* building, in Philadelphia, badly burned; loss, over \$250,000....License to incorporate given to the Underground Subway Company, of Chicago....The Indiana Road Congress begins its session at Indianapolis....M. Ribot's new Cabinet come together to consider what its program shall be....Tunis has an earthquake shock....Rector Ahlwardt elected to the German Reichstag....The German Centre party decides to vote for the first reading of the Army bill....At the Monetary Conference Mr. Rothschild withdraws his scheme; Mr. McCreary, of the United States delegation, makes a long plea for the more extended use of silver and its restoration to a parity with gold.



DR. CHARLES E. SCHENCK,
The New President of the Swiss Confederation.

December 7.—The House of Representatives passes the bill to stop reduction in the Navy Engineer Corps....Judge Gresham declares Section 12 of the Interstate Commerce law unconstitutional....Senator Hill introduces bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law....The National Prison Reform Association adjourns....The address of Mgr. Satolli before the Archibishop's Conference defining the position of the Catholic Church on the public school question is made public....The Spanish Cabinet resigns....The Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Galimberti, made a Cardinal....The English Agricultural Conference declares strongly in favor of protection....M. Proust, Director-General of the French section of the Columbian

Exposition, resigns, owing to the Panama Canal scandal....The American proposals meet with all favor in the Monetary Conference.

December 8.—The Senate passes the Engineer Corps bill from the House....The prosecution closes its argument in the Briggs heresy trial....Fourteen persons injured, three seriously, by a railroad wreck at Greenville, N. J....M. Ribot announces the policy of the new French Ministry and receives a vote of confidence—306-104....Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs asserts the nation's loyalty to the Triple Alliance....Many federalists arrested on the frontier in the province of Corrientes, Argentina....Trouble in the Argentine Cabinet....Mrs. Maybrick is taken very ill with hemorrhages in the English prison....Herbert Spencer seriously ill.

December 9.—The House of Representatives passes the Printing bill....Cattle dying in large numbers from starvation and lack of water in New Mexico....Considerable excitement prevails in the Wichita mountains, Oklahoma, owing to the recent discovery of gold in the vicinity....Premier Ribot and Minister Bourgeois appear before the Panama Investigation Committee; Bourgeois promises to produce certain judicial documents under a pledge of secrecy....The bimetallists in the Monetary Conference complain that England throws obstruction in their way....The India Currency Committee resumes its sittings in London....Forty thousand non-union mill hands out of work and destitute owing to the English cotton-mills strike....The Argentine Cabinet crisis settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior....The French Commission at Toulon decides against the use of petroleum as fuel in torpedo vessels....The Congo Company sends strong reinforcements from Stanley Pool to Katanga....Chili makes valuable concessions to Peru.

December 10.—A strike of telegraph operators inaugurated on the Rock Island Route....New York State formally assumes the care of its insane poor....A vigorous effort being made in Congress to repeal the Sunday closing provision for the World's Fair....The autopsy on Baron Reinach's body begun; several witnesses heard by the Panama Canal Investigating Committee; a sub-committee appointed to examine the Panama legal documents....The Monetary Conference's Committee discusses three plans, but reaches no decision....Señor Sagasta has formed a new Spanish cabinet....The Reichstag begins the debate on the first reading of the Army bill....Mrs. Maybrick's mother says that her daughter is suffering from consumption....At Walters, on the Colorado desert, 195 feet below the sea level, wells sunk 483 feet obtain a flow of 9000 gallons an hour of pure water. This is the first water found on the desert.

December 11.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy made public....An alleged conspiracy to poison non-union workmen reported from Homestead....Steps taken by the chief of police to close all gambling houses in Gloversville, N. Y....Senator Allison tells the Monetary Conference that the American delegates might accept a ratio other than 16 to 1 between gold and silver....Dr. Bourardel in the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body says death was due to aconite poisoning....American vines admitted free to Spain....The Portuguese Minister of War has resigned; the stability of the Cabinet is threatened....A street railway car fully equipped for collecting, sorting, postmarking and distributing mail matter, the first of its kind in the world, put into operation in St. Louis, Mo....T. M. Healy and other Irish members of Parliament assaulted while returning to Ennis, Ireland.

December 12.—The President sends to the Senate the following nominations: Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, Minister to Switzerland; Genio M. Lamberton, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice A. B. Nettleton, resigned; Peter S. Grosscup, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; Charles C. Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice James, retired....Philip D. Armour offers to present an institute for technical and industrial education to the city of Chicago; it will cost \$100,000 and be endowed with \$1,400,000....Ignited oil from a broken tank floating on Miller's Run, Pa.; great damage....The twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor begins in Philadelphia....A band of Garza's revo-

lutionists cross the border, capture and burn a Mexican barrack, and return to Texas.... Prof. H. P. Smith found guilty of heresy by the Cincinnati Presbytery and suspended from the ministry.... The French Chamber of Deputies invest the Panama Investigating Committee with judicial powers.... In the Reichstag Chancellor von Caprivi announces that Germany will adhere to the gold standard.... Mr. Gladstone calls a special Cabinet meeting for discussion of the Home Rule bill.... The North Atlantic Steamship Association decides to raise passage rates, reduce the number of sailings and withdraw special World's Fair rates.

December 13.—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce denounces Health Officer Jenkins' conduct of the Quarantine station during the cholera scare, and recommends federal control of the office.... An investigation of the condition of the Treasury ordered by the House, and the Committee of Ways and Means will begin the work Thursday.... Senator Gallinger introduces a bill in the Senate authorizing the President to suspend immigration to prevent an outbreak of cholera.... M. Rouvier resigns as French Minister of Finance.... The Parnellite party protest against the interference of priests in politics.... Senator Jones addresses the Monetary Conference.... The British Union of Conservatives holds its annual meeting at Sheffield.... The Quebec ministry resigns.... A mass meeting of unemployed workmen held in Toronto, Canada; 4,000 men idle and suffering for want of food.... Justice Strong appointed Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court.... The American Federation of Labor votes money for the Homestead strikers.... Lord Dunraven's challenge accepted by the New York Yacht Club.... Professor Briggs speaks in his own defense before the New York Presbytery.

December 14.—The Army Appropriation bill passes the House of Representatives.... The German Reichstag continues the debate on the Army bill; votes that Rector Ahlwardt is entitled to immunity from arrest.... M. Rouvier, Constaüs and Clemenceau are called as witnesses in the Panama investigation.... King Behauzin charges General Dodd with bad faith and offers Whydah to England.... A colliery explosion in Wigan, England, causes the loss of many lives.... M. Tirard summoned by President Carnot to take the Ministry of Finance, vacated by M. Rouvier.

December 15.—The State Forest Commission of New York decides to offer at auction 50,000 acres of Adirondack lands.... The Merchants' Association of Boston holds its annual dinner.... Dr. Charles Emanuel Schenck elected President of the Swiss Confederation.... The French Chamber of Deputies decides against the motion to invest the Panama Investigation Committee with judicial powers.... The Monetary Conference Committee submits a report, but formulates no plan.... An attempt made to assassinate President Hippolyte, of Hayti.... Considerable commotion caused in Hamburg by the discovery of a case of cholera.

December 16.—An American syndicate, with headquarters in New York, has purchased the right to collect the customs revenues of the republic of San Domingo.... Warrants issued for the arrest of several who are charged with the recent alleged poisoning plot in Homestead.... The American Federation of Labor refuses to amalgamate with the Knights.... Mauna Loa, the great Hawaiian volcano, is again in eruption.... Four persons arrested on charge from the Panama Investigation Committee; Count De Lesseps on parole at his home.... Eugene Crampon, the murderer, guillotined in Paris.... Federals enter the city of Rio Grande, Brazil, and Governor Castillio, of Rio Grande do Sul, takes flight; he will resign.... Sher Afzui Khan, murderer and usurper, driven from Chitral.

December 17.—Eight lives lost in a wreck on the Great Northern Railway.... Bail refused in the case of Charles de Lesseps and the other Panama officers under arrest.... The Monetary Conference discusses the advisability of reassembling after the recess.... More cases of alleged poisoning appear at Homestead.... Mr. Henry Bryant, a wealthy Bostonian, will design the yacht to compete with Lord Dunraven's.

December 18.—M. de Lesseps and his Panama associates are refused bail by the examining magistrate.... James G. Blaine is taken seriously ill.... A wreck on the Great Northern Railway costs eight lives.

December 19.—M. Charles de Lesseps is examined and complains of wholesale blackmailing of the Panama Company.... Ominous fall of industrial stocks in the New York market, in consequence of heavy gold shipments.... Booking steerage passengers to the American ports forbidden to the Italian emigration societies.

December 20.—The New York Chamber of Commerce adopts reports condemning our quarantine regulations and recommending the establishment of a national system of quarantine.... A cabinet crisis impending in Portugal.

OBITUARY.

November 18.—John Decker, Chief of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department.... Charles M. Fry, president Bank of New York.... Col. Alfred Spates, prominent railroad man in western Maryland.... Ex-Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio, once Speaker *pro tem.* of the House.... Archbishop Choréne Nar Bey Lusignan.

November 19.—Baron Jacques Reinach, director of Panama Canal Company.... Robert Winthrop, well-known banker and founder of the firm of Robert Winthrop & Co., in Wall street, New York.... A. L. Mason, wealthy resident of Kansas City.

November 20.—Eugene A. Brewster, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., United States Commissioner.... Charles Read, the well-known minstrel and farce-comedy actor.

November 21.—Prof. C. B. Boyle, inventor of the binocular telescope and comet seeker now in use in many colleges.... Dr. Henry Whiting, of England.

November 22.—D. Edgar Crouse, the "eccentric" mill-ionaire of Syracuse, N. Y.... Dr. Axel Iversen.... Thos. Minford, member of New York Coffee Exchange.... Thos. B. Watson, prominent business man and old South American and West Indian trader.... Rev. John Brown, pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois.... Hiram Wheeler, old resident and early President of Board of Trade of Chicago.... Frederic Rondel, landscape painter.

November 23.—Henry Lewis, one of the oldest living members of the theatrical profession.... William O'Connor, champion oarsman of America.... Luther Ripley, formerly State organizer of Patrons of Industry and lecturer of Farmers' Alliance.... Father Munro.... Guillame Guizot.

November 24.—William McKinley, Sr., father of Governor McKinley, of Ohio.... Rev. Wm. V. Garner, prominent Baptist clergyman of Connecticut.... John P. Thompson, one of the founders of Knoxville, Tenn.... Lady King.... Rev. G. Wilson McCree, prominent English divine.

November 25.—Daniel Boler, Elder of the Mt. Lebanon Shakers, 90 years of age.... Robert Barbour, wealthy mill owner of Paterson, N. J.... Florian Oborski, Polish pianist, of teaching staff of New York College of Music.... Mrs. Abby Hutchinson Patton, last survivor, with her brother John, of the famous Hutchinson family of singers.... Thomas C. Hodgkins, philanthropist, of Setauket, N. Y.... Colonel Lichtenstein, of President Carnot's staff.

November 26.—Cardinal Lavigerie, the great French religious teacher and humanitarian, Primate of Africa.... Signor Sanbon, the Italian Minister of Marine.

November 27.—Daniel Holliday, one of the oldest merchants of Baltimore, Md.... Charles Narrey, French novelist and playwright.... Herr Wahrmann, Hungarian journalist and statesman.

November 28.—Ex-Judge Van Cleve Dalrimple, of Morristown, N. J.... Frederic Collins, president of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

November 29.—Dr. John W. Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison.... Ex-United States Senator Fitch, of Indiana.... Alexander H. Wyant, the landscape artist.

November 30.—Albert Mann, prominent and wealthy resident of East Orange, N. J.... Capt. E. O. Murden, for

many years steamboat captain on the St. Lawrence; also an officer in the Confederate army.

December 1.—Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania.... Ex-Judge Isaac C. Baile, of Maryland.... Gen. Lucius E. Polk, Confederate army officer and prominent



THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

Tennessee politician.... Pierre Gallaud, the world-renowned decorative artist.

December 2.—Ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, of New Jersey.

December 3.—Roswell D. Hitchcock, Jr., Commander, U. S. Navy.... Geo. H. Ten Eyck, the pioneer of the photo-copying art.... Col. John L. Devine, one of the most prominent citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn.

December 4.—Prince Malatesta, who participated in Napoleon's rising against the Pope in Romagno in 1832,



THE LATE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

died as a Trappist monk at Aiguebelle.... Capt. E. H. Virgil, founder of the National Express Company.

December 6.—Dr. Ernest Werner Siemens, the well-known engineer and electrician of Berlin.

December 7.—Dr. Salvador J. Lahey, of New York....

Fred. Leslie, the well-known and popular English actor.... Prof. John S. Newberry, of Columbia College.

December 8.—Dr. Phil. R. Hoy, naturalist, of Wisconsin.... Robert W. Muir, very well known printer of Brooklyn.

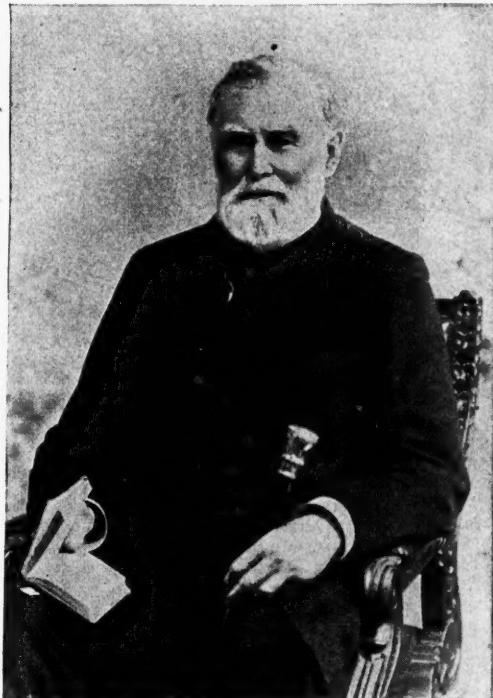
December 9.—William H. W. Campbell, of New Haven, Conn., journalist and writer.

December 10.—Charles Rehm, of New York, one of the oldest bandmasters of the United States.... Hon. George Harrington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to Switzerland under President Lincoln.

December 11.—Col. John Sommer, of Baltimore, an old soldier and veteran of Mexican war.... Hon. Wm. Henry Cross, M. P., England.... Abbe Benedictine Smith.... Anton Thormachtken, well-known German poet of Milwaukee, Wis.

December 12.—Rev. John P. Lundy, Episcopal minister and writer, of Philadelphia, Pa.

December 13.—Gen. Henry Gray, one of the last surviving members of the Confederate Congress.... Sir John



THE LATE DR. JOHN W. SCOTT,
President Harrison's Father-in-Law.

Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms.... Jas. J. Faran, one time proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

December 14.—Sir Adams Archibald, English and Canadian statesman.... Derick Lane, prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y.... John Emile Lemoine, French statesman and journalist.

December 15.—United States Commissioner Henry L. Hallett.... August Simeon Luce, of Paris, the historian and French scholar.... Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts.

December 16.—Jean Georges Hatchette, head of the well-known French publishing house.... Charles Bolmer, musical composer and writer, of St. Louis.

December 17.—Sir Richard Owen, the very famous scientist in comparative anatomy.... Col. Henry W. Hilliard, a prominent Southern politician of Atlanta.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

The "Sydney Bulletin's" Caricaturist.

MR. HOPKINS, the brilliant Australian caricaturist, has the deplorably bad taste *not* to be an "Australian" at all, so far as the accident of birth goes. He was born in Ohio, and, as his own account goes, does not know definitely when he began to "make pictures;" though so far as he can recollect his first "works" were "executed" on the enduring slate.



MR. LIVINGSTONE HOPKINS.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he started life in the commercial world with varying success for three years, during which period he beguiled his leisure moments in producing sketches for private circulation. One of these pictorial gems, at least, fell upon good ground and bore fruit, for it came into the hands of Dr. Miller, of the *Toledo Blade*. Dr. Miller's partner, Mr. D. R. Locke, in the character of "Petroleum V. Nasby," wrote a series of "letters" for the *Blade*, satirizing the slaveholding South and its Northern sympathizers during the Civil War. Mr. Hopkins was employed to illustrate some of these letters.

Soon after reaching his majority Mr. Hopkins was engaged upon the staff of a weekly country paper in the neighborhood of Chicago, for which he wrote paragraphs, kept accounts, reported sermons and baseball matches, and abused "our red-headed contemporary across the way." Once again, however, his artistic sins found him out. Dr. Miller, of the *Blade*, it seems, carried his aspiring friend's fame to New York, which led to an engagement in 1870 on *Scribner's Monthly*, then about to be started, in the dual capacity of writer and artist. His first interview with the projectors of this magazine was disconcerting. His literary ability was not questioned, but the art editor pronounced the sketches submitted for approval as "not ripe enough for use at present." Consequently, until such times as the editor was willing to decide favorably, young Hopkins was consigned to the occupation of addressing

wrappers and licking postage stamps. The day, however, did come, and with it the key to the situation. Work in the Nassau street studio kept Mr. Hopkins going for the next thirteen years. To both *St. Nicholas* and the *Century* Mr. Hopkins contributed sketches of his own conception, as well as illustrations for comic stories and verse. At last came an offer from the *Sydney Bulletin* of New South Wales, and he transferred his allegiance from the "Stars and Stripes" to the Southern Cross.

The pseudonym "Hop" is familiar all over Australia, and the sketches which are inscribed with it have undoubtedly added to the sum of human enjoyment throughout the colonies.

Mr. Hopkins has great and genuine talent. "Laughter holding both his sides" is his familiar spirit. He can translate the popular sentiment of the moment into some exquisitely humorous shapes with unerring skill and resistless effect. It is idle to compare him with other artists. His art is spontaneous and native; he simply conceives his idea vividly, and tells it in the language of caricature with a directness and force which Defoe, in another field of expression, might envy. "Hop's" satire is keen, as many a victim knows; his humor has sometimes the quality of flame and scorches. But if his art has sometimes a touch of artistic "wickedness" in it, it is never brutal, and it simply dances with fun. The following cartoon, from the *Sydney Bulletin*, is a fair sample of Mr. Hopkins' work.



A POLITICAL FORECAST FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE OLD 'UN: "Now, that's my idea of a Government 'hunder the circumstances."

SIR G. REPUBLICAN DIBBLE: "Yes, but which of us is to be the fo'e-legs, and which the hind-legs?"

PARKS: "Well, under our present Parliamentary system, it won't matter much. We shall accomplish nothing, but will create no end of hamusement!"—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



"JUST ABOUT EVEN."

PUCK'S VIEW OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

From *Puck*, December 14.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE BRITISH FINANCES.

Let Sir Graham induce Her Majesty to send us out a case of titles in bulk, to be auctioned off locally for the benefit of the deficit. The titles would cost Her Majesty absolutely nothing, and would bring in thousands here. Good scheme, eh? From the *Melbourne Punch* (Australia).



THE WEAKNESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN (To Republican Party): "A generation has been born and voted since the war; pensions have been amply provided for; new measures demand young men. We are sick of being led by old fossils on war issues, and the time has come when young Republicans must be recognized." — From *Judge*, December 10.



TRUSTERS AND TRUSTEES.

"If Oi git on yer back, sure, then, Oi can rache the money, Honey!" "Och, Oi daresay, but Oi'd rayther be gettin' on *your* back."

From *Judy* (London).



GOING UP FOR THE HIGHER EXAMINATION.

(Apropos of the visit to England of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Sievewright, all of Cape Colony.)

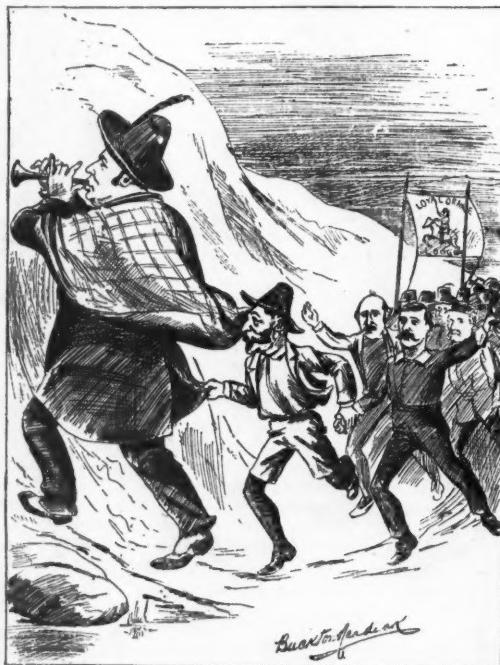
From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town, South Africa).



THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CHANGE FOR FAIR WEATHER.

From the *Cape Register*.



SIR JOHN THOMPSON AS THE MODERN PIED PIPER.

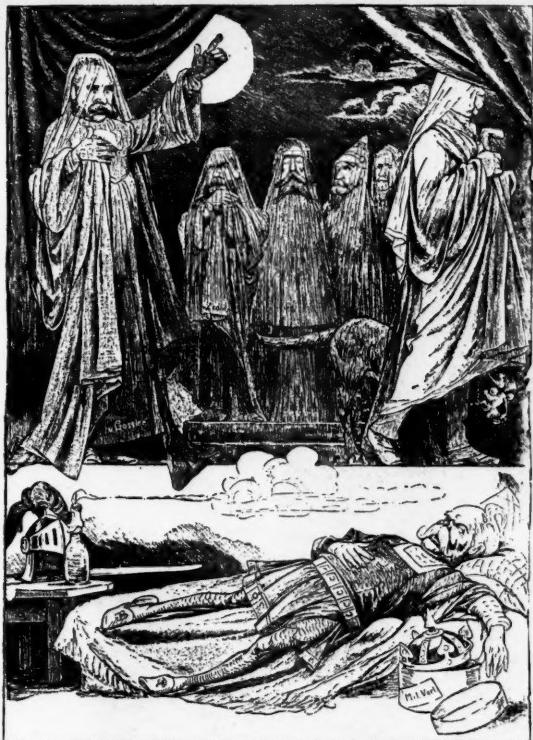
They'll follow anywhere with spoils in view.—From *Grip* (Toronto), December 17.



CANADA'S POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

CANADA.—“Well! The breed of politicians surely runs pretty small these days, when this is the biggest I can get.”—From Grin (Toronto), December 17.

TWO CANADIAN CARTOONS ON THE NEW THOMPSON MINISTRY



CAPRIVI (RICHARD III.) ON THE EVE OF THE ARMY BILL DEBATE.

"In the night there appear to King Richard III., on Bosworth Field, visions of those whom he had overthrown, wishing him success in the coming battle."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



EVANGELICAL ORTHODOXY AT WAR WITH HARNACK.

How the old dragon in Rome laughs !
For the young man and the cause of the old man have both
triumphed over evangelical orthodoxy.—From *Kladderadatsch*.



BISMARCK AND FAMOUS EMS DISPATCH.
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



With Miquel-like ingenuity an attempt is being made to bring down the
poor man's beer, Schnaps and pipe, in order to fill Kaltenborn's sack.
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



From photograph by Schlattman, Mexico.

DIAZ IN THE FULL UNIFORM OF A MEXICAN GENERAL.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND THE MEXICO OF TO-DAY.

BY HENRY WARE ALLEN.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ was on December 1 inaugurated for the fourth time as President of Mexico.

Having assumed the responsibilities of this office in 1876, when the Republic was yet in a revolutionary ferment and its credit abroad demoralized, he has, during his occupancy of the Presidency, brought the country to a condition of absolute tranquillity, established its foreign credit upon a sound basis, provided vast internal improvements, and proved himself so able and patriotic an executive as to compel alike the admiration of friends and opponents.

As a *protégé* of the eminent patriot—his predecessor in the Presidential office—Don Benito Juarez—he crowned his military fame May 5, 1862, when the French invasion was repulsed at Pueblo. But, though always imbued with the military passion, his greatest triumphs have been as President, when with rare tact the machinations of jealous opponents have been foiled and great measures of reform carried out in spite of strenuous opposition.

President Diaz's great ambition is to bring Mexico forward as rapidly as possible to advanced rank as a progressive and thoroughly modern nation. He has, for instance, recently stated in regard to the Columbian exhibit at Chicago that he wished Mexico to send, not a collection of antique curiosities, but rather such a display as would indicate the progress attained by modern Mexico.

The President is a great admirer of the indomitable push and business energy of the American people, and his readiness in favoring the railroads and other large enterprises that unite more closely the two republics has brought upon himself severe criticism of the conservative element in Mexico.

He knows that the real safety of the Republic, as well as its highest development, can only come when the population is enlightened; and so, with the desired end in view, strict laws have been enacted compelling school attendance. Large numbers of new schools have had to be established to accommodate the provisions of the law in this matter.

The President tolerates no departure from democratic simplicity in the routine of his daily life. During the summer months, when residing at Chapultepec, the carriage that takes him to the city, though first-class of its kind, is perfectly plain—the driver is without livery of any kind, unattended by a footman,



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.

and the horses have not even had their tails docked. This, too, on the Paseo de la Reforma—one of the world's fashionable boulevards, where hundreds of equipages every day vie with one another in lavish ostentation.

Anecdotes are constantly being told of the President illustrating this characteristic. He often takes an ordinary street car, and upon one occasion, not long ago, when some accident detained the car in which he was riding, he insisted that no exception be made in his favor, and so remained a long time—in conformity with the law—until the affair was reported to the proper authorities, and the car ordered to proceed.

On his birthday he is always presented with quan-

tities of costly gifts; but, such is his strict sense of propriety in the matter, the whole lot are annually consigned to a storehouse, where at the present time there is an accumulation that must be worth many thousands of dollars. He never allows these presents to be used by himself or members of his family, thus avoiding any obligations.

A HARDWORKING PRESIDENT.

President Diaz is one of the hardest working men in the Republic to-day. Though 62 years of age, he is apparently much younger, and, having lived a temperate life, he has the capacity, which he uses, of being able to labor early and late at his desk. His sole desire is to serve his country well, and to leave behind him the name of a patriot. As a consequence of this close application to official work, his private interests are often neglected. Such is General Diaz to-day, and it is with profound disgust that well-wishers of Mexico read in American newspapers paragraphs like the following :

The richest man in Mexico is Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic. He was a poor man when he first took office, but during the time he has occupied the chair of President he has grown immensely wealthy. He owns thousands of acres of land, millions of dollars laid by, not only in Mexico but in the vaults of Europe, and there is hardly a big corporation or monopoly in Mexico that he does not own stock in. In fact, it is said, the price of a monopoly in Mexico is a block of stock in the enterprise, made out either in Diaz's name or that of a trusty lieutenant.

In regard to this the *Mexican Financier* said :

This remarkable accusation appears in a great American journal which lends its columns for the publication of a story which, in various forms, has been told of every prominent man and ruler in Mexico since Montezuma, even he being accused of the possession of treasures which tempted the cupidity of the Conquerors, and which even now people are seeking to discover in the Pedregal, or Lava Beds, near this city. Mexico is not the land of the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rockefellers or the Goulds. There are few colossal fortunes here; in fact, eight or ten million dollars is the maximum of individual possession. The President of the Republic, who lives in a manner which would not be accounted luxurious in a prosperous merchant, whose entire possessions do not amount to a twentieth part of those of some of his fellow-citizens, a man, in short, whose opportunities for the accumulation of vast wealth have been great, but who has scorned to make politics a speculative trade, is one of the last men in the world to be accused of corrupt practices. The enemies of Washington in like manner charged him with misusing his great office for money-making, but the accusation fell to the ground. Should General Diaz die to-morrow, his entire possessions would not equal those which Washington, twice President of the United States, left to his heirs.

And the *Two Republics* speaks as follows :

Here in Mexico, where there is not a breath of suspicion against the probity and sterling honesty of Porfirio Diaz, such paragraphs as the above cause just indignation among all classes of people. American journalists are every day taking a greater interest in Mexican affairs, but as yet they have much to learn concerning the country. Had the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* been well informed

concerning Mexico he would have consigned the article, "Rolling in Riches," to the waste basket, with all its absurd, if not malicious, statements. No matter what purpose may have actuated the writer in the *Tribune*—whether he is ignorant of the facts or moved by malice—he cannot injure the reputation of President Diaz, who is known to his countrymen and the world as an able statesman, an unselfish patriot and an honorable, upright man, and who has devoted so much of his time and talent to his country that he has not had an opportunity to acquire riches.

A DICTATOR PER FORCE.

General Diaz is criticised for assuming to the degree that he does the rôle of a dictator. His opponents emphasize the autocratic power exercised by him. But the Mexican Government is fortunate, as any government would be fortunate, in having few elective offices, and instead, the reposing of appointing power and great responsibility in an executive whose sole purpose is to secure for his country the best results.

If President Diaz were Governor of Massachusetts he would adapt himself to conditions prevailing there, exactly as Governor Russell would in Mexico exercise that arbitrary power necessary where so large a part of the population is totally incapable of self-government, and where strokes of policy that could not wait for action of Congress are imperative.

Not long ago American newspapers were filled with sensational accounts of an alleged revolution in Mexico, headed by one Garza. The absurdity of attaching any more national importance to that movement than could be given to the "rustlers" war in Wyoming is now admitted by everybody. But Mexico, conscious of what her past history had been, and jealous of the good name which she had at last earned, was injured in more ways than one by the Garza "revolution." The existence of this little band of raiders may have been due to those Mexicans who resented an enforced exile—it may have been that speculators in Mexican securities had a hand in the matter. In either event the war correspondents who were sent down by American newspapers must have returned with a poor opinion of the intelligence of their chiefs.

About this same time American newspapers printed a report wired from San Francisco, which recited in a most startling manner the existence of such a deplorable state of misgovernment in Mexico as would, without doubt, very soon provoke an outraged people to drive Diaz out of power. Of this the *Mexican Financier* said at that time :

American journals still continue to be deceived by Associated Press dispatches sent out from San Francisco, Cal., by some skulking enemy of Mexico and its Government. No name is ever given to substantiate the reports, and it is for that reason that we wonder why Mr. William Henry Smith, the head of the Associated Press in the United States, does not put a stop to the circulation of injurious rumors, the author of which has not the courage to declare himself. Mr. Smith owes it to his position as chief of an important news agency to refuse to publish manifestly absurd reports regarding Mexico until he has informed himself, which he may easily do, having

the cable at his command, of the true state of affairs here.

Our opinion of General Diaz, formed by close observation of his official acts and public life, is that he is a statesman of the first order, a man who, in any country, would easily rise to commanding influence. He is patriotic, honest and sincere; he is a friend of education, and one of the most laborious rulers on the planet. He is ambitious, but not for wealth; his personal fortune is moderate; his life is devoted to advancing the interests of the Mexican people. We have not always been in accord with some features of his administrative programme, but our impartial opinion, formed on a review of his public career, is that he is one of the ablest of living statesmen. Men of all political parties in this country have confirmed our views regarding the President. Some of his bitterest political enemies have, in conversation, admitted to us that he is a statesman of integrity and great force of character. What we ourselves have said before we will repeat here—viz., that Mexicans have never submitted to be ruled by intellectual pygmies. Men of the character of Porfirio Diaz cannot always act as Quakers and as enthusiastic members of the Universal Peace Society could wish. Mexico owes her present prosperity largely to the firmness and ability to act decisively of the present Chief Magistrate. Necessarily, the President has enemies; it is the penalty of greatness, the accompaniment of great and illustrious deeds. Envy always skulks behind success.

The San Francisco *Dispatch* says that the people of this Republic have become poorer and poorer during the administration of Diaz. What utter rubbish! A country that has secured a transportation system, a great network of railways, a country where wages have steadily risen, and men live in better homes and wear better clothes than in former years, is growing poorer? A country that has more than doubled its foreign trade within a few years is poorer for it?

"Ever since the marriage of Diaz to an American Protestant the wrath of the masses has been nursed, but has grown now till it can be kept in bounds no longer." This is the supreme absurdity of the San Francisco *Dispatch*. We dislike to introduce into an article dealing with so disagreeable a subject any mention of that charming and cultivated lady who has won the love and admiration of the people of Mexico—who is in Mexico what Mrs. Cleveland is in the United States—the one person in whose praise all men, of all political opinions, speak alike. But something is due to truth. The charm and sweetness of Mexican womanhood is exemplified in that gracious lady who is the beloved and honored wife of the President of Mexico. A sincere Catholic, the friend of the poor, the champion of those humbler sisters of toil, who, in this capital, look up to her as their protectress. Sra. Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz stands serenely apart from the conflicts of politics, and it is an outrage that her name should be employed by a fabricator of lying news reports. She is a Catholic lady in a Catholic nation, a Mexican by birth and blood, and in no possible way is she to be regarded as connected with contemporary politics in this country.

That a revolution is brewing here we emphatically deny. Nobody could be more unpopular than a revolutionary leader. The country is peaceful and prosperous. The tranquillity of Mexico is in striking contrast to the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe. Men of all political parties here are busy in developing the resources of the country. It is an epoch of peaceful

industry, of steady progress, of advancing civilization in this magnificently endowed land. The malignant enemies of Mexico, who found no honest work to do here and so sought other lands; disappointed persons, who tried to plunder the treasury of Mexico by means of useless concessions and were rebuffed, and those in whom envy is the ruling passion, may carp and cavil, but the Republic will continue to march onward in the path of its splendid destiny.

SEÑORITA CARMELITA.

Mrs. Diaz is a most regal woman; a queen whose crown is the sincere regard and affection which all classes bestow upon her. She is spoken of by the common people as "Señorita Carmelita"—the diminutive of Carmen—expressing their affection for her. Upon the occasion of her Saint's day, the 16th of July



CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO DE DIAZ,
Wife of the President.

(which day all the Carmens celebrate), the President's wife is annually overwhelmed with countless floral tributes. She devotes much of her time to institutions and works of charity, and is always the center of activity in special missions of mercy. As the President's wife and as the daughter of Minister Rubio, she is of course the social leader in Mexico as well as the first lady of the Republic.

THE DIAZ MINISTRY.

President Diaz has surrounded himself with exceptionally able men, all of whom have given their country long and honorable service and who now act as a unit with the Executive in administering the affairs of the nation. These gentlemen hold their portfolios because of special fitness for special work.



HIS GRACE DON PROSPERO MARIA ALARCON, ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.

They have been thus honored as patriots, not as partisans, and would resent any fulsome eulogy.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Minister of Finance, is too well known to the American public to need any introduction. He left the mission at Washington (where he has represented Mexico most of the time since 1859) last spring only to enter for a while into greater usefulness in the Treasury Department where, since he took charge, the hand of a master mind has had and is having its effect for good. It was Minister Romero who really defeated Napoleon's schemes concerning Mexico by quietly guiding at Washington American sentiment in favor of his country. He is a patriot in the highest sense of the word, striving always to promote the happiest possible relations between the two republics. It may be superfluous to

right man in the place, he has, as cabinet officer, promoted the establishment of greatly improved educational facilities.

Señor Don Manuel Fernandez Leal, as Minister of Public Works, is perhaps better known to the commercial world than most of his associates. He was formerly professor of mathematics in the Preparatory School of Topographical and Hydraulic Engineers, and afterward Director of the School of Mines. As an engineer and scientist he has been a most useful public servant.

Gen. Pedro Hinojosa, Secretary of War, has been constantly in his country's service for nearly fifty years—in Congress as well as in all the recent wars. The department over which he presides has been greatly improved during his administration.

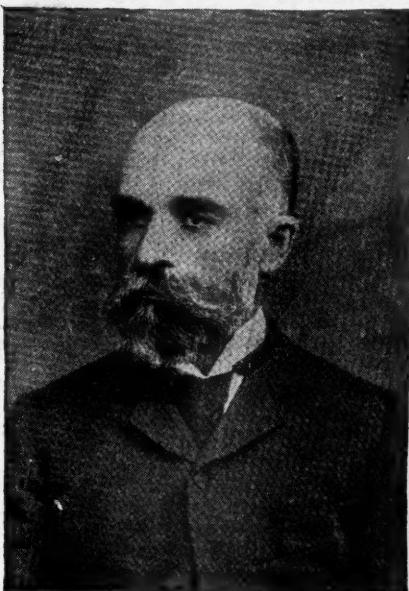
add that the Minister is in favor of the freest possible trade.

With Minister Romero should be mentioned his able assistant, Señor Don José I. Limantour, whose training as a scholar and attainments as a political economist eminently qualify him for the work of his high position. The desire is frequently expressed that Señor Limantour may succeed to the Treasury portfolio if Minister Romero returns to Washington.

Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is especially well equipped for the position he holds on account of his thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to international law. He is an eloquent orator and in private conversation is extremely bright and entertaining. He is very popular, and is greatly esteemed by all who know him. He is always favorably disposed toward American interests, and his tariff views accord with those of Minister Romero.

Señor Don Romero Rubio, Secretary of the Interior, was one of the framers of the present Constitution, is an able lawyer, and by the many reforms introduced into the Interior Department, has proved himself a thorough statesman.

Señor Don Joaquin Baranda, Secretary of Justice and Education, is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being fifty-two years of age. He comes of an old Campeche family, of which State he was Governor when only thirty-one years of age. As just the



SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister of Finance.

The Department of Communications comprises a supervision of telegraphs, railways, public highways, harbors and the postal system. It is in charge of Gen. Manuel Gonzalez Cosio. The chief of this department was at one time Governor of his native State, Zacatecas, and has since served as Congressman, Senator and Mayor of the City of Mexico. He also has distinguished himself in the wars of his country.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

The present Constitution was promulgated in 1857. The Church had at that time acquired most of the property of Mexico, and its power had become so enormous that the vital question of the hour was, which shall survive, the Church or the State? One or the other had to be crushed, and in that critical emergency Juarez led the Liberal party on to success. All church property was nationalized. The clergy were completely dispossessed of their immense holdings. Clerical corporations were dissolved and cannot today legally attain property, neither can any members of religious orders publicly appear in their distinctive garbs.

It is commonly believed that the Clerical or Conservative party carries with it a disaffected element that would be glad to see the Diaz administration overthrown, but a knowledge of their weakness prevents any active opposition, there having been, for instance, no opposing candidate brought forward in the recent election.

The policy of the Government in the matter of religion is so entirely neutral and fair that no grounds are offered for criticism at the present time. Catho-

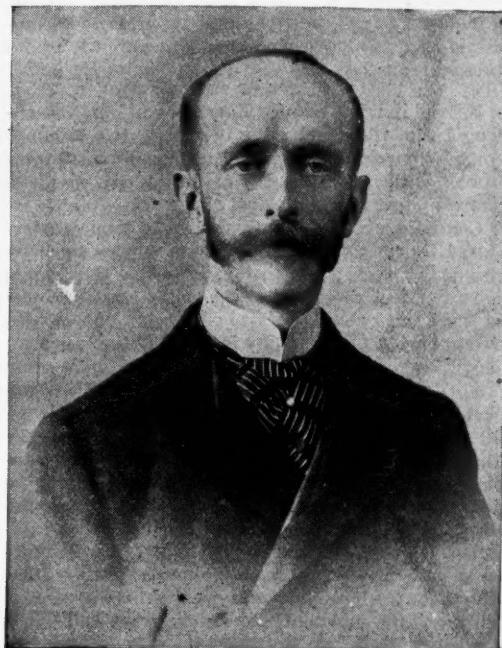
lics are treated with the utmost courtesy and Protestants are allowed to spend thousands of dollars annually in their endeavors to make good Baptists, Methodists or Presbyterians out of the Indians. As a rule, the men of Mexico are free-thinkers and their wives devoted Catholics.

AN IMPROVED CONSULAR SERVICE NEEDED.

The New York *Herald's* suggestion that the diplomatic service be abolished and an improved consular service be substituted is a good one. The American Minister at this capital receives \$17,500 gold annually, not to mention the fees that accrue to his office. The function of the Legation is purely ornamental, except the messenger service it is called upon to do for the State Department, the introducing of tourists to the President and the furnishing of free entertainment every week to the American colony. Why American residents in Mexico should be favored in this latter respect over the citizens of American villages does not appear. The Legation is in one part of the city, the Consulate in another—the business of both often getting mixed. For half of the present expenditure the United States Government might establish a first-class Consulate in this city, and allow the Legation to quietly drop out of existence.

ADMIRATION FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

There is at national headquarters a profound admiration of American institutions, especially the successful operation of our Republican form of government. There is resentment for the invasion



SEÑOR DON JOSE I. LIMANTOUR,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Possible Future
President.



PANORAMA OF MEXICO—THE PALACE FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

and loss of territory in 1847, of course; but the past is forgiven, if not forgotten, by Mexican statesmen to-day. This war was waged under a Democratic administration. The War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, offering as it did possible opportunity and foothold for monarchical power in Mexico, as well as with the Confederate Government, was put down and European schemes thus frustrated by a Republican administration, and for this Mexico has rejoiced. Nevertheless, despite this predilection in favor of the Republican party, universal satisfaction prevailed at the Palace when Cleveland's election was made known, the admiration accorded Lincoln and his party having gradually merged itself into approbation of the Democratic party as new character was given it by its present leader.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Nestled in what may be likened to an immense oblong basin, the rough sides of which, two hundred miles in circumference, are occasionally in winter crested with snow, the City of Mexico reposes seven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Centuries ago the city was a sort of Venice, intersected by canals whose names are now retained by principal streets; and to-day, although the waters have receded, there are in the valley six lakes, five of them being above the level of the city. Disastrous floods have visited the city in former times, but to-day it is made safe by dykes and pumping works. The city is now supplied with a network of sewers, and these are rapidly emptied into Lake Texcoco by the pumps whenever a heavy rain occurs. Of course, the city having now, and having had from time unknown, a large population, and the valley having so limited sanitary possibilities, conditions of soil and atmosphere greatly neutralize the otherwise salubrious climate. It may be on this account that the death rate in Mexico is only exceeded by one other city in the world—Constantinople. From early times, however, the possibility of draining the valley has suggested itself, and since 1885 the engineering work of tunneling through the side of the valley and constructing a huge connecting ditch from the city has

been vigorously pushed, and at great expense, something like \$15,000,000 having already been expended. It is hoped that the work will be completed within two or three years now, and that the climate of the valley will then be about perfect.

The temperature varies not more than thirty or forty degrees, Fahrenheit, the year round. There are no sudden changes, and the nights are always cool.

Fruits and fresh vegetables are always in market, and strawberries can be had every day in the year. The May or October of New England is perennial here. The grass is green always, and the leaves fade slightly in December, only to come out bright and green in February. April is the warmest month, and the rainy season coming a little later is welcome.

There are in the valley numerous villages, large and small, most of them reached by street cars, and from these places "peons" come to the metropolis with various products strapped to their backs, or to the backs of their burros.

From the castle of Chapultepec a magnificent view can, with clear weather, be enjoyed. From the base of this promontory the Paseo de la Reforma, 300 feet wide, with double rows of shade trees on either side, expanding at intervals where some statue rests in the center of a "glorieta" or circle four hundred feet in diameter, extends two miles in a straight line to the city.

Other less pretentious avenues across the green carpet of the valley cut the pasture lands and gardens into huge segments. The two white towers of the Cathedral rise above the flat level of city roofs. Beyond is the blue surface of Lake Texcoco, and to the left can be seen the famous little church of Guadalupe. Turning to the right one can see the villas and famous gardens of Tacubaya and San Angel, while a little beyond is the "pedregal" (bitter stone)—the barren expanse of lava that came from the grim and lofty volcano—Ajusco—beyond.

The grove of huge cypress trees, some of them forty and fifty feet in circumference, all draped with hanging moss, is remarkable for its stateliness, and the suggestion of those forests which Cortez found and ruthlessly destroyed.

The mountains about the valley are apparently without verdure, and their rugged outlines form a sharp silhouette of purple against the blue sky. This is varied at the distant end of the valley by stately Popocatapetl, whose summit rises nearly 18,000 feet above the sea level—the greatest elevation on the continent—and majestic Ixtaccihuatl, who appear to best advantage when their mantles of white are tinged with color by the setting sun.

The panorama to be viewed from the Cathedral towers was pronounced by Humboldt to be the most beautiful human eye ever rested upon. The almost romantic historical associations of the locality lend added interest. On this spot was the Aztec temple, of pyramidal shape and immense proportions. The accounts of the thousands of attendant priests, and especially the tales of such horrible sacrifices of human life and cannibalism as Bernal Diaz relates in



From photograph by Schiattman, Mexico.

CHAPULTEPEC—NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

Prescott's Conquest, are, no doubt, great exaggerations. The ancient Mexicans were an intensely religious people, and human sacrifice was thought none too good for their divinities; but it is hardly fair to accept the stories of those who came to destroy their faith as other than prejudiced.

It was on the top of this temple, 400 years ago, Montezuma pointed out to Corvez the beauties of his immediate kingdom.

From the Cathedral towers to-day the point of first interest is the Plaza (the large public square) and the Zocalo (the little park within it). Here, on four days of the week, 24 hours in all, military bands supply good music, the crowds attendant being of the poorer class, though a motley collection of many types and races is often seen there. The Cathedral is artistically set off by flowering shrubs and shade trees. At one side is the flower market, and across the plaza the long white facade of the National Palace (department headquarters) shows up to good advantage.

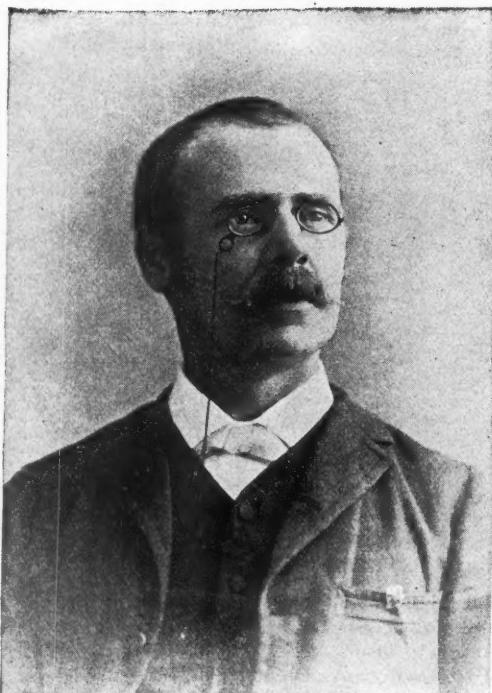
Not a chimney is to be seen rising from the dazzling multitude of flat roofs of the city, for charcoal is almost the only fuel used in Mexico, and the houses are never heated. This is to Americans a great drawback, for the rooms are apt to be dark and for two or three months uncomfortably cool in the evenings. The hotels are especially uncomfortable in this respect. They are nothing more than so many groups of uninviting rooms to let. The visitor has to explore the city in order to get something to eat. The comforts, not to mention the luxuries, of an American \$8 per day hotel cannot be had in Mexico at any price. The desirability of a good American hotel has often been stated in the newspapers, and the absolute

necessity of one if visitors are to be attracted is well known to Americans who have been here.

If a good American hotel were established in this city it would, without the slightest doubt, pay handsomely. The government is willing and ready to aid such an enterprise. Only a few new conditions are necessary to turn every season a part of the stream of travel now going to Europe south to the City of Mexico. Supposing that travel is sought mostly for rest and recreation, here is a land blest with salubrious climate, even temperature and capable of furnishing everything an epicure could desire; a land full of interest to the student of antiquity; a land to please the artist at every turn, and to delight the seeker after novelty. The City of Mexico is to-day only five days from New York, and when the Mexican National Railway Company gets its concessionized track straightened out, and widened to broad gauge, this time ought to be reduced ten or twelve hours.

Mexico is, or would be with hotels, an ideal winter resort; but if the North is a good place to leave when wintry winds are wailing and blustery blizzards blowing, is it not an equally desirable place to put behind one when the sunny skies are scorching? For Mexico is in the same degree inviting as a summer resort, the only special disadvantage at this season being the hot journey before the heights of Mexico are reached.

There are in this city, in addition to the Cathedral, some eighty or a hundred other churches, which are, as an American visitor recently put it, "always on tap." The city is also well supplied with schools, libraries and charitable institutions. The San Carlos Art Gallery contains a large collection of fine old



MR. J. MASTELLA CLARKE,
Editor *The Two Republics*.

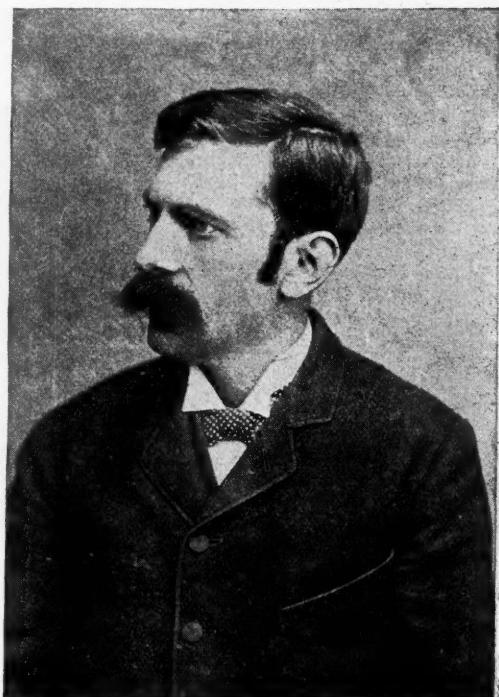
Spanish paintings and a variety of beautiful modern Mexican works, chiefly notable for brilliancy of coloring. In connection with this institution is an art academy, maintained at Government expense—tuition, even to the supplying of material, being free. The one prize striven for is an annual allowance of \$600 a year for six years, to enable the worthy pupil to continue his or her studies abroad.

The National Library, in a fine, large building, consists of nearly two hundred thousand volumes. There is also a prosperous Conservatory of Music.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

The police system in Mexico is said to be one of the best in the world. At the crossing of all principal streets "gendarmes"—more soldiers than policemen, but having the authority of officers—are on duty day and night. The white cotton coverings to their caps identify them quickly in the daytime, while at night their lanterns, placed in the center of streets' junctions, attest to their presence. These officers are courteous and unusually intelligent. Their neat appearance and soldierly bearing are in marked contrast to the typical American policeman. There is never any doubt about finding one of these men exactly where wanted.

The laws of Mexico are strict, and strictly enforced, with neither fear nor favor shown. When an Indian is run over by some fashionable equipage, the whole



J. P. TAYLOR.
Editor *The Mexican Trader*.

outfit is immediately arrested by officers of the law, and the perhaps wealthy occupants of the carriage made to surrender their property until the affair is investigated and damages fixed.

NEWSPAPERS.

The impression that Mexican newspapers are chained to Diaz's chariot, that any unfavorable criticism of the administration throws its author into jail, is erroneous, and can have for its foundation only the libel laws. These are strict; but the humblest citizen, as well as the President, has protection in them from malicious assaults upon his character. There is no persecution of journals on account of politics—opposition papers being allowed full scope both in caricature and criticism until they infringe the libel laws referred to.

When the Puritans of Massachusetts were burning witches, and Connecticut Yankees were framing blue laws, the Mexican gentleman was reading his illustrated paper—the first newspaper in the New World having been established here two hundred years ago.

There are in Mexico to-day twenty-two daily papers, some of them selling for one cent; and they are read more and more by the masses—this fact being significant of the general advance in popular education.

El Universal has a large daily circulation. Its editor and manager, Sr. Rafael Spindola, having

studied newspaper methods in New York, the paper takes front rank for its illustrations and general enterprise.

El Tiempo, the opposition Conservative organ, also has large circulation, especially with clergymen and large landed proprietors all over the country.

El Monitor Republicano is an independent Liberal paper, always opposed to the government.

El Nacional is an Administration, well edited and well arranged journal, and has an aristocratic circulation.

El Partido Liberal is a semi-official journal, carefully edited.

The *Two Republics*, supplying the English speaking colony with the daily news of the world, was established in 1867, and is still flourishing under the management and editorship of Mr. J. Mastella Clarke.

The *Mexican Financier*, since establishment in 1882, has been of immense service both in presenting to the financial world the true state of affairs in Mexico, and in furnishing to its Mexican readers a *résumé* of the world's progress in those matters of greatest interest to Mexico.

The *Mexican Trader*, recently founded, makes a very creditable appearance, and has entered into a career of great usefulness, particularly in its advocacy of taxation reform.

HOW THE MEXICANS LIVE.

Burglary and that twin dread to the housekeeper, fires, are almost unknown in Mexico. The houses, being constructed almost entirely of stone and plaster, are in no danger of conflagration, and each house

having all lower windows barred with iron, with but one door and that a huge one of oak bolted and braced at night, as if to withstand a battery, and guarded by



FREDERIC R. GUERNSEY,
Editor *Mexican Financier*.

a "porter" who sleeps by it, one feels when going to rest as if he were quite safe from all danger.

The houses face abruptly on the sidewalk, the Mexican's house being his castle, but within one always finds a square open "patio," often a garden adorned with statuary and fountains.

Mexican housekeeping is peculiar. Servants are generally faithful and honest and work for \$5 to \$10 per month. Rations, nine to eighteen cents a day, are always extra. A mat on the floor is generally accepted as a good enough couch, but cot beds are supplied in the better houses. Everything is done on a cash basis—the cook going to market for the day's supplies and rendering her account at night. Little or nothing is kept on hand; a few cents worth of this, that and the other being purchased every day.

Instead of stoves, little grates are fixed in masonry of brick, over which, on charcoal fires kept bright by fanning, everything is cooked. Kitchen utensils are almost entirely of earthen ware and cost but a trifle. The markets are in the morning great hives of chattering, expostulating, bargaining humanity—more business being accomplished with twenty-five cents than anywhere else in the world. There is no Chinese question in Mexico—John Chinaman would starve if he tried to compete with the "peon."

TRAITS AND MANNERS.

This is the land of contracts—none sharper than in the prices of commodities. Goods that have passed



SENATOR APOLINAR CASTILLO,
Editor *El Partido Liberal*.



From photographs by Schlattman, Mexico.

1. Mexican Rural Guard.
2. Basket Seller.

5. Grinding Corn for Tortillas.

3. A Village Group.
4. Women at Fountain.

SOME TYPES OF THE MEXICAN POPULATION.

the Custom House are often double or treble a normal price, while native products are sold for a pittance.

The venders of vegetables, fruits, etc., advertise their wares with cries peculiar to each article. For instance, at about seven o'clock every night the "tamale" women may be heard uttering their wailing, penetrating cry :



Com-pra-ran tamma-les de chile y de ca-pu-li-nes ?

The people of Mexico are much misunderstood in the United States. Americans are apt to think of their Southern neighbors as "greasers," judging the nation by that type which is too numerous at the border on either side of the Rio Grande. But, as Cortez found here a civilization higher in many respects than that of Spain, so it happens now that visitors from the North find a great deal in Mexico that is superior.

An urchin at the public school who has never worn a shoe, and whose ancestors never saw one, will always say, "with your permission" when passing in front of his teacher, and when asked his name will add, in replying, "entirely at your service." That politeness which comes to an American child, if at all, only after much training, seems to be second nature to a Mexican.

When a servant is discharged, instead of raising her voice in wrath, she will say good-by quietly, at the same time asking to be forgiven for all her faults.

Kindest of parents, extremely courteous and polite, passionately fond of music and flowers, skillful in many branches of art, these people, the "peons" of Mexico, are away ahead of their environment.

Rich and poor are equally courteous to each other; the best of feeling seems to exist between them. A "cochero" will pull up his horses to allow "el Señor," who lifts his hat in acknowledgment, to pass. Indeed that "dream" in *Puck*, where two Broadway draymen, just after a collision, are pictured as begging each other's pardon, each claiming all blame in the politest language, is almost a realization in Mexico.

The spirit of democracy, the absence of snobbishness, is noticeable everywhere. Silks and Rags mingle freely in all public places and worship together in the churches. That Mexico City is the quietest and most orderly on the American Continent is due more to the disposition of the people than to the exceptionally good police service.

Sometimes undue importance seems to be given to customs of etiquette. Two Mexican gentlemen will bow and gesticulate before an open door, each urging the other's precedence, when Americans would save the time thus consumed. When walking together, each must take the inside; and the breaking up of a party is accompanied by endless hand shakings and farewells. Even on leaving street cars, if the ride has been one of any duration, a gentleman must raise his hat to those left behind, and purchasers at the stores commence and end their dealings by shaking

hands with the salesman. Sombreros are always lifted when passing church doors, and at noon, when the cathedral bells ring, every good Mexican within hearing uncovers.

THE PEON POPULATION.

The peon population of Mexico live in adobe houses or shanties of corn-stalks; own but two or three garments each; sleep on straw mats, and exist on next to no wages. As an official of the Treasury Department recently stated it, "The population of Mexico is only half fed, a quarter clad and an eighth illuminated" (petroleum retails for 75 cents per gallon). Yet after all there is, without doubt, more real poverty, more distress and desperate hardship in a single New York tenement house ward than in the whole Republic of Mexico—for here the climate is gentle, nature is prodigal, the necessities of life are easily obtained and the horrors of many-storyed tenement houses are unknown. On the one hand is a race of sunny-natured people whose condition is steadily improving, on the

other hand a race whose social adjustments are so out of order that an increasing proportion of the population is being crushed under the wheel of unavoidable poverty.

The peon is nothing if not contented. He could no more be induced to join a band of "calamity howlers" than could the most villainous "plutocrat" of Wall street. This characteristic is due partly to the fatalism which prevails, and is further a result of centuries of servitude. Fatalism is said to be a factor in the army. The Mexican soldier goes into battle believing that if death comes it was foreordained, and so he does not try to evade the danger.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

The social event of each day is the promenade on the Paseo de la Reforma where, between the hours of four and seven in the evening—in greater numbers on Sundays, Thursdays and holidays—the world of fashion turns out to see and to be seen. In contrast to the wooden coachmen and footmen of Central Park, those in Mexico appear to fine advantage in the picturesque clothing of their country, with wide-brimmed sombreros to match.

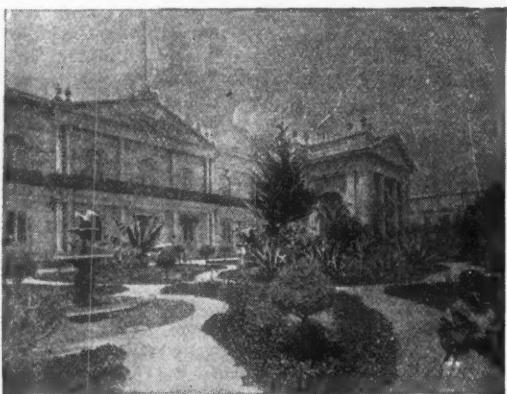
On Sundays, between twelve and one o'clock, the fashion of the town is again promenading, this time on foot in the shaded walks of the Alameda. One or two of the best regimental bands furnish excellent music; hundreds of chairs along the shaded sides of principal walks are rented; Señoritas in almost ball-room attire pass in groups through the gauntlet main-



INDIAN VEGETABLE
SELLER.

tained by scores of admirers ; babies are there to patronize the merry-go-round, to take home some miniature bull-fighter or other toy ; and the American colony is always well represented by those who like to listen to the music or to talk over the gossip of the week.

Courtship in Mexico is carried on under difficulties, the lover having to post himself under the window of his Juliet at regular times, regardless of the weather,



LAW SCHOOL AT GUADALAJARA.

satisfied if his attention is occasionally appreciated by some look or sign. This devotion is continued regardless of public observation, until at last the young man is allowed to enter the house, and an engagement is announced.

It is only just to say that the extreme chaperonage, in contrast to the prevailing lack of it in the United States, is gradually giving way to the forms of modern society.

American customs are, in many cases, being quietly adopted. American girls are universally admired, not to say envied, for their graceful dancing.

Paris sets the style, of course, and the graceful lace "mantilla" has, with all but elderly ladies, been superseded by the Parisian bonnet. No headgear is worn at the opera, however, nothing but full dress being in favor. During the Italian Opera season the large National Theatre presents a brilliant appearance. The fact of such full houses at high prices, and the gorgeous display of riches in two or three tiers of boxes, running all round the horseshoe, attest to the wealth of Mexico.

One peculiarity of Mexican theatres is the custom of charging so much per act. If the play is bad, or the patron weary, he may leave before the Collector comes around just previous to the third or fourth act. The acting, and of course the music, is generally creditable, some of the light operas comparing very favorably with those presented in New York.

BULL FIGHTING.

Bull-fighting still continues in some places, but was stopped in the capital several years ago, the police department finding it of demoralizing effect. An exception was made a year ago last October, when ten

or twelve thousand spectators seated themselves in the huge circular framework surrounding one of the rings. The occasion was a benefit for the Spanish flood sufferers, and was graced by the attendance of the President and party. Two military bands were present, and four companies of infantry were distributed so as to insure good order. The President's arrival was announced by the National Hymn being played, and the universal applause which greeted him was a sure indication of his popularity.

The programme opened by the entrance of five horsemen in Spanish costumes and well mounted. Following these came the fourteen bull-fighters, each in dazzling costume of satin, gold and lace, the "picadores" and supernumeraries of the ring.

Nine bulls were successively introduced, only three of them retiring alive. Seven horses were killed in the sport, and there were several narrow escapes of human lives, though none were sacrificed. The fight was a great success so far as blood and tumbling were concerned, and it netted the beneficiaries something over \$20,000.

RAILROADS AND TRAVEL.

The "peon" is fond of traveling. Third class passenger cars are generally crowded. It is surmised that these people often have to walk one way, so fond are they of taking a long ride.

Each regular train is accompanied by an army officer, in some cases by a squad of soldiers, and it may be for this reason that express messengers are never held up in Mexico. If any attempt at wrecking is discovered, the guilty parties are immediately shot; justice in such cases being administered by the "Rurales"—not by Judge Lynch.

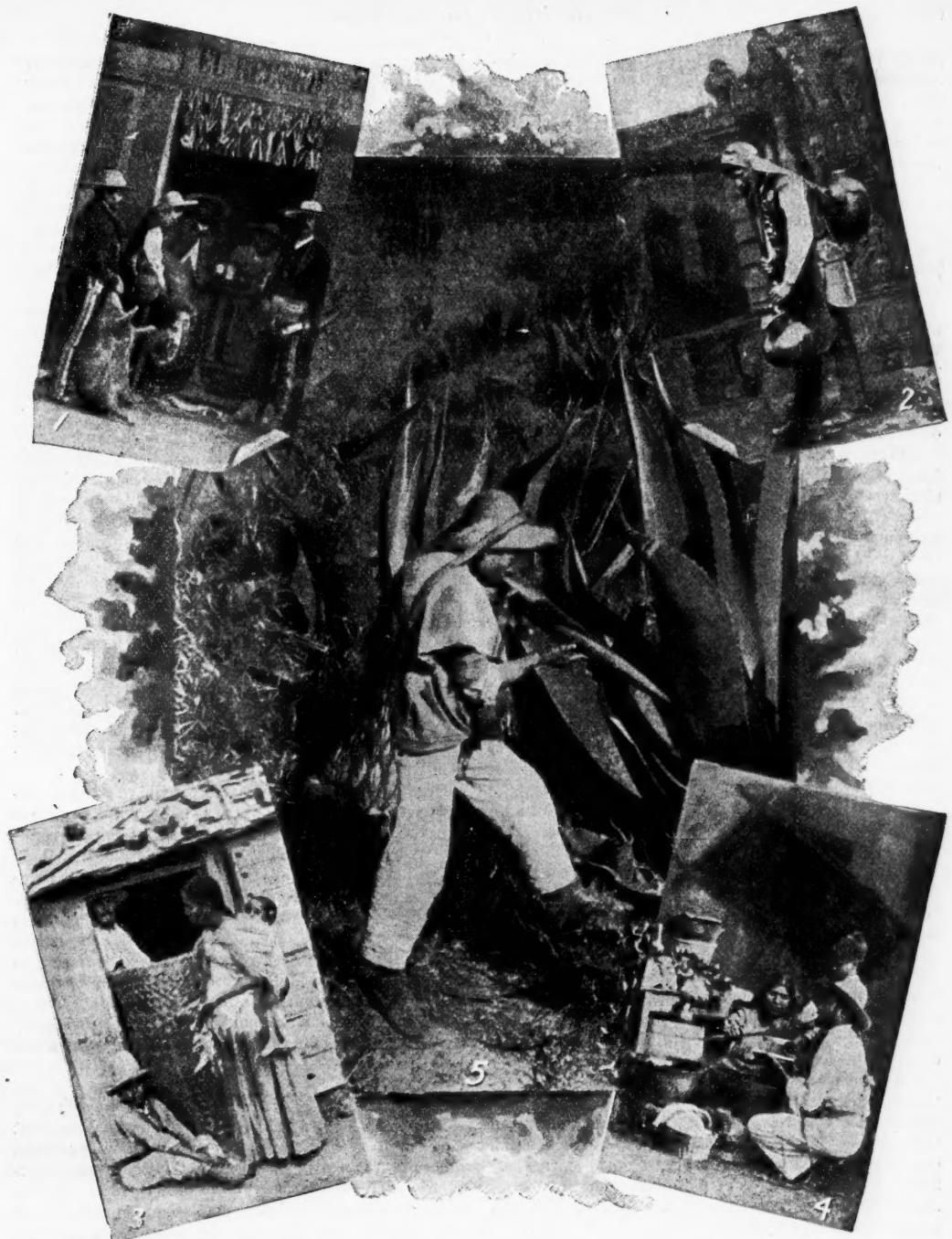
The railways are the real missionaries of the country, radiating products and influences of a higher



VIEW OF PALACE COURT.

civilization at every point touched. Combined with the telegraph, they enable the centering of troops at any threatened point, thus insuring safety from those local disturbances which in former times were of so frequent occurrence.

The Mexican Railway (Vera Cruz to City of



From photographs by Schlattman, Mexico.

1. Pulque Shop.
2. Water Seller.

5. Pulque Gatherer.

3. Peons.
4. Serving Dinner.

THE NATIVE MEXICANS AS THEY LIVE AND WORK.

Mexico) is the oldest line in the Republic, and because of engineering difficulties in the sharp descent from the table-land to the hot country, and owing to various interruptions caused by revolutionary disorders, the cost of constructing about 300 miles of track was in the neighborhood of \$36,000,000.

Leaving Esperanza at the edge of the plateau, where climate and vegetation of a temperate zone prevail, one reaches, after three hours of careful rolling down steep grades, the town of Coadoba, more than 5,000 feet below, in the rich jungle of tropical vegetation.

During the passage down the mountain sides magnificent views of miniature "pueblos" with checkered variety of village streets, cultivated fields and green pastures thousands of feet below—snow-capped Orizaba, as many feet above—deep ravines and mountain streams, make one dizzy as the cars emerge from dark tunnels and cross high bridges.

The Interoceanic, narrow gauge, also connects Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, making a principal station at Jalapa. From this town to Vera Cruz, about 80 miles, passage may be taken on cars drawn by four mules, who gallop along the down grade at a reckless pace, competing successfully with the steam railway, and affording the traveler a variety of fine scenery.

The Mexican National, narrow gauge, connects Laredo, Texas, with the City of Mexico, most of the distance on a plateau 8,000 feet above the sea. This line passes through the important cities of Monterey and San Luis Potosi, and at many points the scenery is extremely picturesque. When the train is creeping over the Toluca mountains passengers are apt to realize the altitude, 10,000 feet, as breathing becomes labored to many.

The Mexican Central connects with the Santa Fé system at El Paso, after a run of three nights and two days, covering 1,200 miles, from the City of Mexico. This line is standard gauge, and passengers can go to St. Louis without change.

The northern division of the Central runs through a great desert with mountains on either side. Water has to be brought from distant points, and, in compliance with the road's concession, it is furnished free of cost to inhabitants along the line. If this country could be supplied with water by the "rain-makers" the desert would be transformed into a garden, for the soil is rich.

The road passes through many cities of historic interest and commercial importance, chief of which are Chihuahua (Chi-wah-wah), Zacatecas, Irapuato and Queretaro. One branch road runs to Guadalajara, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and often spoken of as the finest in the Republic, and another one runs from Aguas Calientes (hot springs) through San Luis Potosi to the gulf port of Tampico.

The street car system of Mexico City, the District Railway Company, one of the largest in the world, serves the public well. Nearly 500 cars, including platform, freight and funeral cars, are in daily use. The company owns 2,600 mules and horses and 5

locomotives for suburban use. Conductors receive \$1 per day, drivers 62 cents. There are 130 miles of track in use, all in first-class condition, steel "T" rails being used.

The number of passengers carried in 1891 was 15,585,917, and the gross earnings were reported as being \$1,208,826.04, and expenses as \$890,606.90. The item of expenses includes, however, cost of new rolling stock and construction of new lines, so that the annual report shows for the company a most prosperous condition of affairs. It is calculated that daily expenses are paid by 9.00 A.M.

The franchise of this company was, on the American plan, almost given away. The City of Toronto, with a smaller population, receives \$200,000 annually from its street railway lines, and there is no reason why the City of Mexico, nearly twice its size, should not be securing a much larger amount.

The various lines center at the "Plaza" in front of the Cathedral. Conductors have no bell punches, but the tickets sold are taken up by collectors who board the cars at certain points. The short line fares are 6 cents—passage to suburban towns costing 8 cents and upward for first class and about half as much for second class.

The tough little mules gallop along at a rapid pace and the approach to street corners is heralded by the drivers blowing a small brass horn.

As a relic of olden times when attacks were feared, the cars go in company, two, four, six or eight leaving together, so that after waiting 20 or 30 minutes, one is often favored with a half dozen cars at once. Of course the company would make money by dispatching the cars separately, but it is seemingly content to let well enough alone.

Special street cars are rented for the moving of furniture—wagons almost never being used for that purpose. The furniture is taken at the nearest available point, little sidings often being used, and is unloaded as near to destination as possible, "cargadors"—licensed porters, taking it the rest of the way.

Funeral cars are in constant use, there being no other service in the city. All grades of hearses are supplied, from those carrying sixteen bodies each, to the pretentious catafalque drawn by six black horses, each led by a groom, at an expense of \$140. Three to twelve dollars each are paid for cars. Occasionally as many as fifty cars follow the remains of some notable person.

MINING, MANUFACTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mining in Mexico has been carried on from ancient times and now the annual product of silver alone amounts to nearly \$50,000,000 (United States currency). There are at present about forty mining properties being worked by American companies and the ore from these mines is sent North in largely increasing quantities.

Fortunes are annually being made, but fortunes are also annually being lost in the mining industry; so it happens that the greatest wealth of the country is derived from agricultural holdings.

The most inviting field for investment to-day is coffee raising. The rush of investors to Florida orange groves of a few years ago is about to be duplicated in the attraction of capital to the coffee districts of Mexico. Mexican coffee has been sold in New York for a long time, but always under the name of Brazilian berries—so strong has been prejudice in the matter. But the exportation of last year was double that of three years ago, and the Mexican berry must soon be allowed to sell on its own merits. Many sections near both coasts are perfectly adapted by nature for coffee raising, and as new and scientific methods are adopted, splendid returns are being realized by investors. There are many instances of fortunes being made in a few years by those who have risked the dangers and solitudes of a pioneer's existence. It is impossible to give anything other than average figures, but it may be stated that the coffee plant begins

quantities all over the Republic, the only drawback being the necessity of irrigating. When the water gives out a failure of crops is inevitable. Last year the failure was so general the Government kindly suspended import duties on corn, and thousands of carloads were sent down from the United States.

Tobacco, henequen, rubber and cocoa are the other chief agricultural products. It is surprising to find most fruits to be of very poor quality.

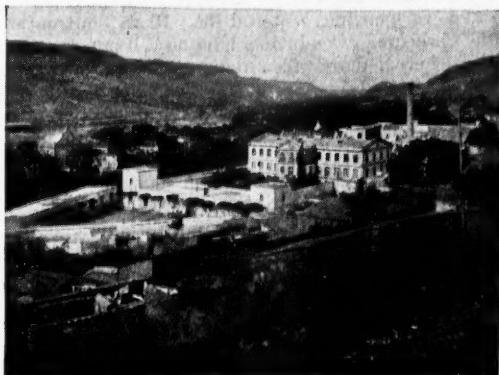
Varieties of beautiful Mexican onyx are quarried in large quantities, and a newly discovered quarry in the State of Morelos is now producing a charming ornamental stone called rose-garnet. It is harder than granite, full of yellow and rose-colored crystals, and takes a high polish. A large quantity of it will be sent to the World's Fair.

NATIONAL FETE AND GALA DAYS.

The Mexican people are patriotic. They enthusiastically celebrate those events in their country's history which have made Mexico what it is to-day. Chiefest of these holidays is the Sixteenth of September. This is the Mexican Fourth of July. As in 1776 the Americans declared their independence from Great Britain, so in 1810 Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico, proclaimed his country's independence from Spain. And, although this patriot perished in an early stage of the rebellion against Spanish oppression, his personality was the inspiration of the uprising—and now, as "El Libertador" he is almost worshiped as a saint.

At eleven o'clock in the evening of September 15, 1810, in the "plaza" (public square) of the little town of Dolores, where the people were gathered in response to the ringing of church bells, Hidalgo, with a musket in one hand and a torch in the other, cried, "Long live our Mother most holy—Guadalupe! Long live America! and death to bad government!" This was the Declaration of Independence.

The anniversary celebration commences at 11 P.M. of September 15, in the grand public square—the Plaza. Long before that hour the entire ten acres are filled with a surging mass of humanity. Long lines of venders extend in every direction and all sorts of Mexican eatables, illuminated by the flickering light of burning fagots are advertised by peculiar wailing cries. Bands play the popular Mexican airs, but the cries of venders and the hum of conversation confine the music to a short radius. Neighboring facades are festooned with national colors—red, white and green; thousands of gaily colored lanterns are strung over the vast area, and the stately Cathedral, over which floats the national colors, is brilliantly illuminated. The picture is at once weird and grand, thrilling and fascinating. The mass of the people standing in their sandals, with picturesque "sombrios," "zarapes" and "rebozos," are descendants of and undoubtedly very much like the gentle race that Cortez slaughtered so unmercifully. As evening wears on all eyes are directed to the illuminated clock on the Palace. It is nearly eleven; voices are hushed; all is expectancy; the hour has come. President Diaz appears on a balcony of the Palace waving the national colors over his head, he cries in a clear voice,



THE HERCULES COTTON MILL AT QUERETARO.

to bear in its fourth year, and that a year later all plants yield an average of one-half to three-quarters pound per tree. It is necessary that each plant be somewhat shaded, and for this purpose the banana tree is generally used. Some plantations comprise 300 acres with as many as 100,000 trees; and when once these groves are started, they are easily maintained by replacing dead or sickly trees with new plants. Coffee costing 8 cents to raise and prepare for the market brought 20 cents per pound last year.

The cotton mills of the country consume something like 26,000,000 pounds of cotton annually, a large portion of it, strange to say, being imported from New Orleans.

The sugar industry is also very backward; the product, as a rule, being of inferior quality and produced by primitive methods. Ordinary white sugar sells at retail for 12 cents per pound, and it comes in cones of twenty-five pounds each, which have to be broken up for use.

Good flour retails for 12 cents per pound, and the usual product is very inferior in quality.

Corn is the staple article of food with the masses of the people, 6,000 bushels being consumed daily in the City of Mexico alone. It is, of course, raised in great

"Mexicanos : Viva la Independencia ! Viva la Republica !" This is the "Grito ;" and upon being uttered the blare of trumpets, the cheers of tens of thousands of Mexicans, the music of military bands, explosions of fireworks, and most powerful of all, the tumultuous roar from scores of great bells in the two towers of the Cathedral, join together in a great jubilee chorus. This is kept up for nearly an hour, when the people disperse, many of them, in accordance with an old custom, dancing about the streets to the music of rude "Bandurrias" for the rest of the night.

Early on the morning of the sixteenth troops arriving from distant points take position in readiness for the grand military parade. At 10 o'clock President Diaz, every inch a soldier as well as one of the ablest of living rulers, attended by other distinguished generals, takes his place at the reviewing stand. The procession consists entirely of regulars, thousands of them presenting a very creditable appearance in fresh uniforms. The infantry appear in heavy marching order, each company being officered by a graduate of Chapultepec. The regimental bands are all good and are accompanied by drum and bugle corps, but the large number of drummers—beating at every step while useful in giving time—interfere in the music. In contrast to these are some of the cavalry bands mounted, the Seventh Regiment being especially noteworthy. The event of the procession, however, is the passing of the "Rurales," the Rural Guards, the pride of the Republic. There are usually about one thousand of them in line, every man finely mounted. Each wears a large silver trimmed "sombro" of gray felt, each a suit of buckskin set off by trimmings and necktie of red, and each carries a sword in hand, while rifle protrudes from saddle holsters. The saddles, especially of officers, are beautifully decorated and in many cases must cost small fortunes. A large number of this body of men are said to have been noted bandits, until their occupation became unprofitable in the Republic, and President Diaz, with characteristic diplomacy placed them in the national service, where their exceptional courage and daring are most useful in suppressing any threatened disorder.

Other features of the celebration, which lasts almost an entire week, are elaborate displays of fireworks at the Plaza and in many other parts of the city, balls given in the large theatres, where floral decorations cost thousands of dollars, banquets given to visiting officials and the distribution by Mrs. Diaz of presents to the poor.

The central fountain in the Alameda is converted into a huge floral piece and the streets are decorated with flags and bunting, wreaths of flowers, festoons of evergreens and moss.

The fifth of May, anniversary of the triumph of Zaragoza over the French at Puebla, is also a National Holiday, and celebrated similarly to September 16.

There can be no stronger contrast than that existing between the nervous, money-chasing Yankee and the complacent, easy-going Mexican. The latter must

have a long rest from business in the middle of each day. The stores are closed for a couple of hours at noon, when the streets become nearly deserted. The people live slowly, and the large number of holidays attest to a rational respect for the sunny side of life.

CHURCH HOLIDAYS.

The Church holidays bring with them a rather fantastic mixture of the festive and the religious. These "Dias de Fiestas" are like so many strange Christmases scattered over the calendar, as the giving to children of toys peculiar to each occasion is the chief characteristic of them all.

November 1 and 2 are, respectively, All Saints' and All Souls' days. The cemeteries are then crowded with, seemingly, the entire population, doing homage to the dead. Immense candles in huge candlesticks burn brightly over thousands of graves, bereaved ones watch all day long over the ashes of their dead, and the hosts return to the city at night as gay as if from a wedding. The Plaza contains hundreds of booths in which are sold, as toys for children, death images of every conceivable construction: jumping jacks, bull-fighters, fiddlers and dancers—all made as skeletons. Large white skulls of candy are sold in quantities, and countless happy children return to their homes pulling after them as many little toy hearses.

Everybody has his own especial feast day, which is celebrated, when possible, with fireworks, music and dancing. December 12 is honored by all the Guadalupes (the commonest name in Mexico, given almost equally to both sexes) and on that day tens of thousands from the city, the valley and from distant places gather at the little town of Guadalupe, three miles from the City of Mexico. Many of these pilgrims come hundreds of miles on foot, some on hands and knees, as a penance for sins committed. As the penitents approach the shrine *rebozos* (shawls) and *zarapes* (blankets) are spread in a continual path before the especially sinful ones to make their progress easier. The shades of night find an army of devotees sleeping by thousands with no roof but the sky. On the day of the 12th, from sunrise until high noon, certain Indians, attired in brilliant skirts adorned with feathers and shining ornaments, are allowed the time-honored privilege of dancing in front of the church and on top of the surrounding hills.

December is a month of festivities, the Christmas celebration commencing on the evening of the 16th and continuing every night until Christmas Day. On every one of these nine evenings all good Mexicans celebrate the "Posada," it being customary for nine families to meet at one another's houses in turn. The "Posada" commemorate the nine days' journey of Joseph and Mary from Nazareth to Bethlehem when the shelter of an inn (Posada) was sought for the Mother of Jesus. When the family and friends are assembled a candle is given to every one, a procession is formed, with the little ones going ahead and, to the music of one or more instruments, all pass around and around the corridor singing words of a song

that belongs to the occasion. In front of all is carried a little tableau composed of figures of the Holy Family. Occasionally a halt is made at some door, when the singing, supposed to be pleading for shelter, is responded to by voices from within refusing admission. At last, however, the response is satisfactory (Joseph having found a stable with manger) and with joyous music all enter the chief room of the house and enjoy refreshments and dancing. A "Pinate" (earthen jar dressed up as a figure and filled with candy and fruit) is then an object of attack from blindfolded children with sticks in hand who, when it is broken, scramble for the candies which fall. During all this time fireworks are exploded from the "patio" and at last every one is given a smallemento, generally of chinaware.

At midnight Christmas Eve a really beautiful service is celebrated in the churches, when the women, each with a little pillow or cushion before her, on her knees and rocking herself backward and forward, sing together the lullaby "A la rórra" to the Infant Jesus. When Christmas day at length arrives everybody is well tired out, so that that day is not emphasized as it is in the North.

In Mexico, as elsewhere, an Easter Festival has been celebrated from time unknown. Early on the Friday morning preceding Palm Sunday La Viga Canal is crowded with canoes and barges of all sizes bringing to the city great quantities of brightly colored flowers. A little later crowds come from the city mostly by street cars, but the élite in their carriages or on horseback, to buy flowers and to enjoy a few hours promenade on the Boulevard beside the canal. Many "caballeros" place garlands around their horses' necks, and private carriages are covered—wheels, harness and all—with flowers. On these and similar occasions first-class music is always furnished by the military bands.

Palm Sunday brings the most picturesque scene of the year at the Cathedral. Palm branches, plain or worked into fancy shapes and decorated with poppies or corn flowers, are sold in front of the Cathedral, and every one takes one inside to have it blest by the Bishop. Thus the stately building becomes filled with a waving sea of long palm branches.

Holy Week is chiefly marked in Mexico by the silence of church bells and the rattling of "matracas." These rattles are toys, generally made of tin or wood, and they are heard continuously during the week. One church, at least, has a huge "matraca" in its belfry, which is used at this time in place of the bells.

At precisely 10 o'clock, Holy Saturday morning, effigies of Judas, constructed of paper and fireworks, generally suspended over the street, are exploded all over the city. The Jockey Club usually suspends three or four of these grotesque figures in front of its house, and with their destruction sombreros, saddles and articles of lesser value are scrambled for by hundreds of "peons" who crowd the street below.

On St. John's Day, June 24, the various bath establishments are crowded all day long.

August 6, Ascension Day, is celebrated in some churches by bringing out into the open air representa-

tions of the body of Christ, arrayed in wonderful garments, where it is treated to an explosion of fireworks and a tremendous amount of noise.

The graves of Mexican patriots—from Cuauhtemotl, who defied Cortez and was tortured by him, to Juarez the Reformer—are kept green by annual commemorative exercises.

THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION IN MEXICO.

The problem of taxation has appeared to be an especially grave one in Mexico because of the fact that so great a proportion of the population is not what may be called tangible for purposes of taxation. Eight millions of "peons" exist in the most primitive fashion, living from hand to mouth, owning not a



GENERAL JOSE CEBALLOS,
Governor of the Federal District.

foot of land, a decent habitation nor scarcely a change of "clothes." The tax collector turns in despair from this vast population and concentrates his power upon the country's commerce, which is, of course, crippled in consequence to a frightful degree.

The revenues of Mexico are raised mostly by means of a customs tariff on importations. This has proved a convenient system. The tariff is applied to the net weights and measurements of articles, and is never ad valorem. To expose the absurdities of the Mexican tariff system would be an easy matter—but such a criticism by an American would, at least while the McKinley tariff law is unrepealed, be in poor taste. Suffice it to say that Mexico has required a large revenue, and she has done the best she was able to do in the matter of raising it.



PLAZA DE ARMAS AND CATHEDRAL.

Fortunately protected interests have not been strong enough to dictate a tariff policy. The desirability of lowering the tariff is thoroughly understood by the Administration. No group of statesmen at Washington are more thoroughly convinced of the desirability of free trade than are Secretary Romero, those who surround him in the Treasury Department, and Secretary Mariscal. It may safely be asserted that the statesmen of Mexico are as far in advance of their constituents on the tariff question as the American people are in advance of American politicians on the subject. Those politicians who, for instance, during the recent Presidential campaign said that it was *Republican* protection, not *Democratic* protection, that was robbery, no more reflected the intelligence of the American people or influenced the result of the election one way or the other than so many bubbles riding on a mountain stream influence its course.

For many years both political parties in the United States have been watched with the hope that measures would be favored by one or the other of them which would help trade relations between the two Republics. Attention was most strongly turned toward the party of Jefferson—that patriot to whom tradition attributes the sentiment “Freedom of commerce with all nations—entangling alliances with none,” but year after year has brought disappointment; for instead of that definite proposition expressed nearly a century ago, “tariff reform,” all things to all men, is now offered. With very few exceptions those statesmen at Washington who have dared assume the name “free-trader” have qualified the term with so many “buts” as to render it characterless. They would maintain certain tariffs, and just those tariffs, as it happens, which would fall heavily on Mexican products. If, as

seems probable, a special session of Congress shall be convened in March to repeal the McKinley law, and a purely revenue tariff substituted, Mexico will be likely to lose in many particulars by the change. For Mexican products being of another zone and, excepting ores, not producible in the United States, must, under a tariff for revenue only, be heavily taxed in place of those articles which come into competition with industries now protected. If, however, the Democratic party is loyal to the Chicago platform it will remove the last vestige of tariff taxes; for if *Republican* protection is robbery then it is only a juggling of words that denies *incidental* protection to be robbery also—and the smallest item in a customs tariff cannot exist without incidentally protecting some interest or interests.

The party of protection has builded the barrier to commerce between the two republics higher than ever, thus banishing all hope from that quarter.

The greater part of Mexico’s population enjoys a civilization primitive and undeveloped, the only commerce interesting to which is that supplying the very simple necessities of life—all procurable in the immediate vicinity. It was this fact, and the assumption based upon it—namely, that the opening of Mexican markets promised little or nothing to American producers which, probably more than anything else, influenced the Ways and Means Committee of the Forty-ninth Congress to reject so contemptuously the proposed Grant-Romero reciprocity treaty. Mr. David A. Wells says of this in his “Study of Mexico :”

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Forty-ninth United States Congress (first session) reported, however, adversely to the ratification of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico, and in consequence of this action and its sanction by the United States House of Representa-

tives, all negotiations in respect to the treaty have terminated. The reasons presented as having led the Committee (almost unanimously) to these conclusions were mainly four: *First*, Because Mexico is so poor. *Second*, Because "the American citizen living in Mexico and pursuing the peaceful avocations of industry and commerce is without adequate protection to life and property." *Third*, Because "permanent and desirable commercial relations with a government and people so estranged from us in sentiment are without promise of substantial and successful results," and, *Fourth*, Because "the trade which the United States would offer to Mexico under the treaty would be more valuable than the corresponding trade which Mexico would offer to the United States."

The first of these reasons is economic; the second political; the third, having due regard to its meaning, may be well termed "Mongolian," while the fourth is simply absurd.

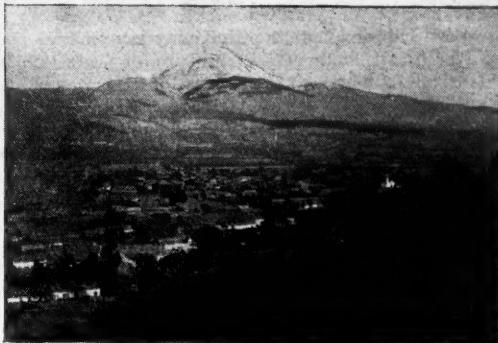
MEXICO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RECIPROCITY.

President Diaz, when asked by the New York *Herald's* correspondent last March to state Mexico's attitude toward reciprocity with the United States, said:

What reciprocity do you refer to? If you mean the negotiation of a formal treaty of reciprocity, I desire to say: A number of years ago the Grant-Romero treaty of reciprocity was negotiated and duly ratified by the Senates of both Mexico and the United States. But in order that the treaty should have force, it was necessary that the

sioners reached, or seemed to reach, an agreement. When the time for signing came, however, Mr. Ryan announced that he would first have to consult his government. That was about the end of last December. Since then the Mexican Government has heard nothing from Mr. Ryan on the subject.

It is worthy of mention that while delegates from Mexico to the Pan-American Congress were being dined, wined and flattered at Washington, the McKinley bill was being concocted, which a few months later fell with almost crushing weight upon Mexico's



POPOCATEPETL, FROM SACRAMONTE.

chief article of export to the United States, lead ores.

Thus has the United States Government come to be regarded by her weaker neighbors, as Mr. Wells puts it, "Much in the light of a great overgrown immensely powerful bully."

EFFECTS OF M'KINLEY TARIFF ON MEXICAN INDUSTRIES.

The present tariff wall separating Mexico from the United States is a great boon to European exporters, who would, if possible, build it still higher, and who fear that the two republics may come to their senses and remove this unnatural advantage which Europe now enjoys.

It is now evident that our Government at Washington "bit its own nose off to spite its face" by some of the provisions of the McKinley tariff law. For instance, the imposition of a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on all lead contained in silver ores coming from Mexico so handicapped American smelting companies in the procuring of their raw material that many of them were obliged to suspend operation—while American capitalists, quick to perceive special advantages in the new field for operations thereby thrown open, immediately established smelters in Mexico. Thus the American tariff on ores is seen to have had an effect diametrically opposite to what was intended; for it has virtually expatriated a large amount of American capital, which capital is now employed in paying wages to Mexican workingmen, paying freight charges to Mexican railroads, paying taxes to the Mexican Government; and, what is of more importance than all else, these recently established Mexican smelters



IXTACCHIUATL, FROM SACRAMONTE.

United States House of Representatives should pass an enabling act. In this body the treaty met opposition, and delays occurred. It became necessary that the time for the treaty be extended. This was done and still the House did not act. Finally the Ways and Means Committee brought in an adverse report couched in language highly offensive to Mexico. That report was signed by twelve of thirteen members of the committee. That was the death blow to the Grant-Romero treaty. Since then the United States has not proposed the negotiation of a similar treaty. In view of these facts it is clear that if a reciprocity treaty is not now in force between the two republics, it is not the fault of Mexico. As to the proposed reciprocity, based on the McKinley tariff, the facts are these: Minister Ryan was instructed to confer with the Mexican Government, which in its turn appointed Mr. José I. Limantour to conduct negotiations. Negotiations continued about two months when the commis-

are enjoying an advantage in the American market over American smelting companies. For the *base bullion* (practically lead) produced by these Mexican smelters is allowed to enter the United States upon payment of only 2 cents per pound, while American smelting companies importing lead ores are obliged to do so at an expense per ton equal to the expense per ton of getting the Mexican smelter's product to the New York market. The conditions then were about equal until the McKinley tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every pound of lead ore gave the Mexican smelter just that advantage.

So it happens that the McKinley tax on lead and silver ores is indirectly a measure of protection to Mexican industries at the expense of American industries.

It is only fair to state that the establishment of smelters in Mexico had been meditated for a long time before the McKinley bill was thought of on account of certain natural advantages which these Mexican smelters would have. Mexico's mineral wealth is practically inexhaustible; the Mexican smelter can work up the raw material near the mines, instead of having to pay freight charges on it over thousands of miles of railway, and he can employ labor for about one-third of what the American smelter has to pay. No, the founders of these plants established them upon something surer than the favor of fickle legislation: the latter was purely a bonus.

That Mexico would gain relatively more than the United States would gain by reciprocal free trade is as patent as that Texas would, if shut off from the rest of the Union, be the greatest gainer when free trade were restored. It is in accordance with the protective argument that Mexico should be deprived of this trade simply because she wants it. "Find out what your enemy wishes you to do," says Mr. McKinley, then "do exactly the opposite," and he classes all foreigners as enemies. What a spectacle it is, to be sure, that of the tremendously rich and powerful United States saying to little Mexico, "You would gain by free trade ten dollars to my one—therefore you shall not be allowed to have it."

Mexico needs all the money that she now receives through her Custom Houses, for she has incurred large obligations for internal improvements which must be taken care of. That she would have to reimburse her Treasury for the loss in Custom House receipts is perfectly well understood. In this matter Mexico is amply able to take care of herself. Mexico is not a poor country—quite the contrary. Fortunes are annually extracted from the great haciendas and from ground rents in the cities. But, by what seems to Americans a strange oversight, the values of these lands are practically not taxed at all: their owners,

many of whom are hostile to the Diaz Administration and live in Paris, Madrid or Rome, enjoying that fund (ground rents of Mexico) which properly belongs to the Mexican Government. Here is a great reservoir of wealth, annually created by the population of Mexico, which, under the existing system of taxation (discreetly ordained by the landowners who made the laws) is scarcely tapped for the benefit of the people who created it, and which if it were taken by the government would immediately relieve the necessity of that indirect taxation now so mercilessly imposed on commerce.

The *Mexican Financial Review* estimates the rural and city properties of Mexico to be worth at least two billion dollars. Now, if an annual tax of only two per cent. on its value were levied against this property the government would realize \$40,000,000—more than enough for her annual expenditures.

Or, to figure it another way, the area of Mexico is 751,664 square miles, or 481,064,960 acres. True, much of this land is arid and unproductive, but it is safe to say that on an average the land of Mexico could easily sustain a tax of ten cents per acre; for the land values of the cities and of the haciendas are, as is well known, enormous. If a land value tax averaging ten cents per acre were imposed it would return to the Federal Government an annual revenue of \$48,106,496. Mexico's disbursements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, amounted to \$38,452,-804, but much of this expense of government was for an army of customs officials and clerks, and the cost of printing and issuing revenue stamps, all of which could be done away with by a land value tax. Mexico, if thus relieved from the fetters now imposed by tariff taxation, would immediately enjoy unprecedented prosperity. The cost to the consumer of all imported articles would be reduced an average of at least thirty per cent.; foreign trade would be doubled within six months. Even the great landowners who now stand in the way of this reform would be agreeably surprised to find that the revival of prosperity would so "boom" their property that they would be more than compensated for the burden at first imposed upon them by the reform.

Whatever measures of taxation reform Mexico may adopt, however, is, of course, purely her own affair. It is enough to know that she has been quite as progressive as the United States upon the tariff question, and has always come more than half way when mutual concessions have been under consideration.

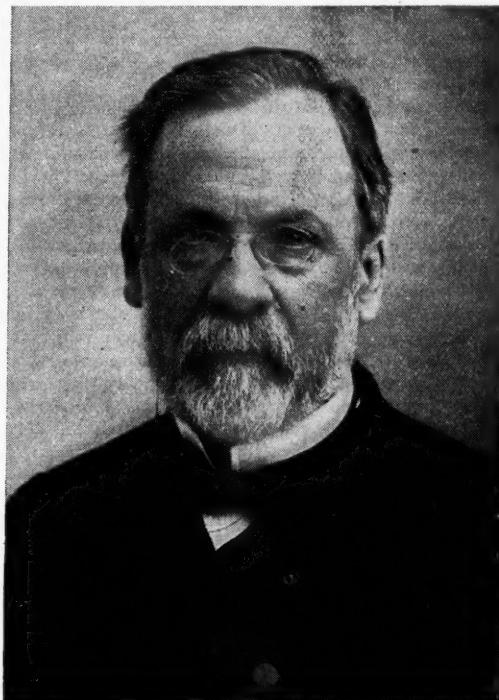
The United States has exactly the same problem to solve (how best to raise the revenue which must not be raised by a protective tariff), and there are evidences that the coming Congress will be ready with a proper solution of the difficulty.

VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA.

BY THE FIRST WOMAN WHO SUBMITTED TO THE EXPERIMENT.

"**G**IVE a dog a bad name and hang him" applies to cities as well as to people, and for many a day the saying has been pretty generally applied to Paris by those who do not look below the surface of things. One grows weary of the hackneyed simile, "Paris is like champagne, the froth once gone it soon falls flat and stale."

To commonplace people the "City of Light" is represented by the Champs Elysees on a sunny afternoon



M. PASTEUR.

in the month of May, the shops in the Rue de la Paix, the Acacias from six to seven, the café concerts, masked balls, and so on to the end of the dull list.

The great world of thought and toil teeming behind this screen of frivolity is a dead letter to them. Yet this world exists with an intensity which had never been surpassed at any epoch during the history of mankind.

Notwithstanding their reputation to the contrary, Frenchmen have immense powers of patience. Not the plodding of the Germans, nor the "dogged" of the English, but strong, fine patience in the highest sense of the word. They will work steadily on the plan they have mapped out for themselves and if it is realizable they will carry it out; but they work

intelligently and, upon the principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," vary their labor by a number of outside interests that prevent them from ever settling down into mere drudgery.

Here we find surgeons who are sculptors, judges who are novelists, and novelists who are theatrical managers during their leisure hours; the *ensemble* produces men as unlike the average Anglo-Saxon conception of hard-working men as a *Moyenage* blunderbuss is unlike the fusil *lebel* of to-day.

In the last decade the whole world had benefited enormously by the discoveries of this "City of Light." Dr. Alphonse Bertillon has revolutionized judicial procedure by his wonderful anthropometric system; Dr. Paul Richer of the *Salpetriere* has done away with the disproportionate in art in his *Anatomie artistique*, which had fixed certain canons of art once for all.

After dealing the death blow to the myth of spontaneous generation, discovering the laws of fermentation, the cure for the diseases of silk worms, the vaccination against spleenic fever, *et cetera*, Pasteur saved humanity from the scourge of hydrophobia. He saved them against their will, it may be said, but he saved them, and the greater the opposition encountered the greater the glory in overcoming it. The intellectual movement of Paris, as of every capital of thought, is often impeded by the underhand workings of jealousy. The stronger the competition, the higher the average of talent, the greater becomes the power of the little green-eyed monster.

Few know the petty miseries, the delays, the futile conspiracies with which Pasteur had to contend before the truth of his discoveries was universally acknowledged. A man with less strength of character, less endurance and less tenacity of purpose would have given up the fight; but these qualities won the day and the facts he wrenched from nature are now admitted by all as unhesitatingly as the statement that two and two make four.

In addition to all his other brilliant qualities Pasteur has patience in application as well as in research. Since the Institut Pasteur was built by public subscription five years ago, in spite of his seventy years and of a paralytic stroke resulting from his studies relative to silk worms twenty-two years ago, he personally oversees the eighty or a hundred daily inoculations that are made in his laboratories.

A curious sight the place presents every morning for those who are not familiar with this corner of Paris. The institute, a large building divided into two sections, joined by a covered gallery, is situated in the Rue Dutot, beyond the Avenue de Breteuil, some distance behind the *Invalides*.

Pasteur and his family occupy the front section of the house or palace, the other is given up to the laboratories where chosen pupils, native and foreign,

have every opportunity given them for perfecting their bacteriological studies. Every day from ten to twelve the great square low ceilinged room on the ground floor is crowded with as motley an assemblage as the imagination of man could very well picture to itself. Bedouins draped in their burnous, swarthy Egyptians, gracefully clad Portuguese, peasants from every corner of Europe are grouped together in animated knots, waiting their turn in the series of thirty inoculations compromising the treatment.

They chat together in the room, and in the great gravel court outside, with as much good humor and indifference as though they were whiling away the quarter of an hour preceding the opening of the village church. What greater compliment to M. Pasteur than this unconscious tribute of perfect faith? They all seem to have forgotten the attacks of the mad dog, and, were it not for an ugly scar here and there, an arm in a sling or a bandaged eye, one could scarcely believe that this good-natured crowd had lately been through such tragic experiences. The inoculations are made in a separate room. The syringe is first dipped in boiling oil (an antiseptic precaution which prevents the formation of abscess, the possible result of subcutaneous injections) is then filled with vaccinal matter and handed to the physician. The latter then makes one or two quick injections on the side of the abdomen, and the operation is over until the following day. The men stand it stoically enough, but the women generally have to be held, they look very much concerned over it all, and many of them forget themselves so far as to cry. As for the children, they simply howl. As a panacea for their woes, Pasteur keeps piles of sous on a table within reach, and a few disks of the shining metal usually dry even the tears of infancy in a wonderfully short space of time.

After the inoculation hours M. Pasteur oversees the studies of his pupils. For years discoveries of importance have been carried on in secrecy.

For a long time after the discussions upon the inoculations against rabies nothing would have induced the great scientist to introduce any new discovery to the public. He was so disgusted, so heart-sick with human stupidity that it required all his great courage to prevent his being tempted to leave mankind to reap the harvest of its own stubbornness.

Five years have rolled by since the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute; these years have passed in peace amidst the admiring approval of the entire world.

In the present December occurs a grand celebration of Pasteur's seventieth birthday. Testimonials, medals, addresses, tributes of all description are pouring into the Institute from every civilized country.

It may not be exaggerating to say, that among all these honors the thing that gives M. Pasteur the greatest satisfaction is the triumph of his brilliant disciple Monsieur W. M. Haffkine in having succeeded in transforming and inoculating the cholera microbe. M. Haffkine's studies in this direction have been carried on under M. Pasteur's advice during the last two

years. Not a word was breathed about them, either in scientific circles or the public at large until every scientific proof had been pushed to its utmost limits in the laboratory.

When the results were at last made known it is not strange that the attention of the whole world has been drawn toward the peaceful laboratories in the Rue Dutal.

So great is the humanitarian problem now at stake that the veteran savant has buckled on his armor and descended once more into the arena of controversy in order to bring the problem to a successful issue by his sanction and authority.

Everybody has heard of Mr. Stanhope, of the New York *Herald*. He was among the first to be inoculated against cholera, and also subsequently exposed himself to all the horrors of the disease in the plague-stricken hospitals of Hamburg.

A few friends were discussing his experiment one evening last September. During the course of conversation the writer of the present paper said: "I quite understand how Stanhope had himself inoculated, and I think any one would do the same thing under certain conditions." The remark was greeted with an incredulous shrug of the shoulders and a general "Oh, that is very easy to say, but *you* would not be inoculated, would you?" The answer was an impetuous "Yes, I would." After everybody had gone home I thought the matter over and asked myself whether I had really meant what I had said and had not been carried away by the enthusiasm of a somewhat heated discussion. I found I was still of the same mind; the logical conclusion was a letter to M. Pasteur putting myself at his disposal in case he needed any new subjects for his experiments. The following morning I started for a week's country tour. To tell the truth, I did feel a bit uncomfortable about the impulsive offer I had made, and although determined to carry out my word I had the painful consciousness of an unavowed wish that the answer might be a refusal. Upon returning to Paris here is what I found.

DEAR MADAME: So far our experiments in anti-choleraic vaccination have been made upon men only. M. Pasteur is anxious to know its effect upon women and children. So we accept your offer. The experiment will have no ill effect upon your health, and its only presumable result will be to make you refractory to cholera. Please come to see me at the Pasteur Institute after your return. This letter will answer for an introduction card.

(Signed) Please accept, etc.,
W. M. HAFKINE.

The die was cast. There was nothing for it but to go on. I announced immediately that I would be at the Institute the following morning. The sensations of the next twenty-four hours would have made a good study for a psychologist; they were a strange mingling of exultation and hesitation. At last here was a small chance of doing something really useful, a chance of putting one's self to the test, of ascertaining whether you were capable of carrying out the projects of utility you had always nursed in the

bottom of your heart, but which, for want of opportunity, had always remained mere projects and nothing more.

To be sure the present opportunity was not a very great test of devotion, but to a certain extent it was an unpleasant one. The "presumable result" in Haffkine's letter had an uncanny suggestion about it that was anything but reassuring. Although a number of men had been inoculated with cholera, there was necessarily a doubt about the effect it would have upon women. Morally, I felt sure of myself, but having recovered a few months before from an attack of nervous prostration and suffering at the time from a severe cold, the physical part of the undertaking was less certain.

There was nothing to be gained by putting the thing off. Backing out of it was impossible—not from any false pride in the matter, but for the sake of one's own self-respect.

The moral side of the question won the day, and I never felt happier in my life than when I went to the Pasteur Institute the next day and found my way to Mr. Haffkine's laboratories on the second floor. I expected to meet some grizzly old savant, but was surprised to find that M. Haffkine was a very young man. He is thirty-two years old, but does not look a day over five-and-twenty. He is blond, tall, erect, remarkably well built, has deep gray-blue eyes, which are full of energy and purpose—eyes rarely possessed by those who do not carry out their purpose. His manner is a strange mixture of self-possession and timidity. He speaks somewhat slowly, almost weighing his words, with that precision so often found in men who pass their lives face to face with the great mysteries of Nature.

Almost the first question M. Haffkine asked was "Are you French?" A negative answer explained my presence. Foreigners are accustomed to see women of the Anglo-Saxon race take an active interest and play an active part in the movement of the intellectual and scientific world. French women make the influence felt by proxy; any independent action which might disturb the iron-bound laws of conventionality would lay them open to all sorts of ugly suspicions. Mrs. Grundy reduces them to playing the unsatisfactory rôle of modern Egerias.

The announcement that you are American or English—it is one and the same thing to them here—is somewhat like the Free Mason's "grip." You then meet on equal grounds; you understand each other (as a matter of course this applies exclusively to the sterner sex).

The first visit to M. Haffkine lasted over an hour. He showed me all the curiosities of his laboratories; a veritable treasure house of every ill that "flesh is heir to" in the shape of microbes preserved in glass tubes duly labeled and laid away in boxes kept in oaken cupboards lining the walls of the rooms.

The microbes are cultivated upon the surface of a solidified mixture of bouillon and gelose (or agar-agar, an extract of a Japanese aquatic plant). If their in-

dividuality is not sufficiently distinct when cultivated in this *milieu* it is replaced by gelatine.

The cholera microbe at present occupies the place of honor in the laboratory.

In the middle of the center table is a long row of tubes, each marked with the name and age of persons who died of cholera. The isolated germs of each disease are preserved in the bottles.

Cholera microbes are cultivated in many different kinds of *milieux*, such as potatoes, eggs, extracts of meat, etc. They are innocent looking microbes resembling little lines or commas made by a sharp pen.

Over forty people have been vaccinated for cholera so far. With the exception of Haffkine, Dr. Roux and one other person, two inoculations have been made in each case. M. Haffkine put my good will to the test by asking if I would be the fourth to undergo three operations.

Being a believer in the saying that you may as well be "hung for a sheep as a lamb," I consented.

The first inoculation was made with attenuated virus, which, having been preserved for a long time in phenic acid, consequently contained the venom produced by dead microbes only. The second was made with living attenuated, and the third with exalted virus. M. Haffkine began the operation by boiling the syringe until every microbe foreign to the subject had gone to the limbo of microbes that were. While the syringe was boiling he took a long pipette, stopped at the open end with cotton, broke off the thin closed end and heated the tube over a gas jet, after which he inhaled into it a little pure bouillon (containing neither germ nor any other solid substance). He then blew the bouillon into a test tube containing the gelose and microbes. When the microbes and bouillon were well mixed in the test tube he inhaled them into the pipette again and blew the emulsion into a small glass. Eight cubic centimetres of bouillon was then added and the preparations came to an end. (This description applies to the last two inoculations; the dead preserved virus is kept already prepared in diminutive glass tubes, made for exportation). As a last precaution the microbe was examined under the microscope, in order to avoid the possible intrusion of any other creature into the liquid; phenic acid was passed over the skin where the injection was to be made, and in a second the operation was over.

It is not more painful than the prick of a needle. For two or three hours you feel nothing abnormal, then distinct little pains begin at the point of inoculation and increase until getting up and sitting down become matters of serious reflection, especially when your family and friends have no idea that you have been trying to do the heroic.

Here is the report written for M. Haffkine during the hours immediately following the first inoculation. I choose this one because the symptoms were stronger and more characteristic, although analogous to those following the first and third experiments:

The second operation was made at 11:30 in the morning. My temperature was 37° 4 Centigrade, or 99° 3 Fahrenheit.

11 o'clock. Breakfasted well. So far I have only a slight pain at the point of inoculation in the right side.

If I remember last Monday's sensation correctly, I think that two hours after the first inoculation the 'injection point' was more painful than it is to-day. That may be because I know what to expect now, while the first time this pain was a surprise.

3.30 o'clock.—Temperature 37° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. The point hurts, but not so much as it did the first time. It is not worse than the pressure of a shoe upon a somewhat painful corn.

7.30 o'clock.—Temperature 34° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. My head is heavy, my cheeks burn and I have slight chills. The point in the side hurts about as much as it did the first time; not more. Walking is somewhat painful. The headache is scarcely worth mentioning, but it is irritating. I am out of temper. When I was a child I had the same vague wish to shake somebody when my hair was being combed. Dinner is announced, I am not hungry.

8.50 o'clock.—Temperature 37° 4 Centigrade, 99° 3 Fahrenheit. I ate a little, but without appetite. I am well with the exception of an insignificant pain in the left side.

10.40 p.m.—Temperature 37° 9 Centigrade or 100° 2 Fahrenheit. I am not so well. Headache, nausea; my cheeks are burning and icy chills are running from head to feet. I cannot overcome a horrible depression. To be frank, I should like to have a good cry, a luxury I don't often indulge in.

2 a.m.—Temperature 38° 7 Centigrade or 101° 1 Fahrenheit. Slept when I went to bed, but for a time that seemed interminable I have been half asleep and half awake. The most grotesque fancies come into my head, and I only wake entirely to say to myself that they are "only dreams," to begin the same thing again the next moment.

I have a burning sensation all over the body, but the headache has gone. The pain in the side is so intense that I can scarcely move. It reaches down the leg to the foot. Coughing is very painful. It is like tearing open a healing wound. I will blow out the light and try to go to sleep.

10 a.m., Sunday.—Temperature 37° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. Slept until after nine, but the sleep was so agitated that it would have been preferable to be awake. I am both light and heavy headed. Have just taken my *café au lait* and am better, but the pain in the side is so strong that I don't know how I shall manage to dress.

11.30 a.m.—My cold bath did me good, and I am very much better and hope that in a few hours I will be quite well again.

11 p.m.—Temperature 37° 7 Centigrade or 99° 9 Fahrenheit. Have eaten a little and have had strong pain in the side all day. My back aches and I have been generally ill at ease; I am awfully fatigued, but this may be the effect of my cold.

Monday, 9 a.m.—Temperature 37° 0 Centigrade, or 98° 6 Fahrenheit. Passed a good night.

The only unpleasant souvenir of the second inoculation is sensitiveness in the right side.

This account, jotted down upon the spur of the moment and without the slightest view to its ever being published, tells all the story, in all sincerity, without either reticence or exaggeration.

The third experiment was very like the two others, with the exception that the headache, fever and chills were a trifle stronger, though lasting a shorter

time. On the other hand, the pain in the side was much less intense.

The bulletins of all those who have been inoculated so far agree with the above description in a greater or less degree.

In general, people who are predisposed to cholera suffer less from fever than those who would not easily have taken the disease.

The pains in the side are the most unpleasant feature of the operation, but they are much lighter than the pains accompanying a successful vaccination against smallpox.

A number of the people who have been inoculated so far have exposed themselves to every danger of catching cholera afterward. M. Haffkine, M. Hankin and a French journalist, M. Badaire, have swallowed the concentrated germs of cholera without having experienced the slightest inconvenience from the experiment.

Their having escaped the contagion is a probable, but not yet a positive, proof that the remedy is infallible. In order to test its efficacy to the utmost, M. Haffkine proposes to apply his method in the following way:

A village or district where cholera appears every year, as a regular thing, must be chosen as the center of operation. Before the periodic appearance of the disease half of the inhabitants must be inoculated.

When the epidemic is over the result can be easily verified by counting the relative number of deaths that have occurred among the inoculated and the uninoculated members of the community.

When Prince Damrong, the brother of the King of Siam, was in Paris, he begged M. Pasteur to let him know if he ever obtained a remedy against cholera, that disease being the bane of his native land.

The moment Pasteur was satisfied of Haffkine's discovery, he immediately officially announced the glad tidings to the King of Siam, at the same time requesting his permission for M. Haffkine to apply his method in one of the most afflicted villages of the country. Presumably there is no doubt as to what the answer will be.

Everybody appreciates the comparative uselessness of the preventives so far employed against cholera. Scientific statistics prove that the disease will return with redoubled force this season. Our only chance of conquering it definitely comes from the Pasteur Institute.

I dash off the story of my little experiment in the hope that it may be of use.

No one can do more than his or her best for the sake of the general good. The memory of the quarantined ships, the crowded hospitals, and the crowded graveyards of last summer, should be a sufficient inducement to urge us to do everything in our power to avoid a repetition of these horrors.

If the public will help M. Haffkine in his efforts to master the disease, there is no reasonable doubt but that cholera may be stamped out within the next few years.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN AMERICA.*



GEORGE F. JAMES,

General Secretary of the American Society for the
Extension of University Teaching.

THE University Extension movement, begun in England about twenty years ago, attracted from the beginning the attention of thoughtful educationists on this side of the water. Even during the '70's proposals were made to introduce it here, but they did not result in any permanent work. A few lecture courses were given here and there throughout

* THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, 1891, contained an elaborate article by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, entitled "University Extension and Its Leaders." The article was an admirable historical presentation of the beginnings in this country of a remarkable educational movement and of its progress up to that date. But far more remarkable than anything that had been accomplished here before the autumn of 1891 have been our achievements in University Extension during the past eighteen months; and the present article is designed to set forth from the time point of December, 1892, the state of that movement in all parts of the United States and in Canada. Dr. Adams' article was accompanied by excellent portraits of Professor Adams himself, the lamented Arnold Toynbee, Bishop John H. Vincent, President William R. Harper of the Chicago University, President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Eliot of Harvard, President Patton of Princeton, President Low of Columbia, Provost Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, President C. K. Adams then of Cornell now of Wisconsin University, President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Mr. George E. Vincent of Chautauqua, Mr. Melvil Dewey, Mr. George Henderson, Prof. Edmund J. James and Prof. Richard G. Moulton. A prize was awarded Dr. Adams for this article by the University of the State of New York. Copies of the REVIEW for that month may be obtained from this office.

the country by college and university men, but they were not followed up by any system of organization, so that they failed of their full effect. Toward the close of the '80's the sudden and marvelous awakening in England on this subject, followed by a development of interest in the local centers which eclipsed all that had existed before, attracted again public attention on this side. Everything pointed toward a new realization of the importance of the movement. Addresses on the subject before societies and educational institutions, magazine articles, discussions before teachers' associations, all indicated a ripeness of conditions for a new educational impulse.

It was fortunate for the future of University Extension in the United States that it attracted at this juncture the attention and interest of one of the most prominent of American educators, the genial and accomplished Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. William Pepper. Other men had talked about the movement, had written for magazines concerning it, had argued in its behalf, had encouraged others to take it up, and some had even succeeded in persuading a few communities and lecturers to try experiments in a half-hearted and spasmodic way. But it was reserved for Dr. Pepper really to take up the subject in a vigorous and practical manner which ensured its success from the outset and thus encouraged others to follow in his footsteps. With that foresight and insight which characterizes all Dr. Pepper's actions and which has brought the University of Pennsylvania, under his direction, within the short period of ten years from the grade of a third or fourth rate college into the very front rank of American universities, a scheme of work was devised and put into execution which produced remarkable results within a very short time. Dr. Pepper realized, as no one else had done so clearly, that in order to start this movement it would be necessary to get funds. No attempt based on mere recommendations would, in his opinion, succeed. He put at the service of the cause those rare powers of persuasion which have made him one of the greatest college presidents of the time, and succeeded in interesting a large number of prominent business men in Philadelphia in the work of raising a guarantee fund. In a short time a fund of \$7,500 per year for five years, aggregating, therefore, some \$37,500, was subscribed. In this work the names of Charles C. Harrison, Justus C. Strawbridge, John H. Converse, Frederick B. Miles, Charlemagne Tower, Charles E. Bushnell, Craige Lippincott, Samuel Wagner, Stuart Wood, J. G. Rosengarten, John S. MacInosh, Charles Wood, testify to the deep interest which representative Philadelphians feel in this great movement.

The most significant sign of the success attained was the widespread interest which was aroused in all the circles of municipal activity. The manufacturing firms of Bement, Miles & Co., the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and William Sellers have been as generous in their contributions and as close in their sympathy

as have the heads of such business houses as Strawbridge & Clothier and the J. B. Lippincott Co. Lawyers, physicians and ministers, prominent in their professions, have joined on the Local Council ; the press has, from first to last, been untiring in its support, while such constant friends of education as Mr. C. C. Garrison and Mr. Joseph Wharton have added this cause to their already numerous interests.

Nor did these and similar men rest content with giving of their money, but many of them contributed their time and effort to help make the work succeed. The very general participation in the Extension work by busy men and women proves the remarkable influence of this method of instruction over the best minds in the community. A society was formed for the purpose of promoting the work of University Exten-

tive ability ; of broad and liberal training, of wide educational experience. The man was fortunately at hand in Prof. Edmund J. James, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, a man of the most extensive knowledge of educational theories and of educational institutions, and deeply interested in all forms of popular education. Professor James brought to the post a happy combination of the qualities necessary to broaden and deepen the foundations of this great work. An unusually large acquaintance-ship among educational men of all grades and types enabled him from the start to secure the hearty co-operation of men prominent in the field of university, college and secondary instruction throughout the country. His own educational standing, evidenced anew lately by flattering calls to professorships in three of our greatest universities, created a confidence in the thoroughly educational character of the movement, and also a belief in the practicalness of any plans approved by his judgment ; while the evidence of the probable stable character of the work, implied in the willingness of such a man to give liberally of his time and strength to its development, was the best encouragement to young men to prepare themselves for thoroughly efficient work in this field. The hopes entertained from his taking charge of the direction of the work have been more than realized. The Society has strengthened and broadened its work in every direction, until it is not too much to say that every successful University Extension experiment in the country owes a large debt of gratitude to the society. In what this service consists can be seen from a brief glance at what the American Society has done under his leadership.

THE WORK OF THE FIRST YEAR.

The experimental efforts of the first season, November, 1890, to May, 1891, had resulted in the formation of more than a score of local centers, many of them in Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, others, however, in more distant parts of Pennsylvania, and in the neighboring States of New Jersey and Delaware. The well-defined aim of the Society has been to co-operate with existing organizations and to supplement by its own system their educational efforts. These centers were accordingly formed in connection with libraries, institutes, branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, literary clubs and various organizations of workingmen. Where there were no such institutions or where the existing body did not enter upon the active organization of the work, a representative local committee was formed for its guidance. To this broad view of its relations with other educational agencies the success attained by the Society was largely due. At the centers thus formed there were given during the first six months forty-three (43) lecture courses, covering a large number of subjects and including nineteen courses on literature, eight on history, and two or more on mathematics, physics, botany and zoology. The average attendance at the courses indicated that not less than 10,000 persons had profited within this short time by the advantages thus offered.



PRESIDENT HENRY WADE ROGERS,
Of Northwestern University.

sion ; the secretary of the society was sent to England to study the English movement on the ground, and to secure, if possible, the most successful English University Extension organizer and lecturer, Mr. Moulton, of Cambridge, for a season's work. The report of the secretary was so favorable that the society under Dr. Pepper's lead immediately closed with Mr. Moulton's terms, engaging him for five months' work. The enterprise thus begun was so immediately and unexpectedly successful that the organizers of the work determined to put it on such a foundation as would render it at once permanent and general.

As the first step in this movement the local society was reorganized and expanded to a national society with a distinct purpose of promoting the extension of the work in all parts of the country wherever people could be interested in it. To do this, however, it was necessary to secure as directing and organizing president of the Society some one of great execu-

THE SEASON OF 1891-92.

At the opening of the season of 1891-92 the American Society, reorganized with a view to the deepening and broadening of its influence, entered upon its work with the concrete advantages of a year's successful experience, with well-trained local committees enthusiastic over the results already accomplished, and with a staff of distinguished lecturers who had added to the scholarship of the study and the training of the classroom, the skill in presentation and illustration which can best be acquired before a popular audience. The faculties of Princeton, Lehigh, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Haverford, Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania had given to its force many of their most successful teachers; while the staff of the general offices included several active and efficient organizers. Under these conditions the exceptional record of the Society during its second year is not surprising. Of the centers formed during the first year twenty-three continued well directed and well sustained work. To this number were added not less than thirty-nine (39) new centers, covering not only Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, but Connecticut and Virginia. Instead of the somewhat haphazard selection of subjects which had obtained during the first season, many centers arranged now for a well-chosen succession of courses along definite lines. The feature of lecture *series* which had already distinguished the University Extension movement from preceding efforts at adult education was thus still further emphasized. The subjects of literature and history, and to a less degree of physical and natural sciences, retained their popularity. For the first time in the history of Extension teaching, however, the subject of political economy was received with special favor, largely due, it must be said, to the scholarship, pedagogical skill and pleasing address of one of the staff lecturers of the Society, Mr. Edward T. Devine, Fellow of the Whar-

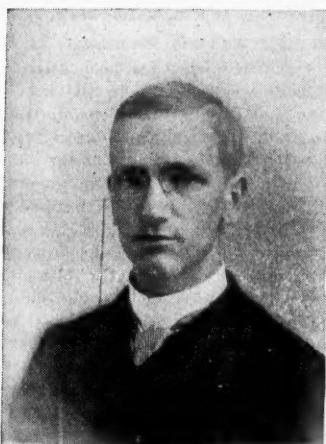
ton School of Finance and Economy. At the fifty-nine (59) active centers of this season, one hundred and twenty (120) lecture courses were given to an average attendance of not less than 25,000.

THE EXTENSION CIRCUIT.

The Society was enabled to expand its work over a half-dozen States, not only by the careful co-operation of the colleges and universities affiliated with it, but also by the development of a special feature of its own, namely, the University Extension "circuit." The organization of local centers at considerable distances, not only from its general offices, but also from any higher educational institution, seemed at first hardly feasible. But by carefully choosing towns within easy distance of each other, and arranging for them lectures by the same instructor to continue on the different evenings of the week through the period of an Extension course, this problem was successfully solved and one more model lesson was offered by the Society to all engaged in Extension work throughout the country.

A TYPICAL CENTER.

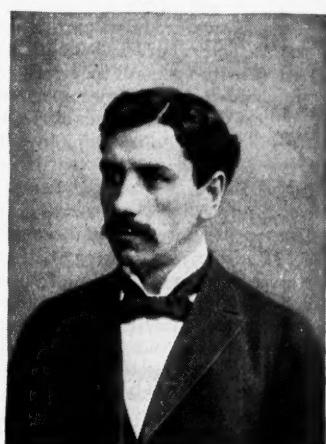
A singular example of the flexibility of the University Extension system, and of the possibility of adapting it to widely varying conditions, may be seen by a momentary comparison of some typical centers of very different kind. The largest local center of the country, and the one at which most courses have been given, is the Association Local Center in Philadelphia. At this center during the first year five lecture courses were given. During the second year no less than ten courses were given, aggregating sixty-three (63) lectures, and including among the subjects two courses on literature, four on political economy, and one on geography. For the first time in the history of the movement, a course on money was arranged for bank clerks, and courses on mathematics and physics were largely attended by mechanics and artisans. Such a variety of



HENRY W. ROLFE,
Staff Lecturer of the American Society.



PRESIDENT JOHN M. COULTER,
Indiana University.



EDWARD T. DEVINE,
Staff Lecturer of the American Society.

subjects could be offered only at a center in a populous community and one possessing a large and varied natural constituency. On the other hand, equally successful results attended the efforts of those directing Extension centers, not only in the towns and even in the small villages, but at almost isolated points to which farmers actually drove from miles in every direction.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LITERATURE.

It is safe to say that the thing which contributed largely to making these distant and widely differing centers parts of a homogeneous whole was the farsighted policy of the Society in establishing a monthly journal, which should be its medium of communication with its own members and those attending the courses of the local centers. *University Extension* has, however, been much more than a local bulletin. It is rather a magazine of which the aim is to present a discussion of Extension methods and ideas, with reports from centers, societies and universities engaged in Extension teaching. It has been so conducted as to be of value not only to all connected with University Extension work, but to all interested in any new and important phase of educational progress. There have been discussions by university professors and other specialists of the best methods of Extension instruction, and there have been discussions and contributions from prominent Englishmen of questions which have arisen in that country. These features, with personal notices and editorial notes, have made the journal indispensable to educational specialists and interesting to general readers. The tone of the journal is hopeful, but not extravagant. Its editors have not hesitated to give frequent expression of their confidence in the future of University Extension and in the great value of the work now in progress; yet they do not hesitate to allow opportunity for the expression of any unfavorable criticism of particular features, or to give currency to any honest and well-founded doubts concerning the system itself.

This is, however, only a part of the publication work of the Society. The *Handbook of University Extension*—edited by the general secretary, George F. James—is supplemented by many important addresses delivered at the various meetings of the Society and printed for general distribution, and by monographs on various phases of the movement from men prominent in English and American education. These, with the various circulars of the Society and a large list of syllabi on the Extension subjects of instruction, have been of untold service in spreading an accurate idea of the aims and possibilities of the work. Wherever an effort has been made for the first time to introduce this system the publications of the Society have been invariably employed with the best possible results. On the early perception of the importance of this element has depended much of the efficiency of the Society, and to it is due the general recognition on both sides of the Atlantic that the United States has taken the lead in the production and publication of University Extension literature.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 1891.

One of the most important events of the second year of Extension work was the National Conference on this subject, held under the auspices of the American Society in Philadelphia, on December 29-31, 1891. This was attended by delegates from nearly half the States in the Union and from more than fifty (50) institutions of higher learning, and led to an important increase in the interest taken in the movement throughout the country. Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, took a prominent part in the exercises of the Conference, as did also Mr. Michael E. Sadler, student and steward of Christ Church, Oxford, and secretary of the Oxford Delegacy for University Extension. The meeting was the most important ever held in the history of the movement and the "Proceedings" form a most important volume on the subject, and one which touches, as Mr. Sadler himself said, the "high water mark" of University Extension literature.

INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

At the end of the second year the Society had accomplished, not only for the Middle States in which its direct teaching activity was manifest, but also for the whole country, the definite results thus outlined. A careful consideration of the state of the movement and of the educational conditions of the country seeming to point so clearly to many benefits which could be secured through the American Society, and which would certainly not be obtained in any other way, led those who had so far been active in connection with it to ask for a charter of incorporation and to lay before the members of the Society and of the council chosen from the faculties of nearly a hundred co-operating colleges and universities such amendments to the constitution as were thus made necessary. On June 6th, at a meeting of the American Society held in Philadelphia, the constitution was accordingly revised and the incorporation of the Society, thus provided for and since completed, is full guarantee of the permanency of this valuable work.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SEMINARY.

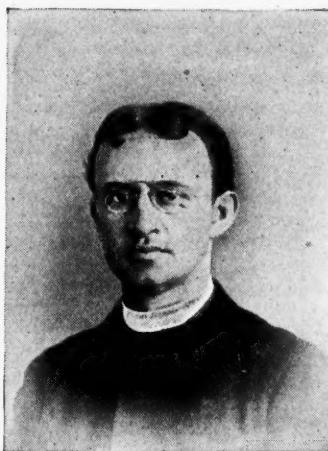
The year which has just opened has been already marked by two striking developments in the movement. The first was the University Extension Seminary for the training of lecturers and organizers, established in Philadelphia by the Society at the suggestion and largely through the efforts of the general secretary, George F. James. It is singular that in the history of twenty years of Extension work in England no plan has been devised for the training of lecturers, although the pressing need was constantly felt, and perhaps nothing more thoroughly justifies the mode of organization so far adopted in this country than does this important advance, which could not otherwise have been so easily or quickly accomplished. The correlating influence of the American Society may be seen by a glance at the names which appear on the list of lecturers before the seminary. President Charles De Garmo, of Swarthmore; President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford; Hon. William T. Harris,

United States Commissioner of Education; President James MacAlister, of the Drexel Institute; Professors James, Patten and Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania, with a number of distinguished lecturers from other parts of the United States, and even from England, form a faculty which illustrates at once the universal interest in this subject and the common meeting ground of all workers afforded by the Society.

This helpful influence in correlating all active efforts in University Extension teaching has been strengthened by a plan of general co-operation proposed by the Society, to assist colleges and universities in this movement. The plan includes the offer, first, to place at the disposal of any university or college the circulars, addresses and syllabi of the Society, and even to distribute these publications from the office to the persons indicated by the institution as likely to be interested in the subject. Second, if closer co-operation should be preferred, to form centers in or near such institutions to be provided with lecturers from the institution itself. Or, third, to send if desired its own staff of lecturers, when circumstances will permit, to engage in Extension work under the auspices of the university or college; these lecturers to be considered members for the time being of the staff of the institution. The plan contemplates, moreover, the issuing of certificates by the Society, in connection with such co-operating institutions, for the lectures and examinations which they carry on.

EXTENSION IN NEW YORK.

In New York the University Extension movement has a special standing, through the action of the State Legislature in granting an appropriation for this purpose to be expended under the direction of the University of the State. To Mr. Melvil Dewey is due most largely the credit of showing clearly the importance of the movement to the members of the Legislature, which he accomplished by a systematic circulation of the publications of the American Society, and by a well organized campaign of education on the part of those connected with the higher institutions of the State. The efforts of the Regents in the line of University Extension were especially facilitated by the ad-

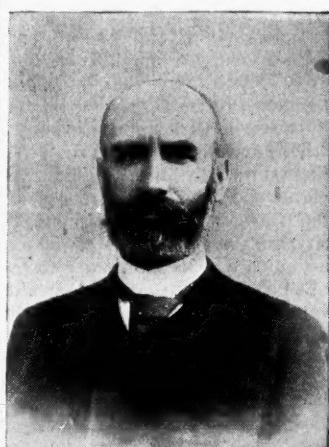


BEVERLY E. WARNER,
Connecticut State Representative of
the American Society.

mirable equipment of the University in the State Library and in the Examination department, while the executive force of the University aided most effectively the work of organizing and administering the centers. Mr. Dewey has emphasized most fully the importance of the public library as the real corner-stone of University Extension, claiming rightly that the mission of the University Extension lecturer is less to instruct than to inspire, and that his success is measured by that interest in his audience which leads them to read, and by the aid he gives in the use of books. During the first season of active work, 1891-92, centers were organized at Albany, Albion, Ballston, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Gloversville, Rochester, Watertown and Yonkers. The season opens this year with all these centers ready for active work and with new centers, which have been formed at Attica, Batavia, Lockport, Peekskill and Tarrytown. The appropriation from the State was not renewed by the last Legislature, but by economical management there are still funds for this purpose, and it is hoped that the work accomplished will lead to further grants from the State.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

In New England, Brown University was the first to begin actively University Extension work, organizing it as a department of the University under the direction of Prof. Wilfred H. Munro. During the season of 1891-92 thirty-five courses (of 12 lectures each) were given in sixteen towns by fourteen lecturers. The peculiarity of the Brown University work is that it is largely of a class nature. The lecturer's fee for a course of twelve lectures is \$100, which makes possible the organization of centers in small towns, and results for the most part in classes of from thirty to fifty persons. Especially noteworthy is one course on practical physics, organized for the skilled workmen of a leading manufacturing company. On the opening of the work this season it is clear that much better results will be obtained, educationally speaking, than in the past. The number of centers remains about the same, with the prospect of further organization in the course of the winter. Centers are located, not only at various points in Rhode



PROFESSOR WILFRED H. MUNRO,
Director of University Extension for
Rhode Island.

Island, but also at Stonington, Conn., and Brockton, Clinton and Attleboro, Mass.

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

In Connecticut the most noteworthy Extension work done last year was at Bridgeport, where Mr. Devine, of the American Society, lectured on economics under the auspices of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. The course was especially remarkable as being the starting point in the organization of the state society. Mr. Beverly E. Warner, president of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, which had arranged for the first course, became interested in the movement, and through his efforts and the co-operation of the American Society and that of many active educators of the State, a meeting was arranged at Hartford on April 30 of representatives from Yale, Trinity, Wesleyan, Hartford Theological and other institutions. At this meeting the Connecticut Society was formally organized as a State branch of the American Society, with a council made up of representatives from the colleges and universities mentioned. Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, was chosen President, Mr. F. B. Hartranft, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, Secretary, and Rev. Beverly E. Warner was appointed the official representative of the American Society. The Connecticut Society is now extending its membership throughout the State and is actively organizing centers at important points.

In Northern New England, Bowdoin College offers Extension courses which have been given in several towns in the State. Colby University has also entered the field. Courses on mineralogy, by Prof. W. S. Bailey; French Revolution, by Prof. Shailer Matthews, and German literature, by Dr. A. Marquardt, have already been delivered.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN NEW JERSEY.

Extension work in New Jersey has been largely organized by the American Society. At nine active centers last year twenty-two courses in history, literature, economics and science were delivered by its staff lecturers, and others from the faculties of the Universities of Pennsylvania and Princeton. This work has been admirably supplemented on the scientific side by Rutgers, the Agricultural College of the State, which issued in the fall of 1891 circulars announcing the intention of the college to do Extension work. In the course of the year lectures were given on astronomy, agriculture, electricity, chemistry and botany in five of the largest towns of the State. The work is continued this year under the efficient management of Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., the director of this department. The work has been of a specially practical nature, and has in several instances appealed especially to the farmers of the State.

EXTENSION WORK IN OHIO.

In Ohio the most effective organization so far developed is the Cleveland Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the success of which is largely due to the well-directed efforts of President Charles

F. Thwing, of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University. During 1891-92 sixteen courses were given at nine different points in the State, although the forming of centers was not begun until February. One of the most promising features of the work was the resulting formation of students' associations to continue the subjects of the different lecture courses during the summer months. As the result of the course on astronomy a club was formed for the study of the constellations, the members of which went every Monday evening through the summer to the observatory of Adelbert College for practical work with the telescope. Secretary E. O. Stevens reports courses in literature and science as now being given at six centers, with a total attendance of about 800. A noteworthy feature is a class for teachers at Association Hall, which is pursuing a course in American literature, especially arranged by the lecturer to adjust it to the needs of teachers in the public schools of Cleveland. The class began work with about three to four hundred in attendance. The society offers 48 courses by about two dozen lecturers from the faculties of Adelbert College and the College for Women of the Western Reserve University and the Case School of Applied Science.

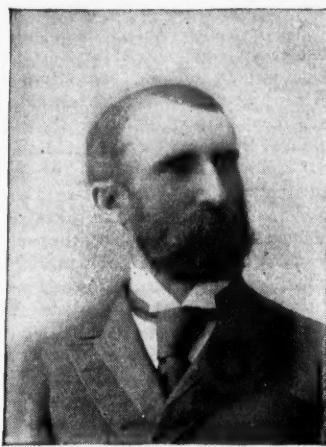
At Toledo, Supt. W. W. Compton of the city schools, has been active in arranging Extension courses, which were given last year by professors from the University of Michigan and Oberlin University on economics, English literature, geology, chemistry and physics. The work is being pushed with equal energy and even better prospects this year.

The work in Cincinnati has been carried on by members of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, especially for the benefit of teachers. The lectures are given on Saturday and included last year three courses of thirty lectures on Latin, chemistry and history. The courses offered this year include a wide variety of subjects, duplicating very largely the actual work within the college walls, with other courses arranged especially to lead up to these. Prof. W. O. Sproull, who has introduced and largely systematized the work, reports that it has done more for the cause of higher education in Cincinnati than any other movement during a score of years. It has impressed forcibly on the public mind the importance of higher education and strengthened the influence of the University not only among the teachers of the city, but among the ministers, editors, lawyers and business men who have attended the courses.

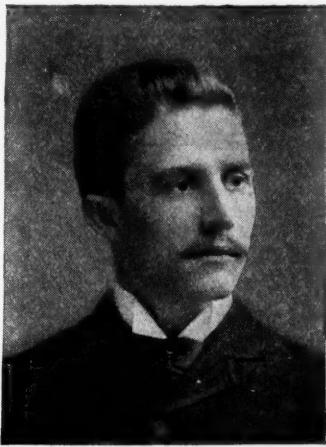
An effort to introduce greater system in the University Extension work of Ohio has taken the form of a state society, organized in the spring of 1892, of which President Charles W. Super, of the Ohio University, is the head. At a meeting of the Council on November 18, it was decided to secure a State organizer who should assist in developing the work in connection with the fourteen or fifteen colleges represented in the society.

THE UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA.

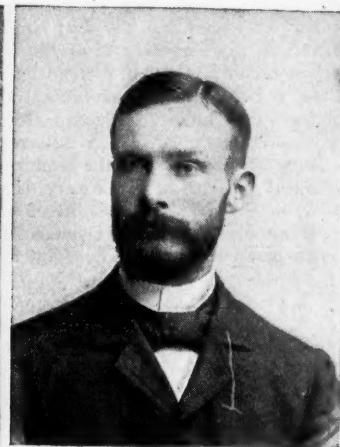
The first University Extension center in Indiana was formed by a committee of the Branch Associa-



PROFESSOR JAMES A. WOODBURN,
University of Indiana.



LYMAN P. POWELL,
University of Wisconsin.



PROFESSOR FRANK W. BLACKMAR,
University of Kansas.

tion of Collegiate Alumnae, of which Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall was Chairman. The work was organized in affiliation with the American Society, and in the spring of 1890 Dr. J. W. Jenks, then of Indiana University, gave a course of twelve lectures on "The Elements of Political Economy." The growing interest in Extension teaching led the faculty of Indiana University to appoint in June, 1891, a committee on University Extension. In the fall of that year, courses were announced on a dozen different subjects, and during the year lectures were given by members of the faculty in Indianapolis, Evansville and New Albany, and in Louisville and Chicago. Prof. James A. Woodburn, chairman of the Extension committee, and himself one of the most successful lecturers on the staff, reports courses as now arranged in Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Spiceland, and in Louisville, Ky., and in Chicago and Evanston, Ill. Six of these courses are double series of twelve lectures, making in all 108 lectures. The centers vary in size from 50 to 200 in the audience, 30 to 100 in the class, and are mostly made up of teachers with from ten to twenty per cent. of others. Much of the success of the work is due to President John M. Coulter, who has himself lectured on botany, and contributed much to the better organization of centers in the larger cities.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

In Louisville, Ky., University Extension found an early supporter in Dr. James Louis Howe of the Polytechnic Society. For nearly twenty years lectures have been given by the society somewhat on the University Extension plan. Dr. Howe, having passed the summer of '91 in the study of the system as developed in the East, entered actively upon a plan of work which had been approved by the American Society and gave lectures on chemistry in the poly-

technic lecture room on Friday afternoons. During the past winter very successful courses on botany and literature were given by President J. M. Coulter and Prof. O. B. Clark of the University of Indiana, under the direction of the Teachers' Association. Later in the year Dr. Edward W. Bemis, then of Vanderbilt University, gave a course on economics in Louisville, which was repeated at Bowling Green, Frankfort and Lexington, and also at Evansville, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn. University Extension courses are continued this year at Louisville with a series of twelve lectures on dramatic literature by Professor Clark and a series of the same length on botany by President Coulter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The University of Michigan on November 18, 1891, took formal action on University Extension by appointing a committee, which reported in favor of the work, and by action of the Regents the University announced that "desiring to assist local bodies in the work of University Extension, the University has arranged the following courses of instruction according to the general plan of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching." The first Extension center was established at Detroit and courses were given on literature, political economy and chemistry. During the year members of the faculty lectured also at Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Bay City and Toledo, Ohio. The *University Record* of November, 1892, announces a list of twenty-three courses, from which selection can be made for the present year.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Chicago has become, as it was destined to be, the great center of University Extension work in the Mississippi Valley. On May 22, 1891, on invitation of many leading citizens of Chicago, President Edmund J.

James, of the American Society, gave an address on this subject, which was the first step toward the organization on November 28 of the Chicago Society for University Extension, formed by representatives of the Indiana and Illinois State Universities, of Northwestern, Lake Forest and DePauw Universities, and Beloit and Wabash Colleges. Mr. Jerome H. Raymond, secretary of the Society, reports active centers at the Newberry Library, Union Park, Oakland, the Central Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, and in Ravenswood, Wilmette, La Grange, Rochelle, Delphi, Aurora and Oak Park. The joint action of many

provision has been made for systematic courses of class instruction in Chicago and outside points, and also for the work of correspondence teaching in connection with the Chautauqua system. The large endowment of the University of Chicago has made possible the systematic development of the work beyond what has been attempted in any other place, and much benefit will doubtless accrue to the whole movement from the liberality shown it here. The Director of the Extension Department, Mr. George Henderson, who during his two years' connection with the American Society gained the fullest knowledge of the work, is assisted by several sub-secretaries, and the staff of lecturers is as fully provided for. In addition to a number of the regular faculty who will give a portion of their time to Extension work, President Harper has secured for the sole advantage of this department several of the most successful Extension lecturers of the United States and England, including Dr. Edward W. Bemis, of the Vanderbilt University, and Dr. Thomas J. Lawrence, of England. The important work of organization during this, the opening year of the University, will be largely aided by the experience and enthusiasm of Dr. Richard Green Moulton, who for six months is giving his entire time to the University. The large Extension force of the University of Chicago has already proved a great aid to the Chicago Society, before many of the centers of which its lecturers are now engaged.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN WISCONSIN.

In many respects the most interesting development of the University Extension movement has been in the State of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1891 the faculty of the University announced the willingness of its members to fill, as far as circumstances should permit, engagements for outside work. It was not possible for the University fully to satisfy the demand for courses, which immediately made itself felt. Before the New Year came many of the faculty were forced to refuse further invitations, and in the course of the year one had given a course on literature seventeen times. A course on American history was given eight times, on geology seven, on bacteriology six, on economics three; and on electricity, Scandinavian literature and botany each, two times. Thirty-four towns and cities, ranging in size from Milwaukee, with a population of over 200,000 inhabitants, to Poynette, with 517 inhabitants, were visited, and fifty courses were given. Invitations from twenty-four other cities were received, many of them outside the State. An estimated average attendance on the lectures was 170 and on the classes 91. To 96, who passed the examinations, University certificates were awarded, accrediting them with a one-fifth study for one term at the University. As a result of the experience of the year and after a careful consideration of the relation of the University to this work, President C. K. Adams recommended as one of the first acts of his new administration the formation of an Extension department in the University and the addition to the faculty of men who should devote themselves principally to this work.

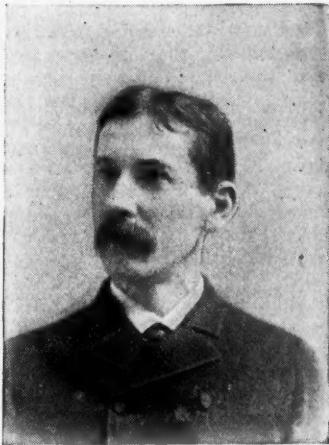
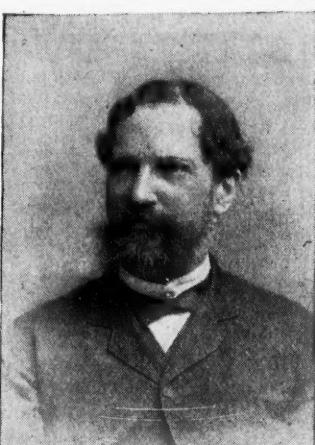
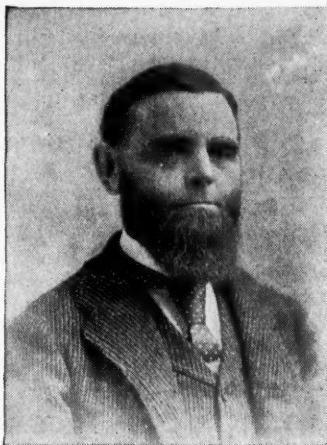


PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS,
University of Chicago.

leading institutions, covering in their natural area of influence a large extent of territory, is a most important feature in the development of the movement. The opportunity before the Chicago Society is one which is limited only by the energy of its agents and the amount of substantial financial support which the friends of the work in Chicago may be led to give it.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The University of Chicago, in the outline of its future activity, has given large space to the work of University Extension, which is organized as a distinct department of the University. Not only have arrangements been made for regular courses of lectures, with accompanying features of the syllabus, the class, the examination and certificate, but special



JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
Merchant.

JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN,
Lawyer.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
Journalist.

GEORGE T. BAER,
Railroad Official.

JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
Clergyman.

FREDERICK B. MILES,
Manufacturer.

REPRESENTATIVE PHILADELPHIA FRIENDS AND "BACKERS" OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Mr. Lyman P. Powell was chosen secretary of the department, and on him was laid the responsibility of promoting the organization of centers, of editing a bulletin for State use, and also an Extension department in the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*. So far this year ten centers have been organized, many of them in the extreme portions of the State. The prospects are that more courses will be given than were delivered last year, thirty-five engagements having already been made. A special phase of University Extension activity in Wisconsin will doubtless be developed in connection with the Farmers' Institutes, which were established under the control of the University by a law passed in 1885, and for which the

General Assembly now appropriates \$12,000 annually. The close connection which is thus established between the University and the large farming population of the State will certainly contribute directly to the rapid and effective organization of centers. It is only fair to say that, judging by results, no university has so far organized University Extension so carefully, and that nowhere are conditions more favorable to the work than in Wisconsin, and under the direction of an active and efficient secretary, and aided by a large and growing staff of lecturers, University Extension in Wisconsin will certainly prove a most important factor in the education of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The first Extension courses given in Minnesota were started in the fall of '90 by Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Minneapolis, who introduced four courses on international law, English literature, history and railroading. The lectures were given in the library with an average attendance of about 300. In the winter of 1891-92 the Minnesota branch of the Collegiate Alumnae took up the work and arranged two courses, one on astronomy, by Professor Payne of Carleton College, and the other a series of ten lectures on "Sixty Years" of American Politics," by Prof. Harry P. Judson. The average attendance was double that of the first year and the center closed with a surplus of \$400. Professor Judson also gave a course in Faribault, arranged especially by Superintendent West for the benefit of the High School, which was so successful that the work was continued during a second series of six lectures. Especial interest attaches to the Duluth University Extension Center, which was organized in the fall of 1891 by Mr. A. H. Viele. The great distance of Duluth from any university town made the experiment much more hazardous and expensive. The success, however, of the course of twelve lectures on economics, by Professor Folwell of the University of Minnesota, was such as to insure the continuance of the center during this year.

AT THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Iowa organized its Extension work in the fall of 1891, and during the winter courses were given in Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa City. Single lectures on subjects connected with university studies were given also at Muscatine, Burlington and other places, while one course on economics was given by a member of the faculty at Quincy, Ill. One course on "Early Colonial History" has been delivered this year at Davenport. A second course will be given at Davenport on natural science, and will be repeated at Muscatine.

EXTENSION WORK IN KANSAS.

Next to the work at Brown University and that in connection with the University of Wisconsin, the most efficient organization of Extension teaching by any independent institution is that of the University of Kansas, which announced in the fall of 1891 courses on the various subjects of the college curriculum. Work was begun in Topeka and Kansas City, Mo., with courses on electricity and economics, the latter by Prof. Frank W. Blackmar. The former course was repeated at Kansas City and additional courses on English and German literature were given at the same center. A second course at Topeka was given on political economy. Lectures were also given on chemistry at Olathe, astronomy and geology at Wichita, and a course on literature at Abilene. In the announcement of the present year are included thirty-one courses, four of which—electricity, literature, political economy and sanitation—are now being given at Wichita, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

Lectures on geology and paleontology are engaged by the Emporia center, and a course of twelve lectures on taxation has been called for by Kansas City. The work is much better organized than was the case last year, and its effectiveness has increased by fifty per cent.

COLORADO, WYOMING AND CALIFORNIA.

In Colorado the first University Extension work was done by the Denver Society, established in direct connection with the American Society. Of this, Chancellor William F. McDowell, of the University of Denver, is president, and many of the foremost educators of the State are on its executive committee. In addition to the work in Denver, where the Colorado State College and the University of Colorado co-operate with the University of Denver, courses have been established at various points in the State.

The Wyoming University Extension Association was organized at Laramie by President A. A. Johnson, of the State University, in October, 1891, and has already made its influence strongly felt. On the Pacific Coast California has not been behind the other States, and has used this system to extend the influence and benefits of its higher institutions. The University of California announced Extension courses in the fall of 1891, and during the winter courses on history, literature, mathematics, ethics and political economy were given in various parts of San Francisco, while outside of the city classes were organized in San José, Oakland, San Diego. The lectures chosen were on evolution, by President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, on astronomy, by Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, and on ethics, by Professor Howison, of the State University. The courses tended here, as everywhere else, directly to the advantage of the University in increasing public interest in its work. A clear proof of this was offered by the action of the class following the lectures on Shakespeare by Professor Charles M. Gayley, of the University of California, which generously contributed \$200 to the University for the purchase of books on this subject.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY.

It is interesting to note that the successful organization of the Extension work in the United States has inspired our neighbor on the North to similar efforts. On November 5 and 6, 1891, a conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Education was held in Toronto to discuss this subject. The evening address of the first day was by President Edmund J. James, of the American Society, who pointed out the place of University Extension in a general scheme of popular education and emphasized the importance of the movement as supplementing the primary and secondary schools, and as extending greatly the influence of the higher institutions of learning. The account he gave of what had been accomplished in the United States was the first impulse toward the organization on the succeeding day of the Canadian Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the constitution of which was modeled on that of the Amer-

can Society. The late Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto University, was chosen president, and the Chancellors of Trinity, Queen and Laval Universities were elected on the advisory council. Centers were established during the first year at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Hamilton and St. John, and courses are now being given in a number of cities.

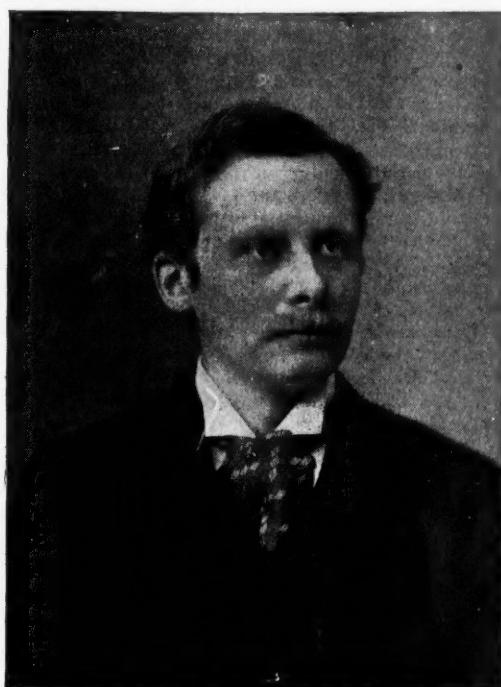
THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The second National Conference on University Extension will have met in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Society on December 28-30. The welcoming address of Provost William Pepper at the Drexel Institute, on Wednesday evening, December 28, was expected to recount not only the developments already mentioned, but also the formation by the American Society of centers in Maryland and West Virginia, in addition to those already founded in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. Reports from other parts of the United States indicate the successful work by the various city, district and State societies, and by colleges which have actively entered this extra-mural teaching. President Henry Wade Rogers, of the Northwestern University, one of the most active workers of the Chicago Society for University Extension, delivers the leading address of the first evening. The discussions of Thursday and Friday were to be practical in their nature, and include the consideration of general organization, administration of the local center, the duties and training of the lecturer, the distinctive features of University Extension work as compared with university instruction, the function of the library in this movement, and other questions of vital interest. The well-known hospitality of Philadelphia was generously extended to the delegates. The proceedings of the conference, to be published by the Society, will prove a most interesting and instructing volume.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS.

The English University Extension leaders whom the American Society has invited each year to lecture under its auspices, have included the most prominent workers, both of Oxford and Cambridge. To Richard G. Moulton, of Cambridge, was due much of the success of the first year and to him University Extension in America owes a debt, fittingly acknowledged by the University of Pennsylvania in granting him at the time of the annual commencement of 1890 the degree of doctor of philosophy. Mr. Michael E. Sadler, of Christ Church, Oxford, whose pleasing and helpful presence at the first National Conference the delegates on that occasion will long remember, is, perhaps, the most active and enthusiastic of the young Englishmen who, refusing tempting offers in other professions, are devoting themselves to the cause of popular education. Mr. Sadler's colleague, Mr. Halford J. Mackinder, who has just been appointed student of Christ Church and director of the University Extension College at Reading, gave most successful courses at the leading centers of the American

Society in March and April of 1892. Fortunate as it has been in the past in the invitation it has extended to Englishmen, the Society is equally so in securing for a period of three months this winter Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, Fellow of Balliol College and the most popular and successful of the Oxford staff. Mr. Shaw has yielded the chance of high preferment in the church and resigned an important living to devote



MICHAEL E. SADLER.

Secretary of the Oxford University-Extension.

himself entirely to this work, especially to lecturing among workingmen's centers.

AMERICAN EXTENSION LECTURERS.

The kindly bonds which have thus been formed between the mother country and America were still further strengthened during the past summer by the invitation of the Oxford authorities to Mr. Edward T. Devine and Mr. Henry W. Rolfe, staff lecturers of the American Society, to lecture at the summer meeting of 1892. Mr. Devine's success as a University Extension lecturer, which has already been recognized by a leading university in the offer of a professorship in this subject, was quickly recognized on the other side, and varied qualities of high order made his lectures one of the special features of the meeting. Mr. Henry W. Rolfe, editor of *University Extension*, whose successful work had been noticed by Mr. Sad-

ler on his visit to this country, was invited especially to deliver a course on the "Authors of the Concord School."

CONCLUSION.

To the Extension lecturer, indeed, too much credit can hardly be given for the success of this work. University men already loaded with their academic duties have, from a high sense of their duty to American education, cheerfully undertaken the extra burden. The movement has been especially fortunate in the character of the men who have been attracted to it. In New England, President Andrews, of Brown, and Professor McCook, of Trinity; in New York, Professors Jenks and Ross, of Cornell; Professor Mace, of Syracuse; Professor Boyesen, of Columbia, and Professor Gilmore, of Rochester; in New Jersey, Dean Murray, Professors Young, Scott and Magie, of Princeton, are only a few of the distinguished scholars who have been foremost in the Extension field. President Warfield, of Lafayette; Professor Perrine, of Bucknell; Professors Giddings and Andrews, of Bryn Mawr; Professor Sherwood, late of the Wharton School, now of Johns Hopkins; Professors Thorpe, Cheyney and Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professors Demmon and Adams, of Michigan; Wright, of Oberlin; Boughton, of Ohio; Thwing,

Crew and Pearson, of Northwestern, and Turner, of Wisconsin, are others who have been most earnest supporters of the movement.

It is plain from the preceding account that University Extension in the United States has more than justified the most sanguine hopes of its supporters. It has taken root in all sections of the country, and all sections have contributed their share to its practical development. To Philadelphia institutions, Philadelphia men and Philadelphia money is due the credit of first organizing the work in a practical way in such a form as to stimulate and aid organization elsewhere. But Brown University was the first institution of high rank to incorporate the movement as a branch of University work; New York led the way toward State support and organization; Chicago has shown a broad conception of the work and a willingness to spend largely of University funds for the purpose, and to recognize its scholarly character by giving University standing for it. The University of Wisconsin has organized a whole State under its auspices, while Minnesota, Kansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio have all through their State and private institutions given a strong impulse to this great cause through which, as Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins, so well says: "We may hope for the civic salvation of the American people."

F. MARION CRAWFORD, NOVELIST.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IT has been but a scant ten years since a young man found time amid the exacting grind of a New York journalistic life to tell a story, which he considered a good one, to his uncle. That uncle, Mr. Samuel Ward, of epicurean celebrity, gave evidence of a discernment far above the discussion of terrapin when he advised his nephew to write out the tale and seek a publisher. For the tale was "Mr. Isaacs," and the young man was F. Marion Crawford, who, having acted on the avuncular judgment, woke up to the possession of an entirely unanticipated fame. Since then the marvelously prolific pen of the young author has given to us no less than twenty novels; and Mr. Crawford himself, after a most eventful career, has just returned to New York on the completion of the three serial volumes, which are the last and easily the most remarkable and important of the score—the trio of stories which relate the fortunes of the noble Roman house of Saracinesca.

NEW YORK, ROME AND INDIA.

For while we may lay claim to the author of "Mr. Isaacs," and to the merit of having discovered his genius, the Seven Hills have both a prior and a subsequent claim, being the place of his nativity and the

workshop in which he has fully developed his art. In early boyhood he came from Rome to New York with his widowed mother, and his school tasks were done, or rather, as he assures me, were *not* done, within a sufficiently short distance of Union Square to allow his presence at circus events in that now more dignified locality. One of the landmarks already present in those times was the Everett House, and Mr. Crawford still seeks out this corner of his old playground for a local habitation during his visits to New York. *En passant*, Mr. Crawford, unlike Mrs. Van Rensselaer, has sufficient modernity in his make-up to feel entirely reconciled to the loss of picturesqueness which has accompanied the tremendous growth of the metropolis, and, *very* unlike our late critic, Mr. Kipling, he considers that we have a fine city here, and insists on the adjective as he runs over his experience in the large towns of the East—Rome, Constantinople, Tunis, even the beautiful Tiflis. And it is worth while to hear from one who has lived beside the Coliseum and St. Peter's that our architecture is not near so bad as it has been painted.

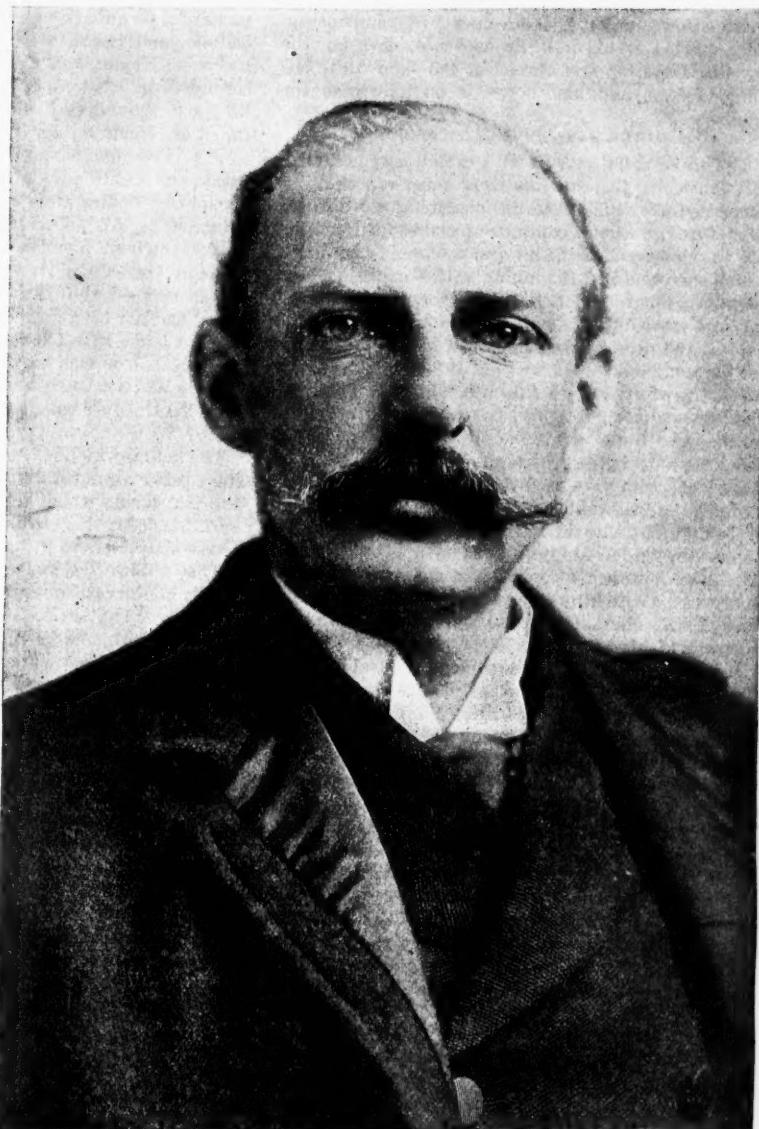
Having had his Harvard experience, Mr. Crawford was still in his early twenties when the untoward

financial happenings of 1873 brought destruction to his mother's large fortune and threw him most unexpectedly on his own resources. He launched out into journalism and visited in this calling many of the countries of Europe, with Italy his home as nearly as he possessed one. He even strayed so far as India, and during two years was practically the entire working force of a newspaper in the land of the Hindoo. It is amusing, in the light of "Mr. Isaacs," to hear that Mr. Crawford's cue while writing the editorial columns of this journal was to blackguard theosophy and its incarnation, Madame Blavatsky, on every available opportunity. Then came another New York phase, the writing of that first novel in his room on Clinton Place, and a final trip to Italy, where for several years he has been residing near Sorrento with his wife and children.

HOW TO WRITE TWO NOVELS A YEAR.

The chronicler of the Saracinesca told me recently that in twenty-five working days, broken only by Sundays, he had completed a story of over 150,000 words, and that in his own manuscript, without any aid whatsoever from amanuensis or stenographer. This gives the enormous average of 6,000 words per day, which would probably horrify Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, as she assigns six weeks as the minimum limit which a careful writer should allow for writing a short story of from 5,000 to 6,000 words. To be sure, this phenomenal celerity of composition has resulted in making Cavour use one *bon mot* twice in the same story. Perhaps other morsels might fall to the lot of the critic who reads seeking whom he may devour.

Mr. Crawford manages it, he says, by living in the open air, by roughing it among Albanian mount-



From a new photograph taken in New York.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

aineers, wandering by the sunny olive slopes and vineyards of Calabria and by taking hard work and pot luck with the native sailors on long voyages in their feluccas. His tall, athletic figure and bronzed complexion well attest this invigorating existence. And while hauling on halliards—or whatever stands for them in a felucca—and while establishing *modi vivendi* with Calabrian mules, the plot, even the conversational details of his story, form themselves in his mind, so that when he begins to make record of them they are all fairly crying out, like Dogberry, to be

written down, and it is but a matter of penmanship. Once started at his desk, he does not, save on the Seventh Days, appear abroad in the land until the thing is done and his "copy" is on its way to the publishers.

THE SARACINESCA BOOKS.

The three serial novels with which any notice of Mr. Crawford just at this time must especially be concerned are, aside from the charming story which runs through them, complete pictures of patrician life in modern Rome, and the economic conditions which surround it. Beginning with Saracinesca and passing through "Sant'Ilario" to the just completed "Don Orsino," they detail the history of one of the noblest and most ancient houses of Roman nobility—the Saracinescas.

Mr. Crawford knows this life which he portrays, and knows it thoroughly, from his long stay and intimacy with the gay life of the city by the Tiber. He knows it better than any of the really noted Americans who have used their pen in description of it, for he had the added and indispensable advantage of being a Catholic in religion, a circumstance that has not only allowed him a truer sympathy with the life there, but has afforded him an open sesame to many things which must be sealed books to Protestants. Many of his characters are to a greater or less extent portraits of his friends.

It is curious, when one has come to the end of "Don Orsino," to reflect that absolutely, with the exception of a sentence or two concerning a bribing incident, one has not left for a moment the patrician circle. We have lived in palaces and on great ducal estates, have attended the "first nights" and Embassy balls, and have gone a-hunting and a-duelling with princes. Nothing less, save perhaps an artist, and he had taken the *Grand Prix!* And when we come to think of it, there is an architect inserted, but only to avoid the common publicity of a great prince's name. Mr. Crawford openly avows that these are the folks he is going to introduce us to; he keeps his word, and the great merit and wonder of it all is that the individuals of this noble company never cease to be live, flesh-and-blood human beings, that we do not for a moment feel cold and dismal in the presence of those marble tables and regularly-positioned high-backed chairs. What is even better, no slightest taint of snobbishness marks his passage over the dangerous literary ground.

THE ROME OF '65.

The three novels taken together form a brilliant and accurate explanation of Roman society and politics as they existed during the last struggles of the Papacy for temporal power. The first of the series, "Saracinesca," introduces us on the scene of that conflict in the year 1865 when the great Cardinal Antonelli and the Holy Office were still all-powerful in Rome in the exercise of their rights of espionage; when, says Mr. Crawford, who is one of the most quotable of men, "the Second Empire was in its glory. Mr. Emile Zola had not written his 'Assommoir.' Count Bismarck had just brought to a

successful termination the first part of his trimachy. Sadowa and Sedan were yet unfought. Garibaldi had won Naples, and Cavour had said: 'If we did for ourselves what we are doing for Italy we should be great scoundrels.' But Garibaldi had not yet failed at Mentana, nor had Austria ceded Venice.

. . . Profound silence on the part of the governments and a still more guarded secrecy on the part of conspiring bodies were practiced as the very first principle of all political operations. No copyist at half a crown an hour had yet betrayed the English Foreign Office. In the beginning of the year 1865 people crossed the Alps in carriages and the Suez Canal had not been opened; the first Atlantic cable was not laid; Pius IX. reigned in the pontifical seat; Louis Napoleon was the idol of the French; President Lincoln had not been murdered—is anything needed to widen the gulf which separates those times from these?

The actors which Mr. Crawford has chosen for his stage bring us, naturally, directly into the flow of the political events which led up to Garibaldi's defeat in 1867. Indeed, the Cardinal Antonelli is one of the active characters in the story.

The nobles themselves generally maintained a sturdy conservatism while these things were convulsing Italy. This little knot of patricians has furnished admirable subjects for Mr. Crawford's study and for our reading, who are apt to have our notions of Italian princedom governed by operatic paraphernalia, or by the animadversions of the comic papers on the relative values of armorial bearings and American dowries. We find them "good lovers and good haters," of a nature too simple to be calculating; arrogant, and justly so; clannish they are to a degree that would astonish a Scottish Highlander—gathering, generation after generation, about the family board in their great square palaces, which are apportioned off by inviolate tradition, the lower floor for the unmarried sons, this one for the married ones, that for the heads of the house. Thirty members of a house, we are told, will sometimes dine together with unbroken regularity, while the population of the palace may likely be a hundred.

Even more picturesque are the country estates, with their great castles dating back to the dark ages, and their feudal law of emfiteuse, by which the hundreds of peasants quartered on the prince's land hold hereditary rights over their farms, on condition of their paying to him a quarter of all products in kind. We have the heroine of the first story, who is altogether the most attractive character in the series and one of the noblest women ever conceived, devoting herself to the reform of abuses which have arisen out of this antiquated system.

THE THREAD OF THE STORY.

"Sant'Ilario" carries us on to the year 1867, when the charming Corona has been opportunely rid of the wreck of a man, three times her age, whom she has, in a passion of self-sacrifice, undertaken to call husband, and finds herself free to marry Giovanni Saracinesca. Their little son Orsino is evidently a favorite

of Mr. Crawford's from the first time he is put into the cradle before us. The author fondles him and gloats over him, in a literary sense, and when the tale is continued, after a score of years are supposed to have elapsed, in the third volume, "Don Orsino" is the title and is the center of interest. He is invested with all the pride and nobility and much of the narrowness of his race; but an entirely new factor steps in. He isn't lazy, and the disapprobation which this astonishing fact creates in the paternal bosom only chafes the young man into further restlessness. His mother, she of the reforming spirit, aids and abets him and the prince finally throws himself impetuously into the daring real estate operations which are the order of the day.

For Rome has gone mad with the fever of what we in America would call a building "boom." Prices are inflated and countless new houses are being put up regardless of the possibility of procuring tenants. Fortunes are made by bold speculators and the banks tax their credit accommodations to the last limit. Don Orsino's blood is fired by the activity and excitement, and he establishes a partnership with an architect and becomes a man of affairs, initiating himself through exacting drudgery into the mysteries of bookkeeping and business tactics. The bubble bursts to leave him at the mercy, financially, of the hereditary enemy of the Saracinesca, the banker Ugo del Ferice, who has been the villain of the play through the entire series. Orsino's pride, which word among the Saracinescas might be supplemented by life, is saved by the self-sacrifice of the woman who loves him, and who marries del Ferice.

This curious phase of Rome's latter-day economic history is very carefully studied by Mr. Crawford, who was on the scene and who numbered his friends among those caught in the speculative trap. The unused, often unfinished houses, with grass and wild flowers growing about their portals, still stand as monuments to the credulity and villainy of the period.

"Oh, he is young yet," said Mr. Crawford, when questioned as to any further designs he might have on that pet creation of his, Orsino. And being left free by that act of devotion, we shall, no doubt, hear from him again before long.

THE BEST NOVEL AND THE WORST.

One of the most readable of his critics said that Mr. Crawford had written the best novel ever produced by an American, and the worst, and that they were "Saracinesca" and "An American Politician." Whether or not this statement be as true as it is striking, no one will deny the infinite variety and great unevenness of his work. There is an alluring quality in the very dash and daring of his composition. As to method, he is subject to no school, and while his stories show unmistakably a romantic herit-

age, he reserves the right at any moment to out-Ibsen Ibsen, if Mr. Crawford and his subject are so disposed. But he is strangely free from the naturalism of the French school. Never does the dreary naughtiness of the Gallic *motif* affect him, save perhaps in "To Leeward." His love making, and he allows himself a very generous share, is singularly manly in tone. He is absolutely free from the sickly sentimental as well as from the more serious parodies.

This young journalist of a few years ago will sometimes write in successive pages of epigrams. Naturally, not all of them are perfect, but even then, how can he do it, or even dare to try it? The conversations, too, of which he is lavish, are astonishingly clever, especially when one considers the rate at which they are dashed off. Mr. Crawford explains this particular facility of expression through his phenomenal, though erratic memory, which will, he tells me, utterly refuse to keep the shortest verse forced upon it, but will, in the course of one of those literary incubating periods, bring back successions of whole conversations to its happy owner. The best examples of Mr. Crawford's style are indeed exceedingly good: witness the grace and delicacy of "A Roman Singer" and "With the Immortals;" the oriental gorgeousness of "Zoroaster" and "Khaled." Probably we have Mr. Crawford's polyglottous tendency largely to thank for this richness of style. Languages were his one passion at school and he speaks calmly of his surprise at finding in the course of a perusal of a Russian paper one of his own novels, and of having enjoyed another story all over again when he found it in the Danish vernacular. His novels are read in almost all of the European languages, having been translated, by the way, without his permission or knowledge.

Not that all Mr. Crawford's subjects are exotic. If they had been Mr. Egan would not have been able to credit him with the worst novel, "The Three Fates" and "An American Politician" fail to show the true conception of character that makes any actor picked at random from certain of his Roman novels so clear and distinct a type that one recognizes it through sources more subtle than any ulterior knowledge of the type itself.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Crawford will learn to know us from the novelist's point of view as thoroughly as he has mastered the Romans, now that he has once more appeared in our midst. His present mission is to fulfill a short engagement for readings from his own works, his first attempt at anything of the sort. He intends to give short selections from the more dramatic portions of his writings, and if his theory is substantiated that a reform is needed looking toward brevity in such proceedings, he contemplates a considerable extension of the tour.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

IN a second article dealing with the relation of physical and religious laws, the *Century* has Mr. H. S. Williams discussing "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs." Mr. Williams explains his idea of the spiritual world and its Governor by analogy with our recognition of the material world. "We become conscious, through what we call *sensations*, of a world outside ourselves, which we call the material universe. We become conscious, through what we call *emotions*, of a somewhat which is not ourselves, to which, however, in every analysis of experience we are unable to find ourselves unrelated."

As to the alleged dismaying anachronisms and puzzles and paradoxes of the Bible, Mr. Williams questions the importance of the form in which these inspired sayings have come to us with much the same logic as Mr. Shields used last month in the first article of the series. He points to the continual changes in scientific formulae and laws throughout the history of the human race, though nature, which these formulae have partially revealed, has remained constant. "Hence I conclude," says Mr. Williams, "that the genuineness of a written revelation purporting to come from God is to be determined, not by the scientific precision of its language, but by the perfection with which it portrays the religious content which it sets out to reveal."

This great truth of the constant evolution of forms and creeds, and the consciousness that it is the interpreter of the formula who is at fault when he mistakes the form for the content, are two of the greatest goods that can come to us through contrasting and combining religious thoughts and scientific study.

"The result of deep scientific study, it seems to me, is to develop precision in distinguishing true from false formulations of our conceptions, to such a degree that the personal elements of religious belief become more sharply distinguished, so that the devout scientist may be constantly growing in the fullness of his religious belief, and still, all along the way, be dropping out tenets which he had held to—dropping them as he found them not elements of the truth which he grasped. The richness of his religious conceptions will grow by study, as those of his sensuous conceptions grow with his scientific study."

Following out his analogy, Mr. Williams finds that "the qualities of rightness and wrongness bear the same relation to an emotion that trueness and falsehood do to our scientific conceptions. The cultivation of right emotions—this is the practice of religion."

But while there exists this analogy and while scientific study cannot only be not antagonistic to, but can reinforce and develop religious strength, yet it is not of itself religion, and if it be given first place

"religious growth must deteriorate in proportion to its neglect. The functions of religion must be exercised, or they will become incapable of action; they must be educated or they will become weak and useless."

THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

MR. WILLIAM M. SALTER, a prominent leader in the "Ethical Culture" movement, writes in the *New World* on "The Future of Christianity." He does not say what the next step will actually be, but rather outlines the course which in his opinion the church ought to pursue. The thread of his argument is that the church should give freer room for the intellectual spirit of the time—should give to new and old theology equal right and standing.

"If the churches, says Mr. Salter, should come into contact with the real Jesus, it would be their regeneration. They might worship him less, they would follow him more. They would extend a hand to the reform movements of the time, and welcome them to their midst; they would be one with them in their soul if not in their letter. Instead of timidly, hesitatingly following the progressive moral spirit of the time, they would begin to lead it; and as the early Church struck blows at infanticide, gladiatorial shows, and other infamies of the Roman world, the Church now would begin to banish some of the barbarities of this nineteenth century civilization.

"The trouble is that the churches do not understand their Master; they do not catch the real drift of the New Testament. They have acquired such a factitious reverence for both that they do not study either with a scientific, truth-loving spirit; they have enveloped both in a sort of halo and see nothing distinctly. Liberal Christians think it a great achievement to discover that Jesus was a man; but there is no special value or inspiration in this discovery. The question is, what sort of a man was he? To regard him simply as the great teacher of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is about as vague and unreal as any other traditional method of interpretation. To preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man may be one way of helping the world, but Jesus looked for a new order of society. He thought the world as it was (and it has not changed essentially since His blessed voice was heard in it) ripe for judgment; He was for punishing and abasing as well as uplifting, for putting evil and evil men in chains. It is evident that, were He living to-day and breathing the modern intellectual atmosphere, He would be neither a sentimentalist nor a religious rhapsodist, but the leader of a great, thorough-going reform movement—finding it the will of His Father to do this, seeing that this is true religion, and that faith and

hope have their vital meanings in connection with it. Never would He have been content with what most of His followers now offer to the suffering and the wronged—the hope of recompense in another world; never would He have consented to let the earth be the Devil's and only Heaven be God's; He would have said, Justice is for here and now, and the will of God is to be done on earth even as it is done in heaven.

"What a new thing the Christian churches would be if they could catch this spirit! And who have so good a claim to it as they? How easy then would become some tasks that now seem giant-like in their proportion, so low is the tone of public sentiment, so little have the people the idea that religion means striving for justice and a just social order on earth!"

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MR. G. SANTAYANA, of Harvard University, undertakes to define within sixteen pages of the *New World* the present position of the Roman Catholic Church. He makes clear that the church of the Pope does not stand in the modern world merely as a survival, but is "partly an embodiment of new and vital forces of society and a natural form, not yet outgrown, of the spontaneous life of the people."

First of all, in her political relations the Roman Church has shown a willingness to respond to the needs of the time: "A thousand historical ties bind her to the conservative parties and the dynasties of Europe. These embody and defend what remains of the times when the Church and her teachings were the life of the State, when things political, social and religious were inextricably mingled. But these ties, which history created, subsequent history might dissolve. This the Church has come to feel practically, so that we see the clergy in France encouraged by Rome to become republican, and the lower clergy in Spain, despairing of a Carlist restoration, becoming republican despite official and hierarchical influences. In fact, the only political alliance which is natural and proper for the Church is with the party whose policy is at the time most favorable to her cause. Belief in this identity of interests makes the Irish clergy Nationalists; it made Cardinal Manning a leader in humanitarian movements and even in industrial insurrection. It makes Cardinal Lavigerie the founder of a new military order, the 'Armed Brothers of Africa,' who, while checking the slave trade, will doubtless spread and maintain the Catholic religion after the glorious example of the Crusaders. It would be unjust to say that no direct and disinterested concern for the slaves is felt by these new knights, as it would surely be unjust to say that no natural kindness and pity prompt the sacrifices of the Sisters of Charity and the other charitable orders. What we may say is that religious zeal and devotion are the springs of their action, and that it is comparatively a matter of accident that their duties are of a beneficent nature."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Another direction in which the Catholic Church is making advances to the modern spirit, says Mr. Santayana, is that of social and industrial reform. "This policy, of which the consequences may be very momentous, has been only recently adopted by the Vatican. The energies of Pius the Ninth and his advisers were spent in protestations. They had been overwhelmed and bitterly disappointed by the liberalism of their time, and they had no means of combating it except decrees and anathemas. Leo the Thirteenth is in a different position. He has not himself fled to Gaeta or been deprived of the temporal power. His pontificate has been spent in successful and flattering diplomatic labors, in receiving pilgrims, celebrating jubilees and composing scholarly encyclicals. Although the position of the Papacy remains unchanged in Italy, and, naturally, from the point of view of the Pope, is extremely unsatisfactory, yet time has softened somewhat even the bitterest animosities; compensations have been found in the freer international position of the Church, and in the proof that even without the temporal power she can exist and extend her spiritual authority. These considerations, added to the character of the Pope himself, have led to better feelings toward the modern status. The Pope is a man of diplomatic experience and an enthusiastic student of Thomas Aquinas; he spends his leisure in composing very graceful Latin verse, and he watches with the double dignity of a philosopher and a pontiff the movements of human affairs and the fortunes of princes. He has seen the fall of more than one who was not his friend, and not everything in the world can look black to him."

THE FUTURE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"The Catholic Church seems at present, then, to be animated by the hope of regaining the confidence of the masses and becoming once more through their ascendancy the model of the imaginative and moral life of the world. Whether this vast ambition is capable of realization it is, of course, impossible to say. All that we may predict with safety is that, if it is realized, it will be in a form materially different from that intended. The Catholic may be allowed to believe that the Church is infinitely adaptable, and in all societies maintains the same doctrines and diffuses the same influences. But the impartial observer will nevertheless think that this elasticity of the Church is a property of its organization rather than of its religious content, and that the world has already seen more than one religion under the name of Catholicism. One age and country, even if it adopt the doctrine and worship of another with apparent docility, necessarily makes them the vehicle of its own spirit. The success of the Catholic Church in the future is a prophecy which must lose in definiteness what it is to gain in plausibility. Perhaps the democracy of a future age may call itself Catholic—even this would be a strange repetition of history. But that new Catholicism would be something different from what we know, and something to which our affection or our aversion would be only partially transferable."

WHEN IS THE POPE INFALLIBLE?

THE Rev. S. M. Brandi, of the Society of the Jesuits, contributes to the *North American Review* an article in which he attempts to explain just when the Pope is infallible. He points out that in Catholic theology the infallible Pope does not mean one gifted with inspiration or commissioned to reveal to the Catholic world new dogmas. "The special assistance of the Holy Ghost is given to the Pope for the *only* purpose of preserving, explaining and defending the revelations already made to and through the Apostles."

"An infallible Pope cannot be said to be one who can never err in his private conversation or teachings; or who cannot make any mistake in politics, government, etc. For the gift of infallibility, as held by Catholics, belongs to the Pope *only* in his official capacity, as supreme teacher of the church, and *only* when, in virtue of his Apostolic power, he defines a doctrine that belongs to faith or morals. This and no other is the subject-matter of the Pope's infallible teaching."

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

IN the *Lyceum* there is an excellent article on "Bishops and Morality." The writer puts forward with firmness and great cogency the case in favor of the intervention of the priest in politics: "The law, as laid down by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in the Longford election case of 1870, was ludicrous in its absurdity: A layman—employer, landlord, magistrate—might speak as freely and as earnestly as he chose about the sin of voting for a particular candidate—a minister of religion was forbidden to do so. It might be a sin to vote in a particular way, but priests and bishops must not dare to say so. Worst of all—from the standpoint of politics—the success or failure of Parliamentary candidates was placed absolutely at the mercy of the clergy. If they wished to disqualify a candidate, they had only to 'appeal to the fears or terrors or superstition' of their people . . . 'with a view to influence a voter' in his favor—he was certain to be unseated on petition, and his opponent might, perhaps, be seated in his stead. The most troubled dreams of fevered Orangemen never pictured such possibilities of 'clerical dictation' as were opened up by Mr. Fitzgerald's Longford judgment. But, even were the law as foolish still as it was then declared to be—and the Act of 1883 has changed it greatly—it would be little likely to affect the conduct of the bishops. Civil law should not forbid what the Divine law commands. Unfortunately, it often does. In no country has it done so more cruelly and more persistently than in our own. But the traditions of the episcopal office, as well as the bishops' personal sense of what is due to it, are a sufficient guarantee that episcopal liberty will be carefully safeguarded, and, when need be, duly exercised, in spite of misrepresentation and abuse."

THE LOGIC OF ROME.

IN the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, the Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewitt has the first place with an elaborate article on "The Catholic Idea in the New Testament." It is seldom we have found stated more compactly what Roman Catholics believe as to the Nemesis that awaits Protestantism:

"There is no refuge in rationalism. It is not better, but rather worse, than old Protestantism, because it is more logical and consistent. The better the logic, the worse and falser the conclusions, when the premises are bad and false. It is all destructive, and its final end is destruction. It can originate and construct nothing whatever, much less anything better than old genuine Christianity. Christianity, without the divinity of Christ, is not worth having. Without Christianity, Theism and Natural Religion cannot stand. Believe in God, and you must believe in Christ; believe in Christ, and you must believe in the Church. Reject the Church, and you must reject the true Christ of the Gospel, God and Man, the Redeemer of the World, the Crucified Risen Lord of Heaven and Earth. Reject the Son, and you must deny the Father, the Creator, the Giver of Immortality. The quicksands of agnosticism, universal skepticism, pessimism, nihilism, will swallow you up."

ST. AUGUSTINE ON SPIRIT COMMUNION.

IN the *Newbery House Magazine* the Rev. W. M. Rodwell discusses the question of the intercession of saints, in which he believes. In support of his theory he writes as follows as to the views of St. Augustine: "St. Augustine, while he acknowledges that we must confess that the dead do not know what is doing here below while it is in doing, nevertheless offers one or two suggestions as to the means whereby information of passing terrestrial events may be communicated to the departed saints. He suggests: 1. That they hear from those who go hence to them at their death, not indeed everything, but only what things they are allowed to make known who are permitted to remember them—things which it is meant for the one to impart and the other to hear. 2. He indicates the possibility that from the angels who are present at terrestrial events the dead do hear in part. 3. That the spirits of the dead learn some things which take place here, as well as future events, by express revelation of the Spirit of God. 4. That some from the dead are sent to the living, as St. Paul from the living was rapt into Paradise. And lastly, speaking a little further on with especial reference to the martyrs, he concludes: 'We are not to think, then, that to be interested in the affairs of the living is in the power of any departed who please. . . . but rather we are to understand that it must needs be by a Divine power that the martyrs are interested in affairs of the living, from the very fact that for the departed to be by their proper nature interested in affairs of the living is impossible.'"

ST. PILATE.

The Story of His Repentance.

THE Rev. A. Baker, R.N., writing in *Newbery House Magazine*, gives an account of an ancient manuscript, a single sheet of venerable parchment. This is a portion of a much larger volume which came into the possession of a naval officer serving in the front in the Abyssinian campaign. The officer was lost in the *Captain*, and it is to be feared that this book went down with him. One sheet, however, still remains. This sheet measures eleven inches by eight, and contains eight columns, four on either side of the parchment. The rest of the space is occupied by vividly colored paintings, which are divided into two large panels by a wide band of red. The picture represents the burial of our Lord by the women and Joseph of Arimathea. The lower panel represents Pilate in an attitude of prayer. Pilate in Abyssinia is a saint. The writing is Ethiopic, and Mr. James, of King's College, Cambridge, pronounces it to be a fragment of an apocryphal gospel which reached Abyssinia from a Koptic source.

The fragment opens with a controversy between the Jews and Pilate at the tomb. It seems as if some body had been substituted for that of our Lord, but by whom, and for what reason, does not seem clear. We give a few sentences from the conversation as a good example of the style:

“The linen clothes, for he said: ‘O, my brother, dost thou not behold how it smells and is beautiful, the fragrance of that linen cloth, and it is not like the smell of the dead, but like the fine linen (purple) of kings' wrappings?’ The Jews therefore said to Pilate: ‘Thou thyself knowest how Joseph put upon Him much spice (odor) and incense, and rubbed Him with myrrh and aloes, and this is the cause why they smell fragrant.’ And Pilate said to them: ‘Although there was put ointment upon the linen cloth, wherefore is that sepulchre as a chamber, which has in it musk and sweet spices, and is warm and smells fragrant?’ And they said: ‘This odor which is smelt, Pilate, that is the smell of the garden, which is what the winds blow into it.’”

Hence it is clear that Pilate has a large measure of faith, and his mind is stirred to a belief in the pretensions of the crucified Jesus.

Another short extract will show with what feelings the Jews regarded this new departure on the part of the Roman governor. Their indignation seems extremely natural, whether we are to regard them as the bitter enemies of the Lord or His sorrow-stricken friends, who would be slow to believe in the reality of his conversion, and did not yet realize what an ingathering of the Gentiles was shortly to take place. The conversation is as follows:

“They (the Jews) hearkened to him, and said to him: ‘It is not proper or desirable for thee to come to this sepulchre, for thou (art) governor and the city desires thee; and lo! the elders of the priests and the chiefs of the Jews will learn this speech and deed of thine. And it is not a

proper thing for thee to cause a war among the Jews on account of a man (who) is dead.’ And he said to him, ‘Alas! O my brother, look on this great hatred wherewith the Jews hate Jesus. We have done their will and crucified Him; and all the world has come to ruin through their wickedness and injustice.’”

At this point it appears that at least a sheet of the MS. is lost, and it is therefore a very difficult matter to conjecture the full meaning of what follows. Still, it seems clear that an interview between our Lord Himself and Pilate is alleged to have taken place. Pilate is represented as offering prayer, in which he addresses our Lord as God, and the prayer concludes with an ascription of praise of a thoroughly Christian character. Here is Pilate's confession of faith: “‘I believe that Thou hast risen and hast appeared to me, and Thou wilt not judge me, O my Lord, because I acted for Thee, fearing this from the Jews. And it is not that I deny Thy resurrection, O my Lord. I believe in Thy word, and in the mighty works which Thou didst work amongst them when Thou wast alive. Thou didst raise many dead.’”

Mr. Baker says, with these extracts before us it is impossible not to feel the deepest interest in this fragment, and to hope that something of truth may underlie what is here written is surely not unreasonable.

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS ABOUT THE BIBLE.

M R. W. H.AITKEN, the successful evangelist of the Church of England, has been interviewed by the *Young Man* as to the effect modern ideas upon the Bible are likely to have upon religion. Mr. Aitken has no fear of the effect of Biblical criticism upon religion; his fear, indeed, is all the other way.

“I think,” said Mr. Aitken, “that many of our old-fashioned notions with respect to the Bible will have to be very seriously modified in the next decade. It is very probable that the authorship of many of the books of the Bible will be found to be different from that which tradition assigns to them. But that would not in the least degree stagger my faith. It certainly would if I held the conventional views with respect to Inspiration which are still retained by so many earnest and good men. I do not believe in Inspiration less because I do not arbitrarily define it. To me it seems that the ordinary statement that everything is inspired because it is in the Bible assumes the highest degree of Inspiration for the compilers of the canon. And to assume that, it is necessary to be inspired oneself.”

IN the *Sunday at Home* there is an interesting account of the story of the Christmas Letter Mission, of England, which this year attains its majority. In twenty-one years they have sent out 6½ million Christmas letters and an equal number of Gospel tract cards, and also between 300,000 and 400,000 books, booklets, etc.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF AUSTRALASIA.

IN the Australasian edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October, the Rev. E. L. Watkin has an interesting analysis of the result of the religious census of 1891 in Australia, including New Zealand and Tasmania. The population of these colonies was 3,801,605, exclusive of aborigines and Maories.

The following figures give the number of the adherents of the principal Churches:

Church of England.....	1,488,306
Roman Catholic	799,824
Presbyterian.....	493,483
Methodist.....	463,097
Independents.....	79,434
Baptists	87,185
Lutherans	76,482
Salvation Army.....	42,813
Jews.....	12,818

"In the Tasmanian census of 1881 no return was made of the religious beliefs of the people. Omitting Tasmania, the numerical growth of the population of Australasia between 1881 and 1891 was 1,028,103, or 39.13 per cent.

"The following table shows the numerical and centesimal increase of the principal Churches during the decade in all the colonies except Tasmania:

	1881.	1891.	Numerical increase.	Per cent.
Church of England.....	1,022,978	1,412,224	389,246	38.05
Roman Catholics.....	585,487	774,019	188,532	32.20
Presbyterian.....	359,775	483,727	123,952	34.45
Methodist	294,910	445,947	151,037	51.21
Independent	56,839	74,933	18,094	31.83
Baptist	58,718	83,900	25,182	42.88

"It will be observed that the increase of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Independent Churches did not equal, while that of the Methodist and Baptist Churches exceeded, the growth of the general population. No doubt the advent of the Salvation Army has interfered with the rate of progress of some of the Protestant Churches. Its 42,000 adherents may number among them a few who, at the census of 1881, were atheists, secularists, or who were returned as having no religion; but most of them belonged nominally to one or other of the Protestant Churches.

"The following statistics give the percentage of growth of the population, and of the churches in each colony, from 1881 to 1891:

"**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Population, 49.56; Church of England, 46.94; Roman Catholics, 33.38; Presbyterians, 50.77; Methodists, 74.68; Independents, 68.28; Baptists, 79.38.

"**QUEENSLAND.**—Population, 84.48; Church of England, 92.85; Roman Catholics, 70.59; Presbyterians, 101.86; Methodists, 115.09; Independents, 79.91; Baptists, 83.70.

"**VICTORIA.**—Population, 32.24; Church of England, 29.01; Roman Catholics, 22.24; Presbyterians, 25.97; Methodists, 37.36; Independents, 11.22; Baptists, 36.86.

"**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Population, 14.49; Church of England, 17.75; Roman Catholics, 10.67; Presbyterians, 1.61; Methodists, 45.13; Independents, 19.92; Baptists, 25.52.

"**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—Population, 67.57; Church of England, 52.29; Roman Catholics, 48.15; Presbyterians, 98.90; Methodists, 120.48; Independents, 24.64.

"**NEW ZEALAND.**—Population, 27.90; Church of England, 23.41; Roman Catholics, 24.45; Presbyterians, 25.08; Methodists, 37.01; Baptists, 29.16; Independents, .20 (decreasing).

"The Protestants in Australia and Tasmania number 2,797,225, or nearly two millions more than the Roman Catholics. Leaving out the Tasmanian population from the calculation, the Protestant increase between 1881 and 1891 was 40.81, the Roman Catholics, 32.22."

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

TWO valuable articles on the care of the poor appear in the *Forum*; one by Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, the other by Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives." Professor Peabody shows that we in America have no well-defined principle of poor relief. Our plan of caring for the poor, so far as it may be called a plan, is a combination of the German or Elberfeld scheme, that of giving relief by personal and continual visitation, and the English plan, which aims to do as little for the needy class outside of institutions as is safe for the community. The official work of our cities is done for the most part under English tradition, and our private charity is guided more and more by the German model. The work of visitation carried on under our Associated Charity system is modeled closely upon the Elberfeld plan. Under both a large body of unpaid visitors is enrolled.

THE GERMAN METHOD.

But there are, says Professor Peabody, two points of difference between the way this work is conducted in Germany and in the United States: "First, it is noticeable that while in America the great proportion of such visitors are women, in Germany they are exclusively men, the Germans being as yet far from the American view of capacity of women for administration or even for discretion. Certainly in this point we have no lesson to learn of foreigners, and it seems strange to us that a system of the kind can have had any success where charity-visiting has seemed an unfeminine vocation. The second point of difference is more instructive. Cases of need in a German town are assigned, not, as with us, by the selecting of visitors, but by the districting of the town. Each city is ruled off into a large number of very small squares, and for the condition of each such square a single visitor, usually a resident in the near neighborhood, is responsible. If his little block comes to contain more cases of poverty than the number assigned as his limit (five in Dresden, four in Elberfeld), then it is divided and a new visitor enlisted. Thus in the year 1890 Dresden was districted into four hundred and thirty-eight such little squares, each regulated by a poor-relief visitor. This division

by space instead of by case is, it must be admitted, much more natural in a German city, where, by the custom of the country, the poor are scattered through the whole town and live for the most part in the cellars and attics of large houses. In every district of Dresden there are some persons of reasonable prosperity and some cases of poverty. There is, fortunately for the town, no region entirely occupied by the very rich, and there is no quarter which can be occupied with what we call city slums."

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM BEST.

Professor Peabody regards the system by space as the only thorough one, although he admits that it is much harder to administer in America than in European countries. He says: "The only positive and aggressive way to patrol a whole city is to make a certain sentinel responsible for all that lies within a certain beat, and to make the beat so small that he can easily cover the whole of it. This second point of difference is as much to the advantage of Germany as the first is to her disadvantage. These scattered visitors, each supervising his little square, are, first of all, united in small 'ward-conferences' (*Pflegevereinen*). Of these there are forty-three in Dresden, numbering from six to fourteen members each and meeting once a fortnight. The chairman of each conference is the intermediary between it and the central committee, and the forty-three conference representatives are from time to time called to confer with the central board on the more general questions involved in their work. The chairman of each ward-conference, moreover, has affixed to his house or shop a conspicuous placard bearing his title, and each case needing relief within the district applies first to him. By him the case is referred to the appropriate visitor, who may relieve immediate necessity by food or fuel pending the action of his conference and of the central board."

CHARITY AND CITIZENSHIP.

There is one conspicuous feature of the German method of which there is hardly a trace in America, and that is the relation between charity work and citizenship. Our Associated Charities' system waits for visitors to volunteer, while under the Elberfeld system the citizens are called into the service. In Germany the charity workers are recruited just as is the army, by actual draft and selecting. The Elberfeld system as a whole is not adaptable to American institutions, but Professor Peabody believes that it could at least be applied in this country as a private and voluntary scheme. On this point he says: "Why should not the Associated Charities, already so active and so beneficent in these larger cities, proceed more positively and aggressively than they have thus far done? Hitherto they have waited for volunteers and have assigned cases of need to such helpers as presented themselves. They have always lacked good visitors and have never really covered the ground. Why should they not proceed to distract the city, or at least

its needier regions, and then invite to the inspection of limited blocks the men and women whom they judge most competent? Some would decline to serve, but a surprising number of persons would accept such service if the service were made specific, limited and real. The central committee should say to such a person: 'Will you, under printed instructions put into your hands, undertake to supervise the single block of houses from Fourth street to Fifth street on Avenue A, on condition that if you discover more than five cases needing continuous care your district shall be divided?' Many men who now believe themselves too busy for any such vocation would, I feel sure, be unable to refuse such specific work under a trustworthy plan. After a good deal of experience in begging money and enlisting recruits for affairs of public interest, I should wish to testify that the one thing which most deters benefactors and allies is not their own selfishness, but the vagueness, generality, and over-comprehensiveness of most plans urged upon their notice. People take slight interest in general movements for the relief of pauperism or the elevation of the human race, but if you ask them for money or for time to do a reasonable and definite work in a precisely-defined and practicable way, they are, I think, generally glad of the chance to make a safe investment."

A Central Labor Bureau for the Poor.

Mr. Riis in his article "The Needs of the Poor in New York," emphasizes especially the necessity for a great central labor bureau, "conducted by a thoroughly responsible organization, that could appeal to the community with a certainty, not only of enlisting the aid of the employers, but also of reaching the unemployed." He finds that fully one-half of those who apply to charity organizations for help, need work rather than alms, and believes that through this bureau many of these needy persons would be able to find employment. "The slightest push, the lift of a finger at the right moment, is sometimes enough to start a family that hovers on the edge of pauperism on the road to independence, even prosperity on a modest scale; while without it, it would certainly have taken the downward course from which there might never be any recovery. Two of the cases that gave a relief committee with which I was connected most courage and pleasure were those of an old Irishman and a consumptive Jew, both of whom we had really despaired of at the first survey. For the one ten dollars bought a push-cart and a load of garden truck that set him up in a business so successful that in a very few weeks he came to repay the loan, beaming with honest pride. In the case of the Jew we clubbed together with the United Hebrew Charities and bought him a pack, and that was the beginning of a new life for that family, which had just seemed so helpless."

This bureau would also serve to separate fraudulent from honest cases and thus simplify the problem of caring for the poor.

WHY THERE IS POVERTY AMONG US.

And How to be Rid of It.

IN that series which the *Century* calls its "Present Day Papers," the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden discusses, in the December issue, "The Problem of Poverty." Dr. Gladden's article consists in large part of a review of Mr. Charles Booth's monumental work, with frequent reference, too, to the valuable publications of Jacob Riis, Mrs. Helen Campbell and the Rev. Louis Albert Banks.

THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Booth's figures show—to skip over his elaborate classifications and deductions—that about 30 per cent. of the London people are poverty-stricken. We are inclined to object that in our American cities no such shameful state of affairs could exist, but Dr. Gladden says:

"If it be true, as all investigations indicate, that the greatest poverty is apt to be found in the densest populations, then the bad eminence must be assigned to New York; for while the most populous acre of London holds only 307 inhabitants, we have, according to the census, in the Eleventh Ward of New York 386 to the acre; in the Thirteenth Ward 428, and in the Tenth Ward 522. The death rate of the two cities is also greatly in favor of London; for while in 1889 there were in that city 17.4 deaths to every thousand of the population, in New York the rate was 25.19. One statement of Mr. Riis throws a lurid light upon this inquiry: One-tenth of all the burials from New York, he tells us, are in the Potter's Field. It is not, however, necessary to assume that the ratio of poverty to the population is greater in New York than in London."

THE CAUSES.

The important and surprising point in the recent thorough investigations has been the discovery that a comparatively small percentage of destitute families has been brought to that pass chiefly through the drink-evil. Mr. Booth found but 13½ per cent. of the poverty-stricken with whom this could be assigned as a direct cause. The common saying is that the poverty of the multitude is the fruit of their own vices. To a great degree this is true—to a greater degree than these figures indicate. For irregularity of work, and low wages, and physical infirmity, which figure in these statistics as principal causes, are themselves, in many cases, the effects of intemperate habits. Nevertheless, it is quite true that intemperance as a cause of poverty has been greatly overworked both by temperance reformers and by optimistic economists. It is a great cause, but it is not at all certain that it is the chief cause."

As for the rest, Mr. Gladden enumerates and discusses the vicious and unhygienic environment, indolence and intemperance, the modern system of industry "which will not work without some unemployed margin," the garret system of sweater working, the underpaying and consequent general depression of women's work, undiscriminating charity, the

tendency to crowd into cities, our own flood of pauper immigrants, and the greed of the landlord, as the most palpable causes of our huge pauperized population. As to the last, he makes the following striking statement: "It is probable that the very poor of New York pay more per cubic yard for the squalid quarters they occupy than do the dwellers on the fashionable streets for their salubrious and attractive homes."

REMEDIES.

For London a first step in remedy would be to abolish the domestic system of trade working and substitute the factory system with its lesser evils, to be rid of the economic conditions which give us the sweating system and the garret master. Perhaps it is a bolder remedy than one is apt to suspect at first sight that Dr. Gladden suggests in his advice to help the poorer classes of working-folk "to combine into organizations by which all work for which living prices are paid should bear some kind of stamp certifying to that fact." To give the children of the poor instruction in domestic economy is quite as important a step. The organization and humanizing of charity helpers and the union of public and private agencies are further steps against mendicancy, and the writer puts in a strong plea for the abolition of outdoor relief. "It is simply impossible that our overseers of the poor should intelligently administer relief to the multitude of applicants daily appearing before them. The State will not pay for the proper investigation of all these cases. Imposture flourishes under such a system and the dependent classes are steadily recruited."

From outside sources aid should come in the reformation and extension of municipal government. "When by the greed of landlordism any quarter of the city has become a nest of squalor, and the conditions of life are such as inevitably reduce the vigor and undermine the health of the inhabitants, it should be ruthlessly destroyed and rebuilt under stringent sanitary regulation. No city can afford to tolerate these pest-holes of pauperism." A clean and energetic city government should be reinforced by the philanthropic landlord—that is, the landlord who is willing to take five per cent. on his investment in a first-class tenement house instead of twenty-five per cent. from the shameful structures which are only too common.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladden points to two general tendencies of the age which have served to make the problem of poverty—*i. e.*, the growth of individuality and the consequent breaking away from family ties and mutually supporting duties, and, secondly, the decay of the "manly independence which is the substratum of all sound character."

"There is another explanation which I would not venture to offer as based upon my own opinion. But I heard, not long ago, these words from the lips of a brave soldier of the Union army—a man whose patriotism and devotion to that army no one who knows him will venture to dispute: "The one great cause of the increase of able-bodied paupers during the past few years is the lavish bestowal of pensions.

And this extravagance, he went on, 'is not so much to be charged upon the old soldiers, as upon the demagogues and pension agents who have pushed these schemes for their own aggrandizement.' I will add not one word of comment; I was not a soldier. Nor shall I reveal the name of my friend; I do not wish to expose him to a torrent of abuse."

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE UNEMPLOYED.

ENGLAND has indeed good cause to be proud of her workingmen, not merely as workmen, but as statesmen. The papers written by Mr. Burt and John Burns in the *Nineteenth Century* this month are admirable illustrations of the intellectual power, literary ability and practical sagacity which are to be found in those who have earned their daily bread in the factory and the mine. Mr. Burns' article comes first and is the more important of the two. It is a very masterly production. It has as its keynote the hoarse whisper of the prisoner in the exercising yard of Pentonville jail, who said to his fellow-criminal: "Stick to the unemployed, John! Work is our only hope." How to cope with the ever-recurring problem of finding profitable employment for men who seek work and find none is the perennial difficulty with which Mr. Burns essays to deal. Nor is it with man only, for, as Mr. Burns says, the position of a workless woman or girl in a city of great distances is even more pathetic than that of the unemployed male worker: "Before her the workhouse or the street, she bravely suffers in silence, and has no alternative to starvation but the eating of the crumb of charity or the loaf of lust. The industrial Andromeda that want of work has chained to a life she loathes incarnates all the poignant sorrow and desperation of the merciless struggle for existence amongst the poor, against which virtue, honor and labor fight often in vain."

Every one will agree with John Burns when he says that relief by finding work for the workless is the best mode of relief. But how to find it is the problem.

MR. BURNS' SOLUTION.

John Burns' solution is summarized by himself as follows: "Absorption of the unemployed by general reduction of hours, this followed by municipalization of industry and nationalization of monopolies, is the line of least resistance for all. It is regulation or riot, reduction or revolution."

He explains in detail how he hopes to attain the means by which he believes the problem could be solved.

I. AN EIGHT HOURS' DAY AND NO OVERTIME.

He would have first and foremost a compulsory eight hours' day. By this means he thinks an enormous number of the unemployed could be absorbed. On the railways alone an eight hours' day would help 100,000 men, a somewhat significant statement when taken together with his own figures, which state that the railway employees number 200,000 men. At this

rate each of these men must be working twelve hours a day.

II. MUNICIPALIZE LABOR.

In the General Post Office the stoppage of overtime would secure the employment of 800 more men. In addition to this stoppage of overtime and the reduction of the hours of work of the individual, he would, as far as possible, substitute permanent for casual labor, by transferring as much work as possible from contractors and private companies to public bodies. He would also, as far as possible, endeavor to equalize the employment, and keep the hands busy all the year round.

III. ESTABLISH LABOR BUREAUS.

The first thing to do, however, is to find out how many unemployed there are, and who they are. Mr. Burns would establish completely equipped labor bureaus in every district council or vestry area, and would establish it under the charge of a competent official in the local town hall. These bureaus should be in telegraphic or telephonic communication with each other throughout the country through a Central Labor Exchange and Imperial Labor Bureau, which would utilize 18,000 post offices for ascertaining and exchanging the various different local needs.

IV. RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Pending the formation of these labor bureaus, he would establish a Relief Committee "in each County Council area, on which representatives of the trade unions, Charity Organization Society, friendly societies, temperance and other bodies should sit, and, if possible, supplemented by a number of the guardians and vestrymen, whose local knowledge, together with that of the workmen, would be of great service in differentiating the workers from the loafers—a necessary and indispensable task. This committee should confine itself to disbursing relief in money or food only to those who through illness or inability to work should have relief, and who refuse to go into the workhouse because their distress was only temporary. This unofficial body would undertake temporarily the duties that should fall upon new District and Poor Law Councils that should soon be created on the broadest possible franchise for this and other purposes."

RESULTS.

Any subscriptions for the relief of the able-bodied poor should be handed over to the local authorities, whose surveyor or engineer should employ the unemployed in cleansing and sanitation, and necessary public works. No man should be employed unless he had at least resided three months in the district, and no man should be employed full time. Mr. Burns thinks that the Government could lend money on easy terms, and in many instances make a contribution to the unemployed, although in other respects each locality should be responsible for its own out-of-works. Mr. Burns says that he thinks if all the local authorities acted upon Mr. Fowler's circular, followed the example of the London County Council, and employed the unemployed at the rate at which Chelsea

employed them in 1886, they would give work to from 24,000 to 30,000 men in London alone, or about 200,000 throughout the country.

TWO REMARKS.

Two observations will naturally occur to every reader. The first is that at least one-half of the fund which Mr. Burns proposes should be secured for the payment of wages to the unemployed would be raised by docking the already employed of the extra earnings which they make by overtime. This may be right or it may be wrong. But whether right or wrong, it is not likely to be very popular with those who are going to lose their overtime money. Secondly, when everything is done that Mr. Burns proposes, there will still be the increase of population to be dealt with, and how it is to be faced excepting by such schemes as labor settlements, farm colonies at home and abroad and the like, which he brands as "social will-o'-the-wisps," we do not know, and Mr. Burns does not tell us. Possibly when Mr. Burns has given the same attention to that subject that he has to those which lie near to his hand, we shall have some more statesmanlike suggestions for the solution of the problem.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

THE Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who is an earnest advocate of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labor difficulties, gives at length his views on this subject in the *Arena*. The substance of his article is contained in the following paragraphs :

HOW IT IS JUSTIFIABLE.

"Compulsory arbitration is simply the application to the settlement of industrial controversies of the same essential principle which is throughout the civilized world, and by all civilized states, employed for the settlement of other controversies. It devolves upon those who do not believe that this principle can be so applied to show why it is inapplicable.

"They have attempted to do this. It is said in the first place, in general terms, that there are serious objections to compulsory arbitration. Of course there are. There are serious objections to any plan proposed for securing peace in a community, the individual members of which are covetous, selfish, passionate, ambitious. All such plans are in the nature of makeshifts. They are lesser evils endured to escape greater evils. We pay annually enormous sums in support of judicial and police systems which would be rendered quite unnecessary if all men lived according to the Golden Rule; but they do not, and we endure the taxation rather than suffer the injustice which anarchism would permit. No one, probably, supposes that compulsory arbitration is a specific for labor troubles. The question is not, Are there difficulties involved in compulsory arbitration? but, Would those difficulties be greater than those involved in a system which keeps labor and capital always alternating between open battle and an armed truce, and which in one-half year has inflicted on the

two great States of Pennsylvania and New York the two great labor wars at Homestead and Buffalo. There is no radical cure for labor troubles but character transformed and conduct controlled by Christian principles. Meanwhile compulsory arbitration is a device to protect the innocent from the injuries inflicted upon them by those whose character and conduct are not controlled by Christian principles, nor even by those of Moses or Confucius, but by the devil's maxim, 'Every man for himself.'

ITS POSSIBILITY OF ENFORCEMENT.

"We are asked how we would enforce compulsory arbitration. In the case of corporations the answer is very easy, and the principle should be applied at first only to corporations and perhaps only to certain classes of corporations, as to railroads and mining corporations, or possibly to those employing more than a certain definite number of employees, say fifty or a hundred. The corporation is an artificial creature. The State has made it; the State can unmake. The only question for the State to consider is, Does the creation of this artificial creature help or harm the community? and if it harms, what limitation upon its power will prevent the harm? The State which has given it the power to inflict the injury has a right and a duty to so limit the power that no injury will be inflicted. The State then may say to the corporation, if you wish to exist, if you wish the peculiar privileges and prerogatives which a charter confers upon you, you must consent, if any question comes between you and your workingmen, to do, not what you think is right, but what we think is right. If you do not care to take a charter on these terms you can relinquish it. Only on these terms will we give you a charter: only on these terms will we allow a corporate existence.

A PROTECTION TO THE COMMUNITY.

"I advocate compulsory arbitration, then, first, in the case of all railroad corporations as custodians of the highways of the nation; second, in the case of all mining corporations—the oil wells would be included—as possessing natural monopolies; third, in the case of all corporations employing large bodies of men as possessing peculiar privileges, and therefore amenable to peculiar regulations and restrictions. I advocate compulsory arbitration—may I add that I have been advocating it for at least ten years by voice and pen—because it is a necessity in order to afford legal redress for possible wrongs for which the law now provides no redress; because it is necessary to protect the community from injuries inflicted by the present no-system of *laissez-faire*; because it is in substantial accord with the methods adopted by all civilized countries for the settlement of their disputes; because it is our own national method for the settlement of disputes between the States; because what little light experience throws upon the subject is altogether favorable to this new application of this familiar principle; and because it is in general harmony with the method which Jesus Christ has recom-

mended to His followers for the settlement of all disputes, whoever the parties and whatever the subject matter of the controversy."

SOCIAL WORK AT THE KRUPP FOUNDRIES.

THAT interesting field of social experiment, the Krupp foundries at Essen, Germany, which, by the way, have got beyond the point of experimentation, is elaborately described in the current issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*: "The total number of men employed by the Krupps and affected by their social experiments was, according to the census taken in this year, 25,200, and with their families amounted to 87,900 persons. This number was much smaller when the first experiments were begun, but we have here an opportunity to examine a series of experiments covering a period of a quarter of a century, and directly affecting a number of employees rising from 8,000 to 25,000, and a number of persons varying from 30,000 to over 85,000. So huge an undertaking on the part of the greatest industrial establishment in Germany, and one of the greatest in the world, is deserving of more than passing attention." The corporation builds and rents all the dwellings for its workmen, provides co-operative stores and boarding accommodations for unmarried men, attends to the prevention of sickness and disease by methods worthy of large consideration. The death rate in the workingmen's quarter of the city of Essen before the Krupp buildings were constructed was over five per cent. Since the beginning of the Krupp social scheme the highest death rate has been 1.7 per cent., and the lowest 0.8 per cent., and the average for the period only 1.23 per cent. "This is an exceedingly favorable state of affairs when we consider that no country taken as a whole shows a lower death rate than 1.79 per cent., and that the average for the German Empire is nearly four per cent."

The lives of all their employees are required by law to be insured, and in addition Mr. Krupp provides a pension and relief funds for the injured and bereaved.

THE KRUPP SCHOOLS.

"In order to raise the standard of family life and to maintain efficiency and contentment among the employees, something more was needed than cheap, sanitary dwellings, and Mr. Krupp soon gave careful consideration to plans for educational advantages, especially for the children, and to schemes for providing amusement and recreation. The firm, owing to the overcrowding of the district schools, established private common schools, and now the larger part of the children in all the colonies receive their education in the firm's schools. Instruction is free, and the entire cost of buildings, salaries and administration, together with a school library and a botanical garden, is paid by the firm.

"The advanced schools in Essen and in Altendorf are partially supported by, and are, by special arrangement, open free to apprentices of the works.

The instruction is elective, and courses in drawing, German, French, natural sciences, mathematics, mechanics, history, etc., are offered. A yearly school fee of \$1.50 is charged in Altendorf, and of \$4.50 in Essen. Over six hundred of the pupils in these schools belong to families connected with the Krupp works."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The industrial schools are divided into two classes — one for women and girls over fourteen, and the other for children. They teach sewing, knitting and crocheting. A fee of five cents a month is charged, but if a pupil remains five months the full amount paid, twenty-five cents, is placed to the child's credit in the savings fund. The education of apprentices also receives special attention. "The length of the working day is from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with three different intervals of rest aggregating a minimum of two hours per day. Night and day work is so arranged that it is equally divided among all; the length of time for night work is from 6 P.M. to 4½ A.M., with a half-hour pause. Excluding pauses, therefore, the actual working time is ten hours a day; formerly it was eleven and one-half hours per day, and, including pauses, thirteen hours. Lateness in arriving at work is punished by a fine, and promptness, to the extent of only one lateness in a year, is rewarded by a small money payment added to the wages at the end of the year. About thirty-four per cent. of the employees are entitled to this reward each year. Women and children are not employed in the works.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

"The religious teaching is left completely in the hands of the Catholic and Protestant clergymen, the salaries of several being paid by the Krupp firm. For the care of the sick, Evangelical and Catholic sisters have been supported, and workingmen's associations, libraries, kindergarten schools and various other forms of work affecting the laboring people have been done, in part, or at the sole cost of the firm, which has publicly announced itself willing to materially assist any and every practicable movement and effort on the part of third parties to improve the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their employees.

"The Krupp firm considers that it has been able, through its social work, to so fully centre the interests of its employees in the neighborhood in which they live, and so unite them with the interests of the firm, that they have exhibited less desire to change employment, have been less affected by labor disturbances in other parts of the country, and have been held at lower wages than would have otherwise been possible. Herein consist the advantages and the money return."

In the *Modern Review* for December Lady Florence Dixie has a characteristic article, entitled "Women's Position," in which, as she says, she does not mince her words. Her diatribe is comprehensive and universal, and includes a vigorous denunciation of women's dress.

WERE THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS GUILTY OF TREASON?

IN the *Chicago Law Journal* Mr. John Gibbons, LL.D., quotes from Federal and State laws, and from the opinions of learned Justices, to prove that the Homestead strikers, in resisting the authority of Pennsylvania, were not guilty of treason, as it has been held by some. His argument is that the element "intent" is indispensable to the offense of treason and that, therefore, the strikers at Homestead did not commit this offense, as they "never intended to make war upon the commonwealth or overthrow its authority."

"I have nothing whatsoever in common with lawlessness or disorder of any kind, have no word of justification to offer in behalf of any man or set of men who violate their country's laws, but I have a deep, an abiding interest in the integrity and patriotism of the judiciary, that depository of power entrusted with the interpretation and enforcement of the law. If the men of Homestead combined and confederated together to forcibly resist the officers of the law and in carrying out that combination and confederacy they committed murder or arson, let them be tried, convicted or punished for either or both offenses; but, in what they did, there was no treason, no levying of war against the commonwealth or giving aid and assistance to its enemies, because it had no enemies except the strikers and, as already suggested, every one of them would lay down his life in defense of the honor of the commonwealth, and of the integrity of her laws."

HOW TO WEED OUT IMMIGRANTS.

THE *Century* has some impressive words in its editorial department on the imperatively-needed sifting of the immigrant swarm which is upon us. Some have suggested a branch quarantine service in certain foreign ports, from which alone emigrants should be allowed to leave for America, and then only after they have been satisfactorily examined as to their health, character and capacity for self-maintenance. "The American Consuls could assist in this work, and could give certificates, countersigned at the port of sailing, which would serve as passports, and be the only kind receivable for admission into the country."

Gen. Francis A. Walker's plan is that all immigrants shall, for ten years after, say, 1893, pay \$100 on their arrival in this country, which sum shall be refunded if they return home within three years, or if, at the expiration of that period, they can prove themselves to be law-abiding and self-supporting citizens.

"The restrictive measures are likely to appear in two forms, one set relating to quarantine regulations, and the other to direct checks upon the whole mass of immigration. In regard to quarantine regulations, a strong movement will surely be made for the establishment of a national quarantine, in place of State and local quarantines, with uniform jurisdic-

tion over all ports. The arguments in favor of this change are unanswerable. In the first place, the interests of the whole country are involved, and the Government of the whole country, and that of no single State, should be in charge of it. Over 90 per cent. of all the immigrants landing in this country come in by way of New York. The great body of transatlantic travelers come in through the same port, and the great bulk of the commerce of the whole country as well. That the government of the State of New York should have the power to regulate and control this travel and business, which belong to the whole country, is both unreasonable and unjust. The General Government has charge of all international commerce, and it should have charge of all international travel, for it is impossible to interfere with the latter without at the same time interfering with the former."

AFTER MR. GLADSTONE.

THE first place in the *New Review* is devoted to a characteristic article by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, entitled "His Last Campaign and After." "His," of course, refers to Mr. Gladstone. The article is frank and outspoken. After admitting that the Unionists, or many of them, heartily wish Mr. Gladstone dead, Mr. Greenwood passes on to consider whether the aged statesman is able to bear the wear and tear of the Premiership. He thinks he cannot and he strongly suggests that Mr. Gladstone should make over the Prime Ministership to somebody else and continue himself to serve as a Minister under the new chief. This arrangement, he hints, was contemplated when the cabinet was formed and he surmises that Lord Spencer was marked out as the figurehead who was to succeed Mr. Gladstone when the present Premier decided that he could best serve his country by attending exclusively to the Home Rule bill without undertaking any of the other burdens of the Premiership. This little plot, Mr. Greenwood thinks, was nipped in the bud by the expression of public opinion in favor of Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Greenwood does not think, however, that Lord Rosebery's popularity need stand in the way of Lord Spencer's consenting to act as a warming pan, for it would, no doubt, effectually bar the Premiership of Sir William Harcourt; but it is impossible to have Sir William Harcourt when Mr. Gladstone is in the House of Commons. However things are settled, Mr. Greenwood is certain there will be a cataclysm when Mr. Gladstone goes. He looks forward with gloomy eyes to the future, and is quite as gloomy about the Unionists under Mr. Chamberlain as he is about the Liberals after Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, who is his *bête noire* next to Mr. Gladstone, he says:

"Radical in every fibre, he means to be chief of the Popular Party when Mr. Gladstone goes—and means it with all the determination of the Harcourts, Moryeys and Laboucheres that he shall be nothing of the kind. And is there not a Tory Democratic Party to join in the *mélée*—when the time comes? There is, or

there is to be ; its organization is now engaging the earnest thought of another little band of spirits which sees 'a future,' beyond the period of Mr. Gladstone's existence. Thus the imbroglio thickens ; and so we may see how probable it is that when Mr. Gladstone's last campaign is over the full effect of that bad day's work of his in 1886 will be witnessed in something like political cataclysm. A general breakup of parties is portended, certainly ; breakup amidst a clash of ambitions and a striving of factions which are already preparing for the struggle—and most of them preparing, too, as good though tardily-convinced revolutionists. Sometimes this enchanting future is recommended to us as all in accordance with the natural evolution of society ; but that is a mistake. There would have been no such future before us now if Lord Hartington and not Mr. Gladstone, had been leader of the Liberal party from the year 1880 till to-day."

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE.

IN the *North American Review* for October we had Mr. Gladstone's "Vindication of Home Rule;" in the current number the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour presents the Tory side of the question. Mr. Balfour first points out the difficulties which lie in the way of the passage of a Home Rule measure by the present House of Commons, chief of which is "that so far as Great Britain is concerned, the (distinctly) Home Rule party is in the minority, and so far as England alone is concerned, it is in a relatively small minority." He believes that when the test comes many of the English members who now help to constitute the Gladstone majority will be found against the government party. The difficulties are much greater, he asserts, since Mr. Gladstone has authoritatively promised to retain the Irish members at Westminster after Home Rule is granted, which promise, if fulfilled, would allow the Irish to intervene in English affairs, while the English, having no representatives in the Dublin parliament, could not intervene in theirs.

A DECEPTIVE MEASURE.

But it is not from the hostile English majority alone that Mr. Gladstone's English difficulties are likely to arise, we are told : "The English minority also may find that their assent to an Irish parliament has been wrung from them on false pretences. In truth, two very different schemes of Home Rule have been presented to the English and Irish people respectively. The Irish have been led to believe that they are to have a parliament and an executive practically independent and supreme so far as Ireland is concerned. The English have been taught to believe that, after Home Rule has been granted, the British parliament will still retain a supreme controlling power, to be exercised if and when, in their opinion, the Irish parliament abuses the powers which have been granted to it. The difference here indicated is fundamental. Both ideals cannot by any possibility be satisfied, and when the bill comes to be

laid on the table of the House it must inevitably be found, either that the English give more than they bargained for or that the Irish receive less than they expected. Which of the two sections among his followers will ultimately prove to have been the dupes Mr. Gladstone himself could not, probably, at the present moment inform us. The result will doubtless be determined by the 'higgling' of the political 'market,' and by the estimate which he may form of the relative obstinacy of the two parties, who cannot both get what they want, but who must both be induced to support him if he is to retain the 'confidence' of the House of Commons."

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL WILL NOT SATISFY.

Mr. Balfour does not believe that Mr. Gladstone's proposed measure can, as his English followers have persuaded themselves, bring a settlement of the Irish difficulty, and for reasons which he states as follows : "The Nationalist movement is really based upon two diverse, though allied, elements. It is based partly upon the desire to shake off the connection with England, partly on the desire to remedy the wrongs inflicted by former confiscations by adding a new one to the number. In so far as the first of these still subsists by its own native strength and vigor, it would not be and could not be satisfied by the granting of a parliament even nominally subordinate to the Imperial parliament, and from whose deliberations are to be excluded the consideration of many subjects (such for instance as taxation and tariffs) which are freely granted to our self-governing colonies. But I believe myself that this feeling, though among certain sections of the population undoubtedly real, is in process, or, at least until the agitation of 1880 was in process, of rapid conversion into a harmless and purely sentimental affection for a condition of things supposed once on a time to have existed, but which no one in seriousness desired to see restored. In a generation it would have become as innocuous as the Jacobitism of 1700, and would have had as little in it hostile to the unity of the United Kingdom as have the feelings which we Scotchmen cherish for the heroism of Wallace or the victories of Bruce.

"Unfortunately, this patriotic sentiment is in Ireland inextricably associated with agrarian discontents. From this, and from this alone, did it derive the virulence which has characterized its different manifestations during the last twelve years. But it is plain that the Imperial parliament can never allow the perpetration in the nineteenth century of the injustices that were barely tolerated in the seventeenth. There must be no new dispossession of the owners of the soil, no repetition, under modern forms, of ancient injustices. But if the Home Rule bill is neither to fulfill the wishes of those who, in their own phrase, wish to see Ireland a nation among the nations, nor the demands of those who want other people's land, how can it pretend to offer a final settlement of the Irish question? How can it satisfy the aspirations of that part of the population of Ireland which is understood to demand it?

THE BILL WILL AGGRAVATE, NOT REMEDY.

"In my view the remedy proposed by Mr. Gladstone must aggravate the disease it is intended to cure, for it is based upon a wrong diagnosis and conceived under a complete misapprehension of the life-history of the patient. No mere manipulation of the constitutional machinery can do any good. What is required is gradually to work the agrarian poison out of the system and to trust to time to complete the international amalgamation which is already so far advanced. Let us see that grievances are removed, that the law is obeyed, and that individual rights are maintained; but, while property in land is firmly supported, let us endeavor at the same time to facilitate, as far as possible, the acquisition of that property by the great mass of the occupying tenants. If this policy be consistently carried out, I make no question but that the process by which every great country in Europe has grown into a compact whole out of the scattered fragments left by the great storms of the middle ages, would at no distant date unite every section of the Irish people in the same sentiment of loyalty and affection to the Parliament of the United Kingdom as now prevails in Antrim or in Kent. While it seems to be equally certain that any of the inconsistent schemes described under the common name of Home Rule would, if carried into effect, inevitably aggravate every antipathy and prolong every evil which at present perplexes us in the treatment of the Irish question."

TASMANIA.

IN the *Young Man*, the Rev. Charles Bury has a good word to say for the ancient colony of Van Diemen's Land: "I spent a very pleasant time in this beautiful island. There are many signs of culture as well as comfort among the people. Higher education has been assisted by Government scholarships in England, and is occupying much attention just now in connection with a proposed revision of University provisions. Religion is ably expounded by the various churches, which have managed to secure quite a large proportion of gifted and devoted men. Literature is not yet to any extent a native product. Journalism seemed to me to be a reflection of the colonial life, and in no sense a creative agency in the shaping of new and nobler ideals. But I was greatly gratified to find how wide and thorough was the acquaintance of the average citizen with our English classic literature. The ordinary people, who are really the strength of the nation, are not too hurried to read and think. The result is a people who to material comfort add the enjoyment of mental pleasure. Altogether Tasmania is a desirable place. Its climate is life-giving, not so much because of its vigorous freshness as by its equability and richness. Its beauty of mantled hills and wooded dales affords ceaseless satisfaction to the eye. Its somewhat slow vitality is a welcome change from our unhealthy rush. Young men who are not in too great a hurry might do worse than choose Tasmania for a home."

Others who are not quite young would find it a delightful place to spend a winter or to furnish a residence for their declining years."

BIMETALLISM: AN ENGLISH VIEW.

IN the *Investor's Review* (London) Mr. Wilson has an article on Bimetallism in which he sets forth the faith that is within him with an energy and vigor that will make the good bimetallicists blaspheme. The following is a very fair specimen of the style and conclusions of the article: "The whole world is at present the debtor of England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and most of all the debtor of England and France. Of these debtor countries the poorer class could probably neither gain nor lose much by an international bimetallic 'combine,' to use the newest expressive American barbarism. They have little silver to send us to pay their debts, and not much means to buy it with for use at home. But countries like Chili, the United States, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Italy, India, China or Japan could all pour more or less considerable amounts of the white metal upon the London market in liquidation of their debts, and would all have the strongest motives so to do. Trade in useful products would become so restricted through this liberty to pay in bad money that many of these nations must soon succumb under the strain."

"But suppose they kept on sending the stuff, what in the name of all the gods could we do with it? Silver is not eatable. Were we to present all the 'fools' in the world with sugar spoons made of it, still some would be left, and the very spoons might become redundant. The working man, for whose welfare these bimetallicists now express such tender regard, might have silver mugs for his beer—and no beer to put therein. Prices would fly up so that he might soon have to exchange his mug for a bit of bread. It would be old Spain over again—silver plate to dine on and nothing at all for dinner. None of the other creditor nations could relieve us of these mountains of useless metal—this trash—they would all have more than enough of their own. It is unsuitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, and does not, we understand, make good fiddles. There would seem to be nothing for it but that we should construct a pyramid or two out of it, or half a score of 'Watkin Towers,' in memory of the crazy doctrinaires who hounded the country to its destruction."

"In sober earnest, can these bimetallicists point to a single country at this present hour which, able to pay for more currency, wants it; or to one which, lacking what it needs, is able to pay for it? If they cannot, what are we to gain by inviting imports of a metal for which there is no market? How would that stimulate trade? If they would only learn, these men, that the world is bigger than they think, that the rise and decline of international exchanges are the expression of an incalculable variety of influences beside those embodied in silver and gold, and that there is no misfortune, not willfully brought about,

without its counterbalancing good, they would leave off wailing to governments to help them, and settle down to honest work. A depressed exchange, we repeat, is in every country at once a warning that it has overstrained its credit—that it is drifting toward the abyss of bankruptcy—and an opened door through which it may pour the products of its people's labor in ever-increasing quantities upon foreign markets, so as, if possible, to regain economic health. It is a curse, no doubt, but also a blessing. Therefore, to all theorizers, nostrum-mongers, and babblers of the market place, the wise man's answer should be that of Voltaire's Candide—"Cela est bien dit, mais il faut cultiver notre jardin."

THE LEGALITY OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAW.

IN the December *Atlantic* Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin discusses quite elaborately the constitutional bearings of the new State constitution of Mississippi, which was prepared by the convention of 1890, and went into effect without popular ratification. The educational suffrage qualification is of course the important point. Did the convention have any constitutional right to make such a restriction? And if so, what shall be done with the great body of voters disfranchised, in the estimate of Mississippi's electoral vote?

The specific act of 1870 readmitting the State to representation in Congress "established as a 'fundamental condition' that her constitution should never be amended so as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the right to vote who had such right under the constitution then recognized, unless such deprivation be because of crime." The recent constitutional provision for the educational qualification is clearly in open conflict with this. However, the writer argues that in the first place Mississippi was never really out of the Union, and that while Congress had an indubitable right to demand certain conditions for the fresh recognition that the State was at peace after the war, still the act of 1870 "includes a condition subsequent, a condition which is intended to be perpetually binding on the State. If this act is still in force, Mississippi is bound by limitations that are not in effect against the majority of her sister States, and we have a Union of unequal members. Such subsequent conditions are sometimes, without the least consideration, swept aside as illegal and void."

Nor can one find probable ground for belief that Congress could interfere under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the National Constitution. The Fifteenth forbids discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Mississippi law does not on the face of it obey this provision in requiring a voter to read the Constitution or reasonably interpret it when read to him. But Professor McLaughlin argues that the plain intention and the inevitable result of the Mississippi law is to deprive a certain portion of the colored race of the franchise, and "the court has in more than one instance given relief where a law, valid on its face,

has been so administered as to deprive certain persons of equal protection of the laws."

Without following Professor McLaughlin through his whole course of reasoning, we find him admitting the possibility or probability that Congress is not able to interfere with the new law, but he questions the right of Mississippi to disfranchise so many voters and retain her original basis of representation. He quotes many authorities of various political leanings to prove that in the Fourteenth Amendment Congress intended to apply the penalty of loss of representation if the number of voters was cut down by means of an educational qualification. He calculates that at least 40 per cent. of all males over 21 years of age cannot read the Constitution and will be disfranchised. How the exact number of votes is to be determined, to be subtracted from the State's basis of representation, Professor McLaughlin is at a loss to suggest, nor how the law can be enforced at all. However, he says: "If the Fourteenth Amendment is to be construed as Senator Howard explained it, Congress is called upon to ascertain the number of persons who are not allowed to vote in Mississippi, and to reduce the representation of the State proportionally. It is evident that there are serious difficulties in the way, but it is a serious matter to have the National Constitution silently nullified."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, replies in the current number of the *North American Review* to Health Officer Jenkins' article in the last number. Mr. Godkin was one of the passengers on board the quarantined *Normannia*, and answers one by one as follows the statements made by Dr. Jenkins as to his method of administering the quarantine laws in the case of that vessel:

"All sick, as well as all suspects, were transferred to hospitals on Swinburne Island." Not one of the sick or suspects was so transferred for thirty-six hours after the arrival of the ship.

"The dead were also landed." The dead lay in the steerage in some cases twenty-four hours.

"I notified the Hamburg-American Packet Company to send down water-boats, so that a supply of Croton water might be on board." No Croton water came on board for five days after the ship's arrival. The crew and stewards were during all that period drinking, and the passengers were washing, in the Elbe water taken on board at Cuxhaven. The Hamburg-American Packet Company sent down no water-boats, because the crews refused to go, and the authorities had not provided this indispensable instrument even of a proper old-fashioned quarantine. The ship arrived on Saturday morning, and fresh water only came on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, just as the captain had determined to break bounds and go up to the wharf to get in.

"The company sent down a transfer boat, and all

the immigrants, with their baggage, were landed on Hoffman Island.' But not for thirty-six hours after the vessel's arrival.

"Dr. Sanborn, one of the most experienced assistants on my staff and a man who knew exactly what to do, took up his residence on board the steamship. It was largely owing to his efforts, I think, that everything went as well as it did." Dr. Sanborn did not take up his residence on board until five days after the ship arrived, the captain having in the meantime been struggling to disinfect the ship with his own crew and a scanty supply of disinfectants sent him by the company.

"The dead were removed at night, to save the feelings of the living, and were cremated.' Some of the dead were removed with very little regard to decency in broad daylight, in my presence, and it was solely owing to the exertions of a few of the passengers in clearing the side of the ship on which the transfer boat lay, that the process was not witnessed by the whole of the cabin passengers.

"The baggage of the saloon passengers was washed down with the bichloride solution.' The baggage which the passengers had in their staterooms, and which was much more likely to be infected than that which was in the hold, and was enormous in quantity, was subjected to no process of disinfection or examination."

After this unsparing attack upon the Health Officer of the port of New York, Mr. Godkin concludes: "The New York quarantine is in no better condition to-day than it was on August 31 last. The danger which brought to light its defects in such a hideous way in the following month has not disappeared. The best opinion of the sanitarians is that cholera is likely to recur in the spring in Europe, if not here, and should it find us still unprepared 'national disgrace' will be a mild term, especially in the year of the Columbian Fair, to apply to our condition. If Congress and the President do not this winter put the whole business of protection from foreign infection into the hands of the Federal authorities, they will be guilty of almost criminal negligence. This done there would be a uniform system in every port, and at this port, the great gateway of the country, the quarantine service would be managed by the trained masters of organization who make our army and navy a subject of national pride, aided by the advice of our leading sanitarians who, as the London *Lancet* says, are in this field 'men of the highest eminence.'

AN anonymous writer in the Naples *Rassigma* dwells on the probable or possible effects of the change in the English Government on its Egyptian policy. He seems to think that were the French, by evacuating Tunis, to cease threatening the liberty of the Mediterranean, there would be no further reason for continuing the English occupation of Egypt. "Egypt is of no importance to England except as regards her communications with India, and these are sufficiently guaranteed by the possession of Malta,

Cyprus and Aden." Failing this solution to the difficulty, the writer thinks the Italians will be then reduced to the alternative of either seeing their power and influence slowly destroyed by the combined action of France and England, or preparing for war. "The responsibility weighing on them is all the greater that it is not the necessity of events, but mistaken calculations of a foolish policy, that will have led to one or the other of these results."

A BRIGHTER VIEW OF JOURNALISM.

AS against Colonel Cockerill's recent arraignment of our journalistic methods and tendencies, Mr. Murat Halstead in the December *Cosmopolitan* takes a somewhat more hopeful view of what we are coming to with great newspaper corporations. After describing the gigantic strides in the perfection of mechanical devices for making the newspaper, a revolution in the industry which he has seen almost the whole of in his own journalistic experience, Mr. Halstead asks :

"What effect, the persons who are thoughtful of the press often inquire, has the telegraphy, the fast machinery and the production of paper at low figures—the diffusion of news so that the millions who move the world now survey the current history from day to day—what does all this do for the character and influence of newspaperdom? We are told newspapers do not control public opinion, as once upon a time. We are told also that individuality is lost in gigantic concerns that scatter printed leaves by the million; that we get the views of corporations or millionaires, not of men of labor, whose brains are in the excitement of creative activities rather than the repose of realized success; that the editorial 'we' is not somebody with convictions, purposes, principles, ardor, ceaseless energies, writing the lessons of experience with resolution and devotion, with some sense of manly responsibility to mankind, but that the 'we' is an association that invests, a machine that grinds jobs. There is truth in this, but it is not all the truth or the best of it.

"There is a tendency to exaggerate that which was done in the days of the giants. It is just as well that they always lived in some other time or place. However big they were, they knew their own troubles, and others found out their limitations. Given the man capable of great things in the press—to play the cables through the seas and the threads of copper and iron across the continents—heap his desk with the records of men and cities and nations, telling the story of the earth as it spins between light and darkness, and give him presses that set aflying 100,000 papers an hour, and he will not find them disabilities, but the wires will serve him food, and through the press his hand touches the broad field of the world.

"The influences, mechanical and corporate, about the press may command the commonplace, tempt the tainted and control the weak, but 'a man's a man for a' that,' as always, and integrity and intellect will subordinate money and machinery."

WAR CORRESPONDENT MACGAHAN.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES in his *Century* article on "War Correspondence as a Fine Art," calls J. A. MacGahan, who served with him on the New York *Herald's* staff, "the best war correspondent I have ever known." Telling of their joint experiences with F. D. Millet in the Turko-Russian war, Mr. Forbes says of his dauntless colleague :

"MacGahan was lame all through the war from an accident at its beginning, but lameness had no effect in hindering a man of his temperament from going everywhere and seeing anything; and he was one of



J. A. MACGAHAN.

three correspondents, all of American nationality, who, having taken the field at the beginning, were still at the post of duty when the treaty of San Stefano was signed."

The exertions which he credits to MacGahan in the latter's efforts to be everywhere at once, in the interests of his paper, seem scarcely credible.

MacGahan and Skobeleff.

Under the title of "Sistavez-Vous!" Hermann Dalton publishes, in the November number of *Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte*, reminiscences of General Skobeleff and MacGahan, the famous war correspondent. The following one is interesting as showing the close friendship which existed between the general and the reporter :

Before the party had risen from table MacGahan entered unexpectedly and Skobeleff rushed toward the new guest and embraced him as a brother. In the most exciting conversations it transpired that the close friendship between the two heroes dated from the campaign on the Oxus. MacGahan's ride from Kazala to the Oxus to join General Kaufmann and his army in order to take part in the taking of Khiva belongs to the most marvelous of achievements. It

was at Khiva he had met Skobeleff and had also accompanied him in the bold chase of the Yomuds. How the two friends reveled now in the reminiscences of their adventures on the Oxus and what a treat it was for the other two comrades to listen to the stories of the two heroes!

In the evening, when Mr. Dalton had already sailed away in his boat, he espied MacGahan descending the hill and making signs that he, too, wished to cross over to Simnitza. The boat was stopped, and in jumped MacGahan. "Oh, Rev. D.!" (he had evidently heard of the "German Pedantry"), "if you only knew what this roll is I have in my hand!" "I am not curious," replied Mr. Dalton. But the document seemed to give MacGahan great pleasure, and he was burning to reveal his secret. Mysteriously he opened out the roll, and it proved to be nothing less than Skobeleff's confidential report, lent to the correspondent for the night, while a telegram arrived at the Imperial headquarters announcing that on account of sudden indisposition Skobeleff could not deliver up his report till next day. Thus Skobeleff showed his friend a last favor by intrusting the document to him as he was taking his leave; and thus it happened that the readers of the London *Daily News* had official particulars of the famous crossing of the Danube on June 27, 1877, before the Russian Emperor or any Russian newspaper could say a word on the subject. It made an immense sensation, that an English paper could publish news only known to the initiated; but no one suspected that it was a Russian General who had opened the sources of information for the English correspondent, and that a source reserved for the Emperor only.

"THE FIRST BANDIT OF EUROPE."

UNDER the title "The First Bandit of Europe" Mr. James Darmesteter, in the *Revue Bleue* of November 26, comments on the recent Bismarck revelations.

Prince Bismarck, he says, is not the first statesman who has lied in order to make two nations, desiring nothing but peace, go to war, while he knew that the war could only be full of catastrophes for the future, not because of the human carnage alone, but for the vengeance and the terror between two great nations for centuries thus brought about. Neither nation desired war, but two men did—the somnambulist of the Tuilleries and the man of the iron will; the latter, not for the sake of German unity, but to transform that unity into one of defense and conquest—to transform the free union of States into an authoritative and centralist empire. He wanted war to take from France her provinces the most French at heart, and because he was sure of victory.

It was necessary, continues Mr. Darmesteter, that the war should be rendered inevitable and be declared by France, so that Prussia in the eyes of Europe should have the legal right, and could make a crusade against the aggressor, conscious of being the soldier of God.

OUIDA'S HOMILY ON SOCIETY.

OUIDA, having endeavored to regenerate mankind by writing a series of novels which hardly entitle her to rank among the great moralists of the world, now takes up her parable in her old age and rails against society in terms which show that she is capable of giving Mrs. Lynn Linton a long start and beating her.

The article which she publishes in the *Fortnightly Review*, under the title "The Sins of Society," leads up to the conclusion that Ravachol, who was not especially sound at the core himself, was nevertheless in agreement with most observant minds when he declared that society is so rotten that nothing could be done with it except destroy it. Ouida, who respects nothing—that is, at least, nothing in the shape of government or social organization—asks who that knows anything of the inner working of administrative life can respect any extant form of government?

SOCIALISM AND ITS TWO-LEGGED WILD BEASTS.

She has no hope in Socialism. It would only substitute a deadlier, triter monotony, and iron down humanity into one dreary, level, tedious and featureless desert.

"Its triumph would be the reign of universal ugliness, sameness and commonness! Mr. Keir Hardie, in baggy yellow trousers, smoking a black pipe close to the tea-table of the Speaker's daughters on the terrace of the House of Commons, is an exact sample of the 'graces and gladness' which the 'democratic' Republic would bestow on us.

"It is not the cap and jacket of the labor member, or the roar of the two-legged wild beasts escorting him, which will open out an era of more elegant pleasure, of more refined amusement, or give us a world more gracious, picturesque and fair."

ROYAL VULGARIANS MADE IN GERMANY.

If she sees no hope in Socialism or in the labor movement, she sees even less in the influence of the court. Of all barbarians she seems to think the court barbarians are about the most disgusting, and this she attributes very largely to the fact that royalty, like so much else, is made in Germany. "The diffusion of German influence, which has been general over Europe through the fatality which has seated Germans on all the thrones of Europe, has had more than any other thing to do with the vulgarization of European society. The German eats in public, kisses in public, drags all his emotions out into the public garden or coffee house, makes public his curious and nauseous mixture of sugar and salt, of jam and pickles, alike in his sentiments and in his cookery, and praises Providence and kisses his betrothed with equal unction under the trees of the public square."

THE ESSENCE OF ROYAL LIFE—VULGARITY.

The vulgarity of the age is at its highest in high places. Royal personages are always the first offenders and the worst examples. They are never still, they are never content. They are constantly taking ceaseless, useless, foolish, costly journeys. They

keep up many usages and obligations in society which are absolutely unpleasant and barbarous. Among those barbarous customs Ouida counts the habit of shaking hands. Every phase of human life is vulgarized, royalty leading the way. "Modern generations have made both marriage and death more absurd, more banal and more vulgar than any other period ever contrived to do; and it is not modern princes who will endeavor to render either of them simple, natural and dignified, for the essence and object of all royal life in modern times is vulgarity—*i. e.*, publicity.

FUNERALS AND WEDDINGS.

"Of all spectacles which society flocks to see, it may certainly be said that the funeral and the wedding are the most intolerably coarse and clumsy. There is indeed a curious and comical likeness between these two.

"The roughest and rudest marriage forms of savage nations are less offensive than those which are the received and admired custom of the civilized world. There cannot be a more Philistine jumble of greed, show, indecency and extravagance than are compressed into the marriage festivities of the cities of Europe and America.

"In all the annals of the social life of the world there has not been anything so atrocious in vulgarity as a fashionable wedding, whether viewed in its greedy pillaging of friends and acquaintances or in its theatrical pomp of costume, of procession and of banquet. It is the very apogee of bad taste, incongruity and indecency, from the coarse words of its rites to its sputtering champagne, its unvaried orations, and its idiotic expenditure."

A SOCIETY OF "PIGS IN MUD."

Turn wherever you will, there is nothing that pleases her. Our society is full of snobbishness, greed, haste and slavish adoration of wealth, in which it basks as pigs in mud. Over-eating, over-smoking, over-crowding, poison the life of man. Drinking, gaming, slaughtering, fill up the lives of society, which gobbles up its time breathlessly without tasting its flavor, as a greedy schoolboy gobbles up stolen pears without peeling them. The great malady of the age is the absolute inability to support solitude or to endure silence. The expense of continual visiting and inviting is ruining all the old families; and libraries, pictures, woods go to the hammer in order to keep up the incessant, breathless round of sport and pleasure danced on the thin ice of debt.

THE IDIOTY OF TROUSERS.

As we do not know how to live, neither do we know how to dress. All entertainments are unsightly, and a full concert room, lecture room, or church is a hideous sight. "The attire of the men is the most frightful, grotesque and disgraceful male costume which the world has ever seen. When the archaeologists of the future dig up one of our bronze statues in trousers, they will have no need to go further for evidence of the inaptitude and idiocy of the age. A man who cannot clothe his own person

reasonably is surely a man incapable of legislating for himself and for his kind. This rule, however, if acted on, would disfranchise Europe and the United States."

THE SORDID BRUTALITY OF GREATER BRITAIN.

If the Old World is bad, the New World is worse. With the following characteristic passage we conclude the homily of Mrs. Jeremiah Ouida: "The man who lives in a shanty built of empty meat and biscuit tins on the plains of Nevada or New South Wales is by many degrees a more degraded form of humanity than his brother who has stayed among English wheat or Tuscan olives or French vines or German pine trees; many degrees more degraded, because infinitely coarser and more brutal, and more hopelessly soaked in a sordid and hideous manner of life. All the vices, meannesses and ignominies of the Old World reproduce themselves in the so-called New World, and become more vulgar, more ignoble, more despicable than in their original hemisphere. Under the Southern Cross of the Australian skies, cant, snobbism, corruption, venality, fraud, the worship of wealth *per se*, are more rampant, more naked and more vulgarly bedizened than beneath the stars of Ursa Major. It is not from the mixture of Methodism, drunkenness, revolver shooting, wire pulling and the frantic expenditure of *richards* who were navvies or miners a week ago, that any superior light and leading, any alteration for the better social life, can be ever looked for. All that America and Australia will ever do will be to servilely reproduce the follies and hopelessly vulgarize the habits of the older civilization of Europe."

HOW TO UTILIZE YOUNG LADIES.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton Gell has a very admirable article upon "Squandered Girlhood." Mrs. Gell points out that the postponing of marriage and the education of woman has brought into existence a class which did not exist before—namely, that of so-called girls between eighteen and thirty. These girls are bright, educated, capable women who are awaiting marriage, and instead of being given an interest in life and provided with something to do, they are launched into society with the idea that the proper thing for them to do is to give themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure. This is the cancer which eats out the heart of independent home life. One result is that we have women after marriage taking very unkindly to the necessary slowness of domestic duties. They live for thrills, sensations and excitements. As these cannot be obtained from their husbands, they resort to expedients which, even if they do not land them in the divorce court, are absolutely fatal to real marriage. Leaving that on one side, however, Mrs. Gell, writing with special reference to English girls, reminds them that they also have to justify their existence. What are they contributing to the commonwealth? How will they justify before democracy the sacrifice of all the duties they owe to their neighbors to the dissipation of the

London season? How much longer, she asks, are these splendid resources of capacity and enthusiasm which underlie the society veneer of upper-class girlhood to go to waste in making sport for the Philistine? In the country and in London, around every well-to-do family there are multitudes of girls whose lives are one ceaseless round of toil. They have no time to organize for themselves anything in the way of culture or recreation. What are the upper-class girls doing for them? Even if they wish to help, society is so organized as to render it difficult, if not impossible. "The dear girls must have their season." The season, instead of being a few weeks of recreation, is such hard work that it requires a month at Homburg in order to restore their overstrained constitutions. After returning from the watering places, shooting parties begin. Instead of being the center of sweetness and light to the country-side the girl becomes a miserable, self-indulgent creature, who spends the very prime of her life in an incessant round of dissipation.

"The utter unsatisfactoriness of the life they thus lead is eating into the hearts of many girls who yet have not the independence of mind or will to shake themselves free from the yoke.

"They little realize that in themselves lies the very force the nation needs—a force in which we are superior to all other nations—a band of energetic, enthusiastic, cultivated women, capable enough with a little direction to help their poorer sisters in a thousand ways."

If they must have their evenings for society they should have their days for helping their neighbors:

"The organization of social evenings for the young women who serve them in shops—dressmakers' assistants and the like—would redress the balance of the sexes, relieve the congested ball-rooms, and give redoubled zest to the next dissipation, if that be desirable. There is also that vast desert of the middle classes to be considered—girls who are earning their own living as daily governesses, telegraph clerks or schoolmistresses."

They are alone. They have no bond of union; their natural leaders have abdicated; you must seek them in the marriage market of the London drawing-room. Mrs. Gell admits that the girls themselves often want to do better, but do not know how to begin. What she would like is to impress on their hearts that "whoever fears God, fears to sit at ease." The great leisured class of cultured women cannot be held guiltless if it evades individual responsibility and squanders the benefits of birth and education on its own amusement. She concludes by saying that a great work among the girlhood of England is waiting to be done by the girls.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, in the *English Illustrated*, describes Tennyson's homes at Aldworth and Farringford. The article is copiously illustrated with very pretty pictures. It was written before the death of Tennyson, and Mr. Allen has published it as it stood.

CHARACTER IN THE HAND.

IT should be explained at the outset that the article on "The Art of Reading Character in the Hand," by Herr Otto Moretus, has nothing to do with Palmistry. The system he expounds is that known as Chirognomy, an attempt to discover the chief characteristics of a person by the shape and general appearance of the hand. Herr Moretus is chiefly indebted to the work of a Frenchman, Captain d'Arpentigny, for the interesting outline of the subject he has contributed to Heft 3 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*. He divides the hands into three parts—the wrist, the palm and the fingers; but as the wrist has little to do with character reading in the hand, his observations are confined to the palm and the fingers.

THREE TYPES OF FINGERS.

The palm chiefly betrays temperament, the passions, the energy and activity and the desires of the man, whereas the formation of the fingers leads to conclusions with regard to talent and intellectual gifts. The fingers, indeed, are of the highest importance in character reading, because in conjunction with the palm they give the key to the whole character of the individual. Three great types of fingers should be distinguished—flat fingers, broader at the ends than at the knuckles; angular, knotty fingers, with the extremities of the same breadth as the knuckles, and conical fingers, with tapering tips.

The first of these types shows that the individual is more inclined to the useful and practical than to the ideal, has a strong sense for the material, for physical strength, for industrial occupation, for the practice of the scientific and generally a decided aversion to philosophy, poetry and metaphysics.

Knotty fingers signify a preference for philosophy, the sciences and logic. Men with such fingers like the exact, the positive in science and life; they are inventive and happy in turning their knowledge to account; therefore they have business talent, but seldom know any higher or more poetical flight.

Men with conical tapering fingers are artistically gifted, and easily carried away; they strive for social independence, and incline to the ideal in art and life.

THE THUMB.

The thumb, too, takes an important position in character reading in the hand. It shows intellectual will, free decision, the power of logic. In this respect it is very significant that idiots, in whom reason and will are wanting, have in most cases undeveloped thumbs, and that young children roll up the thumb with their fingers and eliminate it, so to speak, till they begin to exercise their will.

A little, thin, unmarked thumb is peculiar to persons of undecided, hesitating character, who are guided more by feeling and instinct than by intellect and reason. Such thumbs are generally found in women who are patient and entirely submissive to their husbands. A woman of energy and power to rule will never have such a thumb.

On the other hand, individuals with large thumbs are usually intellectual powers; they know what they

want, and they act wisely. A small, thin and short thumb shows a character doubting and vacillating to a high degree, whereas a thick thumb denotes a self-consciousness, which may include haughtiness, pride and over-estimation.

SEVEN TYPES OF HAND.

It is the union of these two types of thumb in combination with the various palms and fingers that makes the most interesting blending of character and talent. But with regard to the entire hand, Captain d'Arpentigny is of opinion that a large hand usually denotes a sense for trivial matters and details, a medium-sized hand a sense for grasping things as a whole as well as in detail, and a little hand, if it is also broad and has angular joints, a quarrelsome nature. Taking the hand as a whole, he distinguishes seven types: the elementary hand; the spatulate hand; the artistic, conical hand; the useful, angular hand; the philosophical hand; the psychical hand; and the mixed hand.

The elementary hand is very broad and thick, the palm hard, and the fingers thick and stiff, while the thumb is short and thick, and often turned outward. This hand, of course, belongs to the coarse, rough man, who thinks little, has an undeveloped mind, and passes his days in idleness and indifference.

In the second type, the fingers show spatula-shaped enlargements, and the thumb is generally large. This hand shows decision and self-consciousness, activity and industry, love of work, especially of a mechanical sort. Men with such hands are faithful in love and in duty, but seldom show any enthusiasm for beauty and the ideal.

Of the artistic there are many varieties. If this hand is short and thick with large thumbs, it betrays love of fame and money, and the possessor will be inventive and lucky in his enterprises. If the hand is flexible, the palm of medium size, and the thumb small, enthusiasm and a sense of the beautiful may be ascribed to its possessor. If the hand shows remarkable breadth and firmness, it denotes sensuality. The conical fingers show inspiration, inclination for deep thought, an aversion to mechanical activity and a preference for the artistic, the beautiful and the poetical. Such men are less faithful in love; they are fond of pleasure and not particularly strict in their morals. These hands, however, show innumerable shades and blend with other types.

The fourth type, the practical hand, is large, the fingers knotty, the wrist well developed, the nails square, the thumb large and the palm hollow and tolerably firm. A hand of this type signifies that its owner has order, perseverance and a love of work, in which his organizing and regulating faculties are brought into play. Reason will guide him in all his undertakings; he is punctual and orderly in his dress and mode of life.

In the philosophical hand the palm is small, and the wrist is mostly large. Characteristic of this hand are the knotty fingers, with the ends partly of the knotty and partly of the conical type. The thumb is pretty broad and both joints are about equally developed.

Persons of this hand go more to the root of things, are more eager for truth than beauty ; the essence of things interests them more than does their beautiful form. The knuckles point to a sense for calculation and methodical observation as opposed to art shown within conical knuckles. The combination of these two types, however, produces a preference for metaphysics, and men of such hands can be enthusiastic over the moral and the sublime ; their guiding star is reason ; in questions of faith they remain calm and critical, they analyze and classify on definite principles and ideas.

The sixth type is rare. The hand is small, the palm of medium size, the fingers straight, soft and arched, with fine, pointed tips. The thumb is slender and beautifully formed. The owner of this hand lives in the ideal and for the ideal, has no ambition and no sense for the practical. The low and the egotistical are far from him; he will die for his ideas, and has only energy to do things in which he sees some hope of the realization of his ideals. Such a nature is not strong physically, and it is more mental stimulus than physical strength that keeps him up and enables him to achieve anything. The apostles of great ideas have such hands, the so-called enthusiasts for world happiness, and often, too, the prophets who have no honor in their own country. Their longings and their thoughts are concentrated on the abstract-noble, the beautiful, the right, the sublime.

Of course the mixed hand is the commonest, and may unite two or several types. Naturally, too, it is the most difficult to read.

HERRMANN, THE MAGICIAN.

HERRMANN, the Magician, tells in the December *Cosmopolitan* something—not too much—about his marvels of jugglery, and a good deal—considerably more—about the tricks of other prestidigitateurs. He speaks of the ever-growing interest in these tricks, which has not died out with the departure of witches and broomsticks. Indeed, Mr. Herrmann himself, with his own theatre snugly filled nearly every night, is sufficient proof that an age of science and realism still produces people who are pleased to have white rabbits with pink eyes abstracted from their ears, and to see lusty fowl and indubitable dishes of water and gold fish produced from a handkerchief. But, far from being conservative, the art of magic must, if we are to believe Mr. Herrmann, constantly keep up or rather in advance of its time.

"A so-called magician, more than a poet, must be born with a peculiar aptitude for the calling. He must first of all possess a mind of contrarieties, quick to grasp the possibilities of seemingly producing the most opposite effects from the most natural causes. He must be original and quick-witted, never to be taken unawares. He must possess, in no small degree, a knowledge of the exact sciences, and he must spend a lifetime in practice, for in the profession its emoluments come very slowly. All this is discouraging enough, but this is not all. The magician must

expect the exposure of his tricks sooner or later, and see what it has required long months of study and time to perfect dissolved in an hour. The very best illusions of the best magicians of a few years ago are now the common property of traveling showmen at country fairs. I might instance the mirror illusions of Houdin; the cabinet trick of the Davenport brothers, and the second sight of Heller—all the baffling puzzles of the days in which the respective magicians mentioned lived. All this is not a pleasant prospective picture for the aspirant for the honors of the magician."

HALLUCINATIONS.

M. F. PAULHAN writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "Hallucinations and Mental Suggestion," basing his essay on a great number of specialist works, among which are the publication of Messrs. Gurney, Myers and Podmore, and Dr. Maudsley's "Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings." His deductions from the cases on record seem to amount to this: There is an undefined mental faculty which can receive sensations from events occurring at a distance (when they concern persons in whom the subject is deeply interested, or in magnetic *rappoport*), as the senses receive impressions from objects within their reach. The nature and limitations of this faculty are but imperfectly known. Many persons appear to be altogether without it, and of those who have it, some possess it in a greater degree than others. Its operation also appears to vary, just as it depends upon circumstances whether we see a thing distinctly or the reverse with our bodily eyes. This is shown by cases where the hallucination merely gave a general impression without details, or where the details were imperfect or incorrect. The drift of the whole is that of many other writers on the subject: "We must not say a thing does not exist till we have *seen it not existing*"—and in the meanwhile wait for more light. "This old world" (says M. Paulhan) "is no doubt keeping plenty more surprises in reserve for us; we must hold ourselves in readiness to receive them with a good grace, and make use of them if we can. Besides, our universe is only one amid millions of possible universes, in which it is conceivable that the laws of nature and their connection with each other might be different from those known to us. Recent researches on unknown forces have, I am convinced, rendered positive service to science; and even had they done no more than enlarge the circle of our imagination, so as to make it embrace a world, which is possible, but forever without reality, the result would not be out of proportion to the efforts that have been expended."

We suppose that by reality, in the last sentence, M. Paulhan means *material* reality (a contradiction in terms if we follow Plato and Bishop Berkeley)—otherwise, we own, we can scarcely follow his meaning. As to the possibility of a universe where two and two make five, that question, we frankly confess, is beyond us.

AN ARGUMENT FOR DRAMATIC ART.

THE *Dial*, of Chicago, has made most praiseworthy advance under the conduct of Mr. F. F. Brown, and contains in the number appearing December 1 a leading article on the literature of the stage, of especial timeliness and value, which reads as if it were written by Mr. William Morton Payne, that gentleman having contributed other of the more important features of the number. This is, of course, particularly apropos of the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters, which has recently been founded by a number of gentlemen of that city, chiefly literary. He calls attention to the fact that among our dramatists who are really artists, Shakespeare is only partly recognized by our stage, while Browning, Swinburne, Shelley, Tennyson and Landor are not recognized at all.

THE DEGRADATION OF THE STAGE.

"The theatrical records of London, New York and Chicago alike give evidence of a noble art degenerated into a mere amusement, and the almost complete severance of literature from the stage. But talking about these evils is not likely to prove effective in removing them. The talking will be done by a few earnest people, and the unthinking masses will give, as before, the sanction of their support to the dramatic monstrosities that chiefly occupy our stage."

THE THEATRE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Of the New York circle of reformers, the writer says :

"The plans of the Theatre of Arts and Letters are as yet somewhat indefinite, but the association with the project of such men as Messrs. Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Augustin Daly, E. C. Stedman, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, R. W. Gilder and George E. Woodberry gives the best possible assurance of a serious aim, and the employment of methods consistent with both the dignity of literature and the best dramatic traditions. The production of new plays is the object of the New York organization, but we wish that it might join with this object that of the revival of old masterpieces. The recent production, by the London theatre, of Webster's 'Duchess of Malfy,' offers a suggestion upon which it would be desirable to act. It reminds us that the century which has partly neglected Shakespeare has totally neglected the other men of that great race of Elizabethans above whose level it required the stature of a Shakespeare to tower."

It is not a little significant to hear this excellent plea so well put from Chicago, and it is a fine mission for the *Dial* to espouse in its rise to the dignified position of one of America's two or three really literary papers. The same number of the *Dial* contains a fine sonnet by Mr. Payne in the same vein, entitled "Ej Blot Til Lyst" (Not For Pleasure Only), the words inscribed above the stage of the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen.

Not merely for our pleasure, but to purge

The soul from baseness, from ignoble fear,

And all the passions that make dim the clear,

Calm vision of the world ; our feet to urge

On to ideal, far-set goals ; to merge
Our being with the heart of things ; brought near
The springs of life, to make us see and hear
And feel its swelling and pulsating surge.

Such, Thespian art divine, thy nobler aim ;
For this the tale of *Oedipus* was told,
Of frenzied Lear, Harpagon's greed of gold.
And, knowing this, how must we view with shame
Thy low estate, and hear the plaudits loud
That mark thee now but pander to the crowd !

AN AMERICAN CRITIC OF WAGNER.

IN Music, the enterprising Chicago publication of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, Clement Tetedoux is given over thirty pages for his opening article on "Wagner and the Voice." Mr. Tetedoux goes quite deeply into the philosophy of his subject, though not so far as to prevent a sprightly treatment ; his main point is that Wagner's music is antagonistic to the best efficiency of the voice in the opera, and that hence the productions of the master are doomed in the future to be looked back on as antiquities and curiosities. Mr. Tetedoux thinks that our senses are offended by the unnatural conjunction of the phenomena of singing with the subject matter which Wagner has chosen ; for, he argues, we sing about bright, happy things of little moment, and in tragedies the music goes out of the voice entirely.

THE INFLUENCE OF WAGNER.

"Deplorable as certainly are results obvious to all, and truly pernicious as may be declared the influence of Wagner on the present, it were doing the mighty master an injustice to overlook and undervalue his power for good in the future. His operas may perish. His reforms will survive. It will be with his influence as it was with his work, in which man was held for little, to which men were mercilessly sacrificed ; his faults will cause the fall of many musicians who should have stood, but music itself will be exalted by his excellencies.

"Wagner was a man of destiny, appeared when he was wanted, and filled inflexibly his mission. In the heat of the fight hard blows were dealt to the good and respectable. Contumely was heaped on illustrious heads. Sectarian proscription raged madly. In and out of his real field of action the same disregard of individuals and masses marked the passage in life and in art of the man and master. But he won the day, and accomplished his end.

"He may not make an attractive figure in history ; but his fierce warfare and grim victory stamp him as a giant. Compatriot and cotemporary of 'the man of blood and iron,' we can imagine Wagner, centuries hence, side by side with him in the gallery of the great ancestors, a stern image, like him, of grandeur and power, but unlike him contemplating with the cold smile on his lips the lasting effects and steady workings of his impress on all passing generations."

OUR HORSES AND OTHERS.

COL. THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE, having told us in his series of papers which *Harper's* published last year all about riding horses, broadens the scope of his favorite subject in the *North American Review* of December, to which he contributes an article on "The Horse in America." He tells of the various extractions of our American breeds, where interminable crossing will allow any to be shown. The better classes of horses in the South possess purer blood than those of the North, and Col. Dodge asserts with commendable pluck, in the face of that incontrovertible authority, Fashion, that the Southern riding horses, with their carefully cultivated gaits, are far superior to the An-glo-maniacal trotting saddle-horses of the North.

WE HAVE THE BEST HORSES.

"Probably more and better horses are owned in America per thousand of population than in any other country, and the farmer or corner groceryman, at least in the North and West, can and does afford to keep as good a roadster as the city nabob—often a better one. While the average horse lacks the distinctive characteristics of race, he has exceptionally good qualities. American horses are, as a rule, sure footed. There are more broken-kneed nags in cabs and livery stables in England four-fold than here. Smooth roads and level meadows uniformly breed horses less careful how they tread than rough roads and stony pastures. The Eastern granite soil produces safer steppers than the clay of the South. Our horses are of even disposition; one rarely sees a brute or a biting, striking, kicking devil in America. They are easily broken. In Kentucky the children ride the colts, often with only a stick to guide them. 'I consider,' said Herbert long ago, 'the general horse of America superior, not in blood or in beauty, but decidedly in hardihood to do and endure, in powers of travel, in speed, in docility, and in good temper to any other race of general horses in the known world.'

"Except perhaps in the matter of trotting, the main distinction between the horse in England—as typical of Europe (for all Europe now is imitating England in matters equine)—and the horse in America has lain in the lack of system in breeding. Of very late years there has been considerable attention paid in this country to breeding, and the admixture of different bloods, which has produced 'nondescripts with which America is overrun,' is being avoided. That breeds have been kept separate in England is due to the fact that the raising of horses has largely been in the hands of great land owners or capitalists, and the farmers who raised horses had their intelligence as well as their stud to profit by; whereas in America, until of recent years, breeding of all but thoroughbreds was, with few exceptions, an entirely random affair."

OUR UNCONQUERED TROTTERS.

Our trotting horses are, in newspaper parlance, world-beaters. The Russians sent over their famous Orloff trotters to lower Uncle Sam's equine colors,

but while they were handsome, in racing they were so far behind that it "became a farce." Our dirt roads help to develop and perfect the trotter, and there has been a steady and rapid lowering of the mile record from the triumph of three minutes, seventy years ago, to the present rate of speed, almost a third greater, and but half a minute less than the running time. And the endurance of our famous trotting horses is as remarkable as their speed, though "the exertion called for by a mile trotted in 2:10 is quite as great as that by a mile run in 1:40."

HOW TO EDUCATE OUR DOCTORS.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of Northwestern Reserve University and Adelbert College, whose writings on educational topics have been among the most valuable recent contributions to pedagogical subjects, writes in *Education* on the "Best College Education for the Physician." President Thwing has written to various prominent educators throughout the country for their opinions on this subject and their answers show a general consensus of opinion that the physician should be educated apart from his technical training, though many advise in this general development of the faculties the substitution of modern languages and the sciences for the old classical and mathematical courses.

THE DOCTOR SHOULD BE A THINKER.

"The special function of the doctor is not to speak; his special function, we may say, is to think. There is no profession in which there is more need of all the qualities that go to make up the thinker than the medical profession. The doctor should have a mind intuitive, profound, comprehensive. As he sits down by the bedside of a patient his function is to weigh evidence. All that the eye sees, all that the ear hears, all that the touch feels, all that is made known to him through any sense, is to be regarded as evidence pointing to or necessitating a certain verdict. The value of this evidence his judgment is called upon to consider and to decide. The more true his diagnosis, the more probable is the achieving the desired end."

THE VALUE OF CHEMISTRY.

"Certain sciences have a direct professional value, as, for instance, chemistry. Every doctor must, in a degree, be a chemist. How far his direct professional purpose should be pursued in the college is so broad a question that I shall not venture here to discuss it. I shall, however, venture to say that he should know general chemistry so far as it is required in the practice of his profession. The special lines of the science should be, I think, taken up in the professional school. Furthermore, chemistry, or any science, promotes this quality of weighing evidence through the training of what may be called the scientific method. This method is simply induction; and each case to which the doctor is called represents an instance in which reasoning by induction must be followed."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE two articles on the care of the poor have been reviewed as "Leading Articles."

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, shows wherein popular education has failed. The chief fault which he has to find is that too little attention is given in our schools to the development and training of the reasoning faculty. He names four things in which the youth of the country should be thoroughly trained if his judgment and reasoning powers are to be systematically developed—namely: Observing accurately, recording correctly, comparing, grouping and inferring justly, and expressing cogently the results of these mental operations.

THE SCHOOLS OF ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his criticisms of the public schools of the United States, this month dealing with those of St. Louis and Indianapolis. The methods of instruction followed in the schools of St. Louis are, he says, mechanical and calculated to crowd the memory with cut-and-dried facts. Little attention is paid to objective work. "Arithmetic is taught mechanically and abstractly almost from the start. The recitations in geography are so formal that children themselves frequently keep the ball rolling, the teacher's part in the lesson being limited to saying, 'Right,' 'Wrong,' 'Next,' 'Don't lean against the wall,' 'Keep your toes on the line.'"

Dr. Rice finds much to commend in Indianapolis schools. He says: "The scene presented in the Indianapolis classroom differs so widely from the scene presented in the schoolroom of St. Louis that it would scarcely appear that these two institutions had anything in common. This striking contrast is due to the fact that the Indianapolis schools abound in the element which St. Louis is so obviously lacking—consideration for the child, sympathy. The cold, hard and cruel struggle for results is here unknown. The teacher uses every means at her command to render the life of the child happy and beautiful, without endangering its usefulness."

The vast difference between the schools of these two cities is accounted for by Dr. Rice in a large part by the difference in their method of supervision. In St. Louis practically nothing is done by the superintendents toward improving the minds of their teachers. In Indianapolis the education of the teachers is the all-important aim of the supervision.

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

Ex-Senator Geo. F. Edmunds discusses politics as a career. His paper is an enlargement of the idea contained in the following paragraph: "Assuming, as may be safely done, that the great majority of young citizens are honest, the chances for them of a good political career have many attractions; but if that career is to be exclusive of the private pursuit of some business or profession, it will be found difficult and disappointing. Indeed, only those of assured competence could enter it. And the best efforts of the wisest and ablest man among them may keep him a whole lifetime in the minority, and neither the good to his fellow-men he wished to accomplish nor the laurels he might justly think ought to rest on his head may ever be definitely attained."

Mr. Edmunds concludes as follows: "He is the best

politician and will have the best political career whose every-day life and occupations are in contact and sympathy with those of his fellow-men. He accepts public employment and exercises public power as a duty, and it may be a pleasure, when called to do it; and thus he is able, in the changes and chances of political movements, to leave them without regret, and feel himself again happily at home in his former place among the people."

ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, writing on the "Artistic Triumph of the Fair-Builders," says: "This fair of ours, in its general aspect and judged from the artistic point of view, is not only much more successful than, two years ago, we believed it could be: it is much more successful than any that has ever been created in this or another land. It is not only comparable to the beautiful Paris Exhibition of 1889, and not only equal to it; it is greatly superior. And its excellence is not an imitation or even an adaptation of any precedent, but has been achieved upon entirely new and original lines. Only those who know how hard it is to produce a high degree of beauty on a vast scale, and in complicated ways, will fully understand that they are beholding one of the most beautiful of sights and, considering its genesis, distinctly the most wonderful sight, in the world—a sight the character of which, I am not afraid to say, has not been paralleled since the Rome of the Emperors stood intact with marble palace, statue, terrace, bridge and temple, under an Italian sky no bluer than our own."

Mr. John W. Chadwick gives reasons why the World's Fair should be open on Sunday.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in another department Mr. Ballou's reply to Mr. Gladstone; "When Is the Pope Infallible?" by the Rev. S. M. Brandi, and Col. Theodore Dodge's article on "The Horse in America." There are besides these other articles of note.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN IN JAMAICA.

The Governor of Jamaica, Mr. Henry A. Blake, tells of the opportunities of young men in his country. He holds out as an inducement for those with capital the exceptionally good profits to be derived from the raising of horses and cattle on the Jamaica plains, and from the cultivation of sugar, coffee, fruit and fiber.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

Earl Dunraven has an article on "International Yachting." What he favors is not a race for a perpetual challenge cup open to all the world, and to be sailed for at the annual regatta of the club holding the cup, but the sailing of series of matches between two representative vessels for the championship of the seas. As America and England are famous in yachting matters, he thinks that they should take the lead in laying down regulations for International races.

"I should therefore invite, say, three Englishmen and three Americans, representative yachtsmen and members of the foremost clubs, to meet in New York or London, or in some other convenient place—Paris might be suitable—and sit down to discuss the matter thoroughly and draw up definite rules. Their labors having been brought to a conclusion, I should put six bits of paper—

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one of them being marked—into a hat, shake them up and request the members of my drafting committee to draw lots. The nationality of the drawer of the marked lot should determine the waters in which the first race for the cup should be sailed, and he should nominate the yacht club in whose charge the cup should be first placed.

A BLOW AT THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Hannis Taylor discusses the legal points in the "Freedom of the Press" cases which have been acted upon by the United States Supreme Court, concluding that the power now recognized in Congress to arbitrarily deprive the citizen without a legal trial of the right to send his communications through the mail, the one agency which it does control, takes away the only substantial right which the first amendment to the Constitution was ever intended to guarantee.

THE ARENA.

THE leading article in the *Arena* is by Dr. Lyman Abbott, on "Compulsory Arbitration," a review of which appears elsewhere.

SUNDAY OPENING OF WORLD'S FAIR.

Bishop J. L. Spaulding, writing on the subject of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, says: "If the members of the churches use all their influence to exclude the laboring masses on the only day in the week on which they are free, from innocent and elevating recreation, they will do them a wrong; they will injure religion; they will retard the progress of civilization. It is not simply right to keep the gates of the Exposition open on Sundays; it is wrong to close them—in the afternoon, at least. In offering this unique opportunity for self-improvement to those who have no other free day than Sunday, the managers of the World's Fair will give good example to all the cities of the United States; they will teach them that while the Sunday is a day of worship, it is also a day on which the whole people should be invited to cultivate and improve themselves. Let those who boast of what they call the American Sunday learn to see things as they are, and they will recognize the growing tendency to desecrate the Lord's Day by making it a day of labor and dissipation. Let them unite to close the saloons and low places of amusement, to stop the running of freight trains and the working of factories on Sunday."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Master Workman T. V. Powderly comes out strongly in favor of government ownership of railways. He says:

"Governmental control of railroads has not succeeded and never will succeed. So long as it is in the power of a board of directors to increase stocks (all water), issue bonds and give rebates in secret, the people will have to pay for all the water and the interest on the bonds. Favors are shown to trusts and combines; the trusts and combines are made up of the directors and stockholders of the railroads; they secretly allow rebates to their favorites, such institutions as have railroad directors on the roll of stockholders having an undoubted advantage over their competitors. No system of governmental control can reach the offenders. Ownership must precede control, and the question must be solved in a very short time, or those who own the railroads will own the government."

Napoleon Ney, grandson of the famous marshal, writes on "Occultism in Paris," and Mr. B. O. Flower has a paper on "Religious Thought as Mirrored in Song and Poetry of Colonial Days."

THE *Contemporary Review* is hardly up to its usual average this month. We have noticed Mr. Stopford Brooke's article at length.

THE FUTURE OF THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Archdeacon Wilson, of Rochdale, discusses from the point of view of a somewhat sanguine Churchman the probable solution of the controversy between the voluntary and Board schools of England. He says: "This, then, is my position. I believe that the Great Silent Creature, the British public, is maturing his judgment, among many distractions, on this great and vital question, a question far-reaching, affecting ourselves and our colonies for many generations to come. And he is coming to the conclusion that he must and will secure both a national system and a religious (and for the present that means a partly denominational) education. He will do this by assimilating the Board Schools to the denominational schools, by setting the teachers very much freer, and valuing more evidently and more highly their religious teaching and influence; and by assimilating the denominational schools to the Board schools, by insisting on better buildings and plant, by having School Board representatives on their boards of management, and by giving them a little help out of the rates when required."

THE REMEDY FOR RELIGIOUS DOUBT.

Professor Simon, writing on the "Idealistic Remedy for Religious Doubt," discusses Mr. Green's and Robert Elsmere's belief that "philosophical dogma, wrapped up in Pauline language, has the power of transforming weak and selfish human nature."

This, Professor Simon says, is Hegelianism, and he scorns the idea that the actual world can be saved by anything short of the objective Christianity of history. Relief should be sought in the present distress in, first and foremost, a direct intercourse with Christ, who is the beginning, middle and end of Christianity, who is living and working now, doing to-day what he professed, when in Judea, to have come to do.

"Let men investigate as critically as they like; think as hard as they like; speculate as boldly as they like—the more boldly the better, so long as they remember that, if what they are dealing with is anything objective at all and not an illusion, it is a living Lord, Redeemer, Friend, whose nature and words they are trying to understand. Thinking and speculating will then only quicken spiritual life. But if He be forgotten, thinking and speculation, even though their issue should be a theology or a philosophy absolutely without flaw, will convert us into hard, bigoted, self-conceited, blind leaders of the blind."

THE UGANDA PROBLEM.

Mr. Joseph Thomson writes a well-informed paper upon the retention by England of Uganda. He suggests that the English Government should subsidize the Company with \$50,000 a year, which is no more than Mr. Cecil Rhodes subsidizes the Government to secure the administration of Nyassaland. Mr. Thomson is a strong advocate for the construction of the railway, as he does not believe that the line of communication by way of Nyassa and Tanganyika can pretend to compete with the railway scheme through Masailand, but he does not disguise from himself the fact that the railway would not have business enough to keep it going. He says: "Meanwhile there is the present fact, which we cannot be blind to, that four or five trains in the year would probably suffice to bring down all the trade of which we can be absolutely certain,

while a train per month, or shall we say per week, would probably meet all the requirements of the traffic to Uganda."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Ernest Bell replies to Dr. Ruffer and Professor Horsey on "The Morality of Vivisection;" Mr. Stuart Glennie writes on "Aryan Origins," an article in which he discusses the origin of the Aryan race and the Aryan civilization, and endeavors to indicate the bearing of the new conception of the rise of a white Archaean race long before either Semites or Aryans entered the historical arena. Phil Robinson discourses pleasantly, as is his wont, concerning birds, squirrels and fallen leaves in an October garden, and Mr. Alfred Dowling gossips entertainingly concerning Christmas flora.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Nineteenth Century for December is not only far and away the best of the English periodicals of the month, but is one of the best numbers that Mr. Knowles has ever published. We notice elsewhere the articles by St. George Mivart, John Burns and Mrs. Lyttleton Gell.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Chamberlain's programme is discussed by four writers, Mr. Burt, Mr. Champion, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Woods. It is impossible to give an abstract of all their papers. It may be said, however, that the labor members agree in scouting Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as inadequate, and as initiated by a desire to create party capital for his new allies at the expense of his old friends. Mr. Burt discusses in his common sense, practical fashion the various points raised by Mr. Chamberlain. One of his most notable observations is that the system of the Poor Law should be overhauled in the light of a more humane and discriminating treatment of the poor. Mr. Keir Hardie is very contemptuous, and Mr. Woods is not much better, the latter confining himself chiefly to Mr. Chamberlain's eight-hours' scheme. Mr. Champion's paper is characteristic and frankly cynical. He is not enthusiastic about Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but thinks it is possible for the Labor party to deal with the Unionists. The Gladstonians, he says, have not the power, capacity, or will to carry out anything like so large a programme as Mr. Chamberlain's. He deems it possible that the Unionist party might introduce and pass such a bill, therefore Mr. Champion would give them a chance if they gave some evidence of really doing Mr. Chamberlain's bidding. In other words, Mr. Champion, speaking on behalf of the Independent Labor party, is ready to trade with Joseph. Of which, no doubt, Mr. Chamberlain will take due note.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Mr. W. M. Acworth's article on the subject of railway management is one of those papers which are the despair of the reviewer. It is an admirable paper of facts which defy condensation, and yet it is so full of pregnant suggestions and interesting facts, you feel that in justice to your readers you ought to quote from it at length. As that is impossible, we will only say that Mr. Acworth's paper is a very powerful plea for an intelligent and scientific study of railway economics. The science of railway economics, which is closely studied on the Continent and in the United States, is practically ignored in England. The result is that England has no steady principles, no scientific guidance, and her railways grow, or rather are ceasing to grow, by rule of thumb. She has no intelligible statistics, and the result is that new countries which are

laying out railroads go to Germany and to America rather than to that country. Another point which Mr. Acworth presses with great force is that expansion, especially of light-line railways, is practically killed in England, owing to the extravagant demands of the Board of Trade. Every other country in the world except England allows railways to be constructed on different principles to suit different localities. England alone insists that all new lines must be built on principles of construction adjusted to the trunk line between Liverpool and London. If her people were but content that railway traveling should be only a hundredfold less perilous than driving in the ordinary dogcart they might multiply railways in almost every direction. Mr. Acworth says: "If English agriculture is ever to be revived, it will not be, I am persuaded, by the improvement of legal machinery for the transfer of land half as much as by the development of communication by means of light railways and tramways, constructed and worked as cheaply as possible, and capable consequently of almost indefinite extension."

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Mr. Jesse Collings has a short paper in which he calls attention to the fact that last year England imported agricultural produce, without reckoning corn and cattle, to the value of \$190,000,000, and he urges that the Small Holdings bill should be energetically carried out by the county councils, in order to enable her laborers to supply this enormous demand, instead of sending her money abroad to the uttermost parts of the world. Mr. Collings pleads for the expansion of practical agricultural education, and advocates the lending of Government money to the British laborer in the same way in which it was advanced to the small cultivator in Ireland. As to the difficulty of farm buildings, Mr. Collings mentions the fact that a landlord of Sleaford has shown that farm buildings, including dwelling house, can be erected for small holdings at a cost of from \$180 to \$200 each.

WANTED, A CANDIDATES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Mr. J. A. Farrar, a defeated candidate at the last election, has a half-sarcastic article, in which he pleads for the formation of a Candidates' Protection Society, which would undertake to defend the strength, leisure, purse and character of parliamentary candidates. He thinks that such a society could negotiate with the opposing candidates in order to dispense with personal canvassing and generally in making things easy for those who are seeking the suffrages of the electors. They might also agree to limit cut-throat competition in the matter of speeches and subscriptions. He would also have the society undertake the rigorous prosecution of any editor who infringed the libel law, and so forth, and so forth.

THE MORALITY OF VIVISECTION.

The Bishop of Manchester, replying to Professor Ruffer, states very briefly the moral grounds on which he objects to vivisection. In brief it is that as vivisectionists are constantly gazing unmoved upon the intense torture which they themselves inflict, will grow less sensitive to the sufferings of others and less reluctant to inflict such sufferings. These consequences have followed in Italy and the United States, and they would follow here if the checks of the vivisection law were relaxed.

A PLEA FOR SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Sir George Taubman-Goldie, of the Niger Company, has a cogent little article, in which he protests against the theories brought forward by some advocates of the retention by England of Uganda, with whom on the main ques-

tion he entirely agrees, that if she withdrew from the effective occupation of that country, any other European power would be free to invade it. He points out that this doctrine was expressly ruled out by France and Germany at the Berlin Conference. There must be effective occupation within a reasonable time of the coast-line of Africa when under the sphere of influence of any power. But in the interior no such stipulation was made, although England proposed it. Hence, even if England abandons Uganda to-morrow, she would have the right to warn off France, Germany or any other power that threatened to place a foot on the country. The conclusion of Sir George Taubman-Goldie's paper is devoted to the exposition of the excellence and indispensable services rendered by chartered companies in opening Africa.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Grey Egerton gives a charming account of a twelve days' trip which she and a lady companion made to Alaska and its Glaciers. The Canadian Pacific will certainly not show its accustomed enterprise if it does not promptly organize tourist excursions to this most fascinating region with its glaciers, its whales and its totem-poles. Prince Krapotkin writes on "Recent Science," and Sir Charles Robinson shakes his head ponderously over the crush which prevails in the National Art Museums and Galleries of Great Britain.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

MR. REDMOND'S plea for the amnesty of the dynamitards is somewhat disappointing. It deals solely with the cases of Daly and Egan, about which there has already been a good deal of controversy. Mr. Redmond's strong point is that, while these prisoners are kept in prison as dynamitards, they were not tried or convicted under the Explosives Act, but were prosecuted and sentenced as political prisoners under an act passed to deal with political offenses.

"This statute was never once used, and not a single one of these prisoners was convicted of any offense under it. One and all, they were tried and convicted of treason-felony under the Treason Felony Act of 1848. This statute was passed to meet the case of John Mitchel and the Young Irelanders. The offense with which it deals is what before that date was known to the law as high treason. It is the statute under which all the Fenian prisoners were convicted, and Daly and the others were charged, tried and convicted of Fenianism, of levying war against the Queen, upon evidence in many cases of acts deposited to by informers, and as old as the years 1868-70."

In describing Daly's case Mr. Redmond seeks "to show that his conviction was for an essentially political offense, and that the evidence given as to dynamite was of an unreliable character."

A POET'S DISCOVERY OF A LADY OF GENIUS.

Mr. Coventry Patmore, writing of Mrs. Meynell, poet and essayist, declares that at last one woman of distinction has arisen in the world of letters. He admires her poetry, but it is her prose, he thinks, which will give her a place among the classic writers of our English language.

"There is sufficient intellect and imagination in Mrs. Meynell's *preludes* to have supplied a hundred of that splendid insect, Herrick; enough passion and pure human affection for a dozen poets like Crashaw or William Barnes; they breathe, in every line, the purest spirit of womanhood, yet they have not sufficient force of that ultimate womanhood, the expressional body, to give her

the right to be counted among classical poets. No woman ever has been such a poet; probably no woman ever will be, for (strange paradox!) though, like my present subject, she may have enough and to spare of the virile intellect, and be also exquisitely womanly, she has not womanhood enough."

THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM IN ENGLAND IN 1832.

Mr. Graham Wallas has an exceedingly interesting historical paper describing what most people at the present day have forgotten, or never learned, how serious were the measures taken to overawe the House of Lords when they refused to pass the First Reform bill. That which will interest most readers is the account which Mr. Wallas gives of the organized run on the Bank of England, which was brought about by placarding posters all over London containing the words, "To stop the Duke, go for gold." One million, five hundred thousand pounds were paid out of the Bank of England in a few days. It is specially interesting to read Mr. Wallas' story to-day, when England is once more approaching a struggle with the House of Lords. It would probably pass even the imagination of Mr. Frederic Harrison to conceive the possibility of a similar effervescence of popular protest against the House of Lords to-day, no matter what they proposed to do in Ireland. If Birmingham were ready to march on London and the city authorities were listening with enthusiasm to Birmingham deputations, Englishmen might hope to overawe the Peers; but until the decision of the people is much more unanimous in favor of Home Rule than it is at present there is little chance of bouncing it through.

SPECIALISTS IN SCIENCE.

Mr. Grant Allen has a very appreciative notice of Bates, of the Amazons. He knew Bates personally, and describes him as one of the profoundest scientific intellects he has ever known. In his reminiscences he quotes the following passage from Mr. Bates' conversation:

"When I was a young man," he said to me once in a fireside chat, "I wanted to be a naturalist; but very soon I saw the days of naturalists were past, and that if I wanted to do anything I must specialize—I must be an entomologist. A little later I saw the days of entomologists, as such, were numbered, and that if I wanted to do anything I must be a coleopterist. By-and-by, when I got to know more of my subject, I saw no man could understand all the coleoptera, and now I'm content to try and find out something about the longicorn beetles." The pronouncement was characteristic; yet, in spite of all this specialism, nothing could well have been more different than Bates from the ordinary type of narrow specialist.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS.

Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, has an interesting paper on the fifth moon of Jupiter, which has just been discovered at Lick Observatory, and this gives him occasion to write as follows on the Americans as astronomers: "There is no civilized nation whose inhabitants would not have experienced a thrill of pride if such an achievement as the discovery of the two moons of Mars or of the fifth satellite of Jupiter had been made within its borders by one of its own people. As it happens, both these distinctions belong to America, and those who are fully acquainted with the matter know how valiantly the American astronomers have struggled with their difficulties and how triumphantly they have overcome them. Nor should it be forgotten in this connection that the great Lick telescope, as well as the Washington telescope, are both of American manufacture. They are

the products of the consummate optical skill of Messrs. Alvan Clark, of Massachusetts. Those who provided these grand instruments, those who made them, those who used them, and the nation which owns them, are all to be sincerely congratulated on the splendid results of their joint efforts."

There are several other articles not particularly noteworthy.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most useful paper in the *National Review* is Mr. Palliser's "Plea for the Reform of Parliamentary Registration" from a Conservative point of view. It is interesting to see that the Conservatives are opening their eyes to the necessity for dealing drastically with this scandalous nuisance of Parliamentary Registration.

Mr. Alfred Austin's paper upon the "Literary Sensitiveness of Tennyson" is very slight. To the very last, Tennyson was keenly sensitive to what was said and written about him. Mr. Alfred Austin seems to have somewhat curious notions about the Day of Judgment: "When that last great day arrives, when we shall all be reviewed, the Recording Angel will perhaps make disclosures not only about authors, but about critics likewise, whose humorous character will in some degree temper the terrors of that tragic moment."

Lord Meath repeats his sensible plea in favor of "Physical Education" of the children in English schools. There are 136 school boards in towns of over 15,000 inhabitants, and there are only 28 schools that are equipped, either fully or partially, with gymnastic appliances. The figures seem rather extraordinary. The number of schools in which physical education is taught is surely more than 46—it must be a misprint for "school boards."

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., replies to Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and points out that the consumer under Free Trade does get the benefit of the falling prices. Lord Masham sets forth the Fair Traders' view of the case. Mr. James Edgcome follows in the same line. Mr. Keir Hardie, however, maintains that Fair Trade would do no good, and that before he will listen to Protection he would like to see a Protectionist country which had solved all the difficulties which surround us. Mr. Frederick Whetstone, of the Society of Engineers, hates Home Rule, and says so, and suggests that the working class would do well to look into the question of Protection. Mr. Stuart-Wortley explains what is being done by way of preventing the use of fraudulent marks on goods made abroad and sold as if they are made here. Sir W. T. Marriott writes upon the "Ruin of the Soudan," and declares that the Unionist Party must rally round Lord Salisbury if he is attacked by the Radicals. Probably their rallying round him will do more harm than the attack. The novelty in this number is an English rendering of Edouard Rod's novel, "The Private Life of an Eminent Politician."

TEMPLE BAR.

"TEMPLE BAR" continues to keep up its reputation as one of the best of the lighter magazines. In the December number the two stories, "God's Fool" and "Mrs. Bligh," by Maarten Maartens and Rhoda Broughton, are finished. Next number two new stories will be commenced, "Nemesis," by Miss Cholmondeley, and "Sunlight and Shadow," by a new writer. There is a capital story from Sarawak, which is said to be true, of an elopement which fortunately ended happily. There is an interesting description of St. Petersburg, slightly ex-

aggerated, and an account of Will's Coffee House. There is also an interesting paper on Jottings from a Moorland Parish. The article on Constable is noticed elsewhere.

THE NEW REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Mr. Greenwood's speculations as to the future of parties in England, which has the first place in the *New Review*. The last place is occupied with a special literary supplement by Mr. Gosse, Mr. Saintsbury and Mr. Traill. Mr. Barlow replies to Mr. Henry Irving on the subject of the English drama. Mr. Barlow writes with considerable smartness. Mr. Henry Irving is to him the chief and most successful purveyor of dramatic groceries, who regards a play as a picture, and the Lyceum a cross between a high-class Madame Tussaud's and a circus. Of all the successful dramatists of our time, which one has written a single line that will live, or a single play that can be read and that can endure as literature? Mr. Sims, Sir Augustus Harris, Mr. Buchanan produce multitudes of dramas of unspeakable worthlessness. Mr. Irving murders Shakespeare by speaking his verse as prose, and so forth.

There are a series of four articles under the misleading heading "Thrift for the Poor." Miss Clementina Black does not think that any thrift, except the paying of a subscription to a trades union, pays its expenses to the poorer class of wage-earners. Lady Frederick Cavendish lifts her voice against Free Dinners, and urges sensible women with time to spare to give their thoughts and efforts to Penny Dinners. Lady Montague of Beaulieu describes the work of parochial mission women, who it seems are employed at the rate of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week, but this, it is hoped, does not take any account of board and lodging. The Duchess of Rutland's paper is a pleasantly-written tract, suggesting how much personal services can be rendered by the well-to-do to the poorer classes. Major Le Caron replies to Michael Davitt in the accustomed manner. An anonymous writer discusses the speeches and speakers of to-day from the point of view of the Conservative M.P. Lord Meath pleads for small open spaces in the heart of the great cities. There are 183 undeveloped open spaces in London which are scenes of vice and crime, and only need a comparatively small expenditure to be turned into gardens. Mr. Ernest Hart, in an article entitled "Women, Clergymen and Doctors," hits out vigorously from the shoulder at Miss Cobbe and her allies. Lady Archibald Campbell's paper is noticed elsewhere.

THE YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN.

THE success which has attended the publication of the *Gentlewoman*, a sixpenny English weekly, has induced the proprietors to venture into the field of literature with the *Young Gentlewoman*, a journal for girls. The first place is given to an article by Mrs. Jopling, "A Talk to Those Who Wish to Become Artists." Lady Aberdeen's daughter—Lady Marjorie—tells a story of "Waif, the Scottish Terrier." Princess May of Teck appeals on behalf of the suffering children in the Victory Home for Children to be established at Margate. There are any number of illustrations, sketches and photographs, chiefly contributed by members of the Children's Salon, which is established in connection with the magazine. The magazine is edited by Mrs. Johnston, an admirable portrait of whom, under her *nom de plume* of "Levana," appears as the introduction to a story of "Three Lives." She begins the story, but twelve other readers have to continue it. The *Young Gentlewoman* deals largely in parodies, and also publishes music.

THE CENTURY.

THE December *Century* has given us material for "Leading Articles" in the paper by H. S. Williams, on "The Effect of Scientific Study on Religious Beliefs," the Rev. Washington Gladden's on "The Problem of Poverty," the editorial discussion of proposed immigration laws and Archibald Forbes' paper on war correspondence.

Nor do these exhaust the resources of the number, which is a holiday one, resplendent in a cover of green and gilt and gold. The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke's "Impressions of Browning and His Art" is, of course, of the highest order of literary criticism. It will be meat and drink for many who can read Browning without falling down in blind idolatry to persuade themselves that a harsh thing sounds sweet to hear: "It is a great pity that the ruggedness and the abruptness of Browning's style should have had these results. No doubt the style was the man, and we accept it for the sake of the great individual it represents. But then the artist ought to have improved his style. There are poems in which he uses it with simplicity, dignity, power and grace. That Browning did not—having created his style—make it a better vehicle for beauty than he did was a fault in him as an artist." Mr. Brooke is aided by a magnificent full-page woodcut portrait of the poet.

"Even you, young artist," says Mrs. Van Rensselaer, writing of "Picturesque New York," "born on the Pacific slope and now fresh from Parisian boulevards, can see that your New York is picturesque. But I wish that I could show you mine—mine, which is not mine of my infancy or mine of to day, but the two together, delightfully, inextricably, mysteriously, perpetually mixed."

"The deliberate hand of man has during this period (20 years) done for New York almost as much as flame did for Chicago. Old New York has been torn down and another city has arisen on its site, since the days when our streets rang to the tread of the returning armies of the Union."

The literary feature of the number is the first installment of a novel by the late Wolcott Balestier, entitled "Benefits Forgot," accompanied by the best likeness that has yet appeared of the young author.

It is quite a number for interesting personal reminiscences, for in addition to the Browning essay on the literary side, the actor Salvini prints selections from his autobiography, and Ronald J. McNeill writes a taking sketch of the lovely and tuneful Jenny Lind.

HARPER'S.

THE December *Harper's* is a tremendously bulky volume. Of the opening article we give some extracts elsewhere. Miss May Wilkins is quite the thing in the fashion of magazine editors nowadays, and this month she casts her clever New England study into dramatic form and calls it "Giles Corey, Yeoman," Mr. Pyle furnishing four illustrations possessing that peculiar "Mayflower" flavor that he knows so well how to impart. Miss Wilkins appears later on in the magazine again, in a question of "Pastels in Prose," a recent literary innovation for which she is to be thanked—or, as some unappreciative people think, to be blamed. There are no less than seven short stories in addition to Miss Wilkins' contributions, which, with several poems, about sum up the number. In the Editor's Study, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner talks about the ever-ready subject of a distinctively American literature. He says: "While we have been expecting the American literature to come out from

some locality, neat and clean, like a nugget, or, to change the figure, to bloom any day like a century plant, in one striking, fragrant expression of American life, behold something else has been preparing and maturing, larger and more promising than our early anticipations. In history, in biography, in science, in the essay, in the novel and story, there are coming forth a hundred expressions of the hundred aspects of American life; and they are also sung by the poets in notes as varied as the migrating birds."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas *Scribner's* is a charming illustrated number and is especially taken up with art matters. We notice in another department the article on "The Nude in Art," by Will H. Lord and Kenyon Cox. The frontispiece is a colored reproduction of a painting by Marchetti, and is quite a creditable effort, especially as compared with the attempts made in this direction by the periodicals two or three years ago. Holiday reading prevails in the text of the number; a long humorous poem by Edward S. Martin, describing the career of one "Eben Pinchot," nearly equals in cleverness the classic Flora McFlimsey.

In the editorial department "The Point of View," M. Francisque Sarcey's views on book reviewing are heartily applauded. "M. Sarcey wished, if he took up a book at all, whether for praise or condemnation or each in part, to give his readers a very clear impression of the actual contents of the book, a succinct but careful and faithful description of it, a *catalogue raisonné*, not only of its virtues and defects, but of its essential features, an analysis of its author's purpose and methods. Finally was to come the comment. Not that every notice was to be divided in this way. Quite the contrary, the great dramatic critic thinking that the comment should be woven with the general or specific statement, and that the fundamental ideas on which he insists should be inferred rather than stated, but should always be the basis of the criticism."

"I am convinced," says *Scribner's* editor, "not only that the plan is a sound and practical one, but that the journal of means and position that adopts it would make for itself a class of permanent readers of great value. At present I recall but one journal that approaches it. The 'notices' of the daily press are, as a rule, singularly inadequate, and often inept. Even the better class of them make too much of a display of the critic, and leave the reader worse than ignorant of what the writer criticised has really done. The omission is the more remarkable because in this department there is much room for that element of 'news' for which American readers are supposed to be so eager, and American journalists so happily gifted."

In the "Historic Moments" series, Archibald Forbes describes the "Entry into Berlin."

THE first number of the *Harvard Graduate Magazine* comes to us—an imposing and bulky volume with red-black and mauve-gray cover. The new magazine is to be a quarterly and is edited by William R. Thayer, '81, with a university editor and a promising array of Harvard graduates as president, vice-presidents and councillors. The journal evidently aims to cover a wide field of interests, from the baseball and football records to "The New Movement in Humanity." The opening article is by Rev. A. P. Peabody, of the class of '26, on "The Worth of a University Education." He points out the apparent advantages of enjoying a university training, and states as the principal objection to such that it brings men too late into active life.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ON another page we give more space to Murat Halstead's paper on "The Varieties of Journalism," and Magician Herrmann's account of his "Black Art." Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's essay on our war poetry, under the title "A Colonial Survival," starts out trenchantly in re Mr. Kipling and his late animadversion on New York City:

"Mr. Kipling is a writer of note, and what he says attracts attention, and sometimes if a remark is very silly it will for the moment attract more attention than any other, although it is not attention of a flattering kind. If Mr. Kipling's master, Mr. Bret Harte, should suddenly describe London as a 'cesspool,' where Lord Salisbury habitually bought the House of Lords at so much a head, and where life was unsafe because of the multitude of Jack-the-Rippers who infested the streets after nightfall, unmolested by the police, his description would be about as intelligent as Mr. Kipling's recent sketch of New York, and while it would doubtless excite comment, the chief 'sensitiveness' aroused would be in the minds of the writer's friends."

Mr. Arthur Honblon, writing of "French journalists" in the midst of a score or more of illustrations is bold or flippant enough to say of *Le Temps* that "it is far from being an entertaining sheet. Its style is dull and prosy, and its space is usually taken up with solemn articles on scientific subjects, but scant space being allotted to the news of the day." He tells of Francisque Sarcey and his inevitable dramatic feuilleton in this journal, who "has been 25 years on the staff of *Le Temps*, and has written regularly each week a feuilleton of 12 columns. This makes about 1,700 articles or 1,000,000 lines on the subject of the drama alone."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

COL. RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON is the author of the complete novelette of the month, and his story, "Pierce Amerson's Will," is far above the average of Lippincott's fiction. The story in question is of Middle Georgia life, the vein that Colonel Johnston has worked with such charming results ever since the "Goose Pond School" and other "Dikesborough Tales" appeared.

Clara Jessup Moore writes about Mr. Keely, of Motor fame, and takes the inventor far more seriously than the usual critics of his work.

"At the present time Keely is concentrating his efforts on the perfecting of his mechanical conditions to that point where, according to his theories, he will be able to establish, on the 'Ninths,' a sympathetic affinity with pure polar negative attraction minus magnetism. In his own opinion he has so nearly gained the summit, or completion of his system, as to feel that he holds the key to the infinitely tenuous conditions which lie before him to be conquered, before he can gain control of the group of depolar disks that he is now working upon. Twenty-six groups are completed, and, when the twenty-seventh group is under equal control, he expects to have established a circuit of vibratory force for running machinery both for aerial navigation and for terrestrial use. If this result be obtained, Keely will then be in a position to give his system to science and to demonstrate the outflow of the infinite mind as sympathetically associated with matter visible and invisible. In commercial use he asserts that when the motion has been once set up, in any of his machines, it will continue until the material is worn out.

It is this claim which has caused him to be classed with perpetual-motion seekers."

Major Moses P. Handy varies the "Journalist Series" by telling of his great "beat" in reporting the *Virginian* incident in 1873 for the *New York Tribune*.

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE Christmas *Californian* rejoices in a pretty and tasteful holiday cover, quite equal to any of the attempts of its older brethren. John Parsons Redpath makes a charming sketch of "An Ideal California Colony," which is accompanied by alluring pictures of some of the colony's fruit products. A land flowing with milk and honey, this seems to be, in Fresno County. The colony described is the California Raisin and Fruit Growers' Association. "Nearly all of the finest grapes and raisins which find their way to the East come from the San Joaquin at and about this famous colony. As far as the eye can reach, vast fields of grain reach away over the valley, through which flow the purling waters of the Fresno river. Here are vines bearing grapes of every kind, of enormous size and great delicacy of flavor. The soil is so rich that it produces marvelous results in the shortest time, suggestive of large returns. Wandering over the rich lands, watching the men at work, we learn some of the wonders of horticulture; in this land of the afternoon, we see 3,200 acres planted in the famous Muscat grape alone; hundreds of acres in peaches, apricots, fig trees; we are shown a small nursery worth \$11,000 in young trees alone, and are told that ten or twenty acres here is far more profitable than ten times the amount in the East. We are shown three-year-old vines that produce three tons of grapes per acre, and twenty acres which netted the fortunate owner \$2,900."

George Hamlin Fitch writes about "Early California Millionaires," and will astonish his Eastern readers with the array of them that he has to present. Bertha F. Herrick's article on "California Wild Flowers" gives an opportunity for pretty half-tone illustrations, while exotic subjects are well represented by P. C. Remondino's paper on "Some Heads of Napoleon," and other articles.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE review in another department the paper on "Mississippi and the Negro Problem." Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his seventh chapter of "A New England Boyhood," tells of his journalistic work in Boston in the thirties, when the aspiring reporter boarded the clipper sailing ships arrived from Europe and tormented the captain into delivering up all the papers aboard to make a "beat."

"I remember that we had the news of the French Revolution of 1830, which threw Charles X. from the throne, on a Sunday morning. When such things happened, the foreman in the office made up what was really an 'Extra' by throwing together, as quickly as he had them in type, a few galleyes of the news; in that case probably rapidly translated from the French papers. Then these galleyes would be struck off on a separate handbill, and such handbills were circulated as 'Extras.' And it is to this habit that the present absurd nomenclature is due by which one buys every day an 'Extra' which is published at a certain definite time."

Miss Agnes Repplier has one of her bright little essays on the inspiring subject, "Wit and Humor," and never was the sense of the ridiculous more glorified. "Only a man afflicted with what Mr. Arnold mildly calls an 'inhuman

lack of humor could have written thus to a female friend: "The French language you already know; and, if the great name of Rousseau did not redeem it, it would have been perhaps as well that you had remained ignorant of it." Our natural pleasure at this verdict may be agreeably heightened by placing alongside of it Madame de Staél's moderate statement, "Conversation, like talent, exists only in France." And such robust expressions of opinion give us our clearest insight into at least one of the dangers from which a sense of the ridiculous rescues its fortunate possessor."

Mr. Marion Crawford ends his novel, "Don Orsino," in this number; and both that work and also its brilliant author are more particularly mentioned in another part of this magazine.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE conservative *Chautauquan*, too, has followed the popular taste for holiday embellishments and comes out in a green and white cover in honor of the season.

An immense array of rather striking figures are given by Major Joseph Kirkland in his article on the cost and resources of the World's Fair:

"If the estimate of visitors is correct (25,000,000), it is a number equal to the entire population of the United States in 1853.

"If the amount of money to be spent by the company and the various States and nations is correct—\$30,000,000—and if the individual exhibitors (who are expected to number 60,000) shall spend a like sum in the preparing and transporting of their exhibits, the total amount—\$60,000,000—will be \$2.40 a head for all the visitors; and each person paying half a dollar for his entrance ticket enters upon an entertainment whereof his own proportion of the cost is \$2.40."

Prof. Byrop D. Halsted, of Rutgers College, writes on the land grant industrial agricultural colleges in existence under the Morrill bill of 1862, calling them "A New Factor in Education," and giving them the credit of being "practically the beginning of industrial education in this country."

"In agriculture, strictly so-called, experiments are being carried out with very nearly every field crop and in a great variety of ways, the practical end being to secure the best results by means of the best methods. The Western States are naturally most interested in grain growing and the raising of stock, and therefore the experiment stations of the interior region are solving problems concerned in the production of breadstuffs and meat. Dairying in all its phases of testing cows and their products, the influence of care, age, breed, etc., upon the growth of animals, receive the full measure of attention that the importance of the questions demands. In the older States, where the soil long ago has lost through severe cropping its fair fortune of virgin fertility, the stations are doing great service in analyzing fertilizers of every sort, and by recommending the good brands are protecting the farmers from those manufacturers who would intentionally or otherwise injure the crop growers. Many station botanists, each in his own way, are determining the nature of the various diseases of plants and the best methods of checking them, others are testing new sorts of forage plants, attempting to find out the laws that underlie the growth of crops, and are cross breeding for new and better sorts. Entomology offers a vast and practical field in the study of the injurious insects and of the best means of destroying these pests. Horticulturists, likewise, are busy testing new varieties of fruits and

vegetables, improving the old ones and determining the most favorable conditions for the production and preservation of each particular crop of the orchard and garden."

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December *Educational Review* contains a good paper by Richard Jones on the requirements of the Oxford B.A. degree, and we quote from it in another department.

The current newspaper discussion concerning the best methods of teaching English composition lends some added interest to Prof. George R. Carpenter's article here on "English Composition in Colleges." "The important point overlooked," says he, in teaching this study, "is that no man or boy can be made to write really well unless he writes for the purpose of expressing thought." He advocates, to fill this gap, "reports, theses and the like, prepared (by the student) for his instructors in history, philosophy or science." Prof. Goldwin Smith writes of the "Educational Influence of Dr. Arnold," and finds that it was greatest and most lasting on the sides of religion and of the moral influence of the master on the character of the pupil." Professor Smith also points to the signal change of estimation Dr. Arnold brought his own calling by the elevation of it in his own person.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

WE review on another page "The Development of Our Young Women," by C. E. Brewster.

MR. KITSON'S OBJECTIONS TO POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Under the title "Fallacies of Modern Economists" Arthur Kitson "pitches into" the cult generally and into Mr. Henry George in particular. The first fallacy which he finds underlying the philosophy of the author of "Progress and Poverty" is the theory that wages are paid from the product of the wage-earner. He points to the multitude of non-productive and unremunerative enterprises and asserts that so many cases in which the wage comes evidently from the pocket of the capitalist clearly disproves the general law that Mr. George has advanced. Mr. Kitson then calls our attention to "another fallacy which is too gross to overlook, especially as it occurs in other schools of reform outside of the single-tax party. It is that of ascertaining some law applicable to a rude or elementary society, such as Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday on a desert island, and applying the same law to society in an advanced state." He argues to show how circumstances alter the cases so that one cannot safely reason from the fish-berry-and-game existence to the Wall street state of society. And the third main fallacy which Mr. Kitson points to is the attempted classification of social units into producers and non-producers, etc. He asserts that our society is too complex to allow any such division.

CONCERNING DOGS AND THEIR TAILS.

Louis Robinson contributes a readable paper on "Canine Morals and Manners," in which he gives the *raison d'être* of Fido's tail as follows:

"There are many reasons for the tail being the chief organ of expression among dogs. They have but little facial expression beyond the lifting of the lip to show the teeth and the dilatation of the pupil of the eye when angry. The jaws and contiguous parts are too much specialized for the serious business of seizing prey to be fitted for such purposes, as they are in man. With dogs which live by scent the head is necessarily carried low,

and is, therefore, not plainly visible except to those close by. But in the case of all hunting dogs, such as fox hounds or wolves which pack together, the tail is carried aloft, and is very free in movement. It is also frequently rendered more conspicuous by the tip being white, and this is almost invariably the case when the hounds are of mixed color. When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert."

THE DIAL.

THE *Dial*, Chicago's admirable periodical devoted to literary criticism, has recently undergone a noteworthy enlargement. It is now a true "fortnightly" and is issued on the first and sixteenth days of each month as a journal of literary criticism, discussion and information. It has been conducted for some thirteen or fourteen years by Mr. Francis F. Browne, whose rare discernment as an editor and whose almost infallible taste and judgment in literary matters have become fully recognized in England as well as in America. Besides Mr. Browne's excellent work as editor, it is pleasant to observe the continued and increased service rendered by Mr. William Morton Payne to the high critical quality of this journal. We quote elsewhere Mr. Payne's little poem on the elevation of the stage, and we give place among the leading articles of the month to an extended review of the *Dial's* opening article, "Literature on the Stage."

THE LITERARY NORTHWEST.

THE *Literary Northwest*, which comes from St. Paul, has changed its form from a page similar to the *Christian Union's* to the regulation magazine size. It comes to us in an attractive, though somewhat faultily designed, new cover, and we are glad to be able to say of it that its editorial conduct is so able and its literary matter so sterling and valuable that it could well bear a considerable further improvement in the mechanical details of its execution. Although the editors' names do not appear, it is well known in the Northwest that Mrs. Mary H. Severance and Rev. Dr. John Conway are entitled to the credit of devising and editing this new periodical. Mrs. Severance is a Wellesley graduate who subsequently traveled and studied much in Europe, and Dr. Conway is the well-known editor of the *Northwestern Chronicle* and Archbishop Ireland's trusted friend and coadjutor. In St. Paul, Minneapolis and the group of communities and States of which the Twin Cities are the principal center, there are many people of marked literary aptitude and a number of writers of some experience and standing. The *Literary Northwest* has already shown how much can be done to arouse and focalize the literary activity of an important community and region by a periodical sympathetically and intelligently conducted. It has been enterprising enough to secure contributions from numerous writers who do not live west of Chicago and north of St. Louis, but the large majority of its contributors are genuine Northwesterners. The December number offers a varied programme. It begins with a group of articles on child culture; contains an article on political revolutions by Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, apropos of the recent election; informs us through the pen of Mrs. F. B. Clarke, of St. Paul, what the Minnesota women are preparing to do at the World's Fair; has several poems, one of them by Hamlin Garland; and contains a variety of literary comments and contributions which are of good quality and true contemporary interest. The D.

D. Merrill Company, of St. Paul, Minneapolis and New York, are publishers of the *Literary Northwest*, and are making for themselves a growing position among the standard American publishing houses.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review* for December has as its initial paper an account of the character and scope of the proposed exhibit of Charities and Correction at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, written by the Superintendent of the Bureau, Mr. N. S. Rosenau, who was a delegate from this country to the International Congress in Paris in 1887.

Mr. Joseph Lee disabuses the mind of the reader of some mistaken notions regarding the "sweater" in an article on the "sweating system," and gives an account of the effort being made in Massachusetts to stamp out the system.

Mrs. W. F. Allen contributes a paper on "Jennie Collins and Her Boffin's Bower," which not only records the interesting experiment in behalf of factory girls by one of their number, but contains valuable observations from the experience of this philanthropist.

"Léontine Nicolle: Her Life and Work" is the title of a contribution by Miss McIlrae. The paper shows what Mlle. Nicolle did for the imbecile and epileptic children at La Salpêtrière.

A review of Winter's "Elmira Reformatory," by Dr. J. W. Jenks; "Notes on Recent Legislation Affecting the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes," an announcement of the coming International Congress, and notes of the progress of the month complete the contents of this number.

THE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

THE literary features of the English Christmas numbers are better than ever before. The *Illustrated London News* is, perhaps, the best, with a weird story of the supernatural by Mr. Grant Allen, and stories by Mr. F. R. Stockton, Mr. Barry Pain and Mrs. Molesworth. *Black and White* has an excellent number, the first page of which contains a picture-story by René Bull, printed in colors. The stories are by Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, E. Nesbit, Oswald Barron and other writers. All the pictures in the *Graphic* are printed in colors and are very successful. The stories, all of them excellent, are by Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Grant Allen and Mr. Henry James. Messrs. Cassell's Annual, *Yule Tide*, strikes out a new line with a story, "The New Babylon; or, the Dream, the Demolition and the New Democracy," profusely illustrated in black and white and in colors by Mr. Harry Furniss. The *Gentleman's Annual* contains "The Loudwater Tragedy," by T. W. Speight; and the Christmas numbers of *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine* contain long illustrated stories by Mr. Gilbert Parker and Mrs. L. T. Meade respectively. *Truth* contains the usual political medley, illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould. The *Queen's* best feature is a series of articles by well-known women as to how they made a start in life. *Sylvia's Home Journal* has a series of sketches of Women Workers in Many Fields, with portraits. The *Gentlewoman's* chief literary feature is "A Story of Seven Christmas Eves," by seven well-known writers. *Phil May's Winter Annual* is chiefly notable for Mr. May's excellent comic sketches, but it also contains a number of short stories by well-known writers, the best of which is Dr. Conan Doyle's "Jelland's Voyage." *The Lady's Pictorial* has a long story by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, "A Will Proxy."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is quite up to the usual standard of that periodical, and varied enough to suit all tastes.

M. Godefroy Cavaignac's article on "Agrarian Evolution in Prussia" is a study of the little-known conditions prevailing in the northeastern provinces of Germany, where serfage is a comparatively recent institution. It was as flourishing as ever in 1806, in spite of the measures taken for its suppression by the Hohenzollerns during the preceding century. The much-vaunted legislation of Stein (1807, 1808) produced no great effect, and was chiefly of value as a humanitarian protest. Hardenberg's work (1811-1816), whose importance has hitherto not been sufficiently recognized, was of a much more practical nature. These, however, only benefited the larger tenants; the great mass of the peasantry were still virtually subject to forced labor, and the result of the long-continued misery consequent on this state of things is seen to-day in wholesale emigration and the depopulation of the rural districts. The whole article is well worth reading.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT MYSTIC.

M. Emile Fagnet contributes an able and eloquent appreciation of Edgar Quinet. He lays great stress on the religious instinct which was so prominent a characteristic in this remarkable man. Born two centuries after his time, he had the soul of a Leaguer, or of Théodore de Bèze. "Quinet is a Protestant De Maistre—minus the wit, of which he had none; a Protestant Bonald—minus the logic, which in him was, to say the least of it, uncertain. Like both these men, and like all who are overpowered by one ruling idea, he had the passion for unity. A national unity, growing up around a religious unity and melting into it, is the thought which underlies all his consciousness." His fundamental principle is that the key to all history is to be found in religion: in other words, the history of each nation is directly determined by the religious ideas it has adopted. He did not altogether escape the dangers of those who start on their investigations with a preconceived theory; he was inclined to make his history fit in with his idea. Perhaps it was this insufficient appreciation of facts which threw him into the doubt and confusion that clouded his later days. And, strangely enough, his influence, so far as it goes, has been the direct opposite to what he himself desired and intended. "His passionate longing," says M. Fagnet, was for a religious France—religious after his fashion, but still religious. He has contributed—in the degree in which any thinker does contribute to these things, that is to say, a little—to the foundation of an anti-theist France.

SUGGESTION AND CONTAGIOUS EMOTION.

M. G. Valbert criticises the theory of Scipio Sighele, whose essay on "Criminal Crowds" formed the text of an article in the *Nouvelle Revue* some months ago. Referring to the passion for uniformity which induces the scientific men of to-day to apply the laws known to govern animate and inanimate nature to every fact of human consciousness, M. Valbert observes, most justly, "The higher one rises in the scale of being the more difficult and delicate does observation become, and the more carefully should

we abstain from giving laws a character of inflexible rigidity. Whether it be the principle of heredity or the action of a multitude in its component individuals that is in question, the moral sciences are the region of exceptions."

THE RULING RACES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilians, says M. Bastide, are the only nation in South America who can be said to have the invader's temperament, and have on this account been compared to the Germans. They are the best organized, the most enterprising and progressive people of the continent. In extending their dominions they are not likely to encounter any resistance worth mentioning toward the North. One might, indeed, confidently predict for them the position which England holds in Europe, were it not that, east of the Andes, a race is being elaborated which has not yet defined its type, being incessantly modified by immigration. There is a large French element in the Argentine—so much so that Buenos Ayres contains more Frenchmen than any other town outside French territories. M. Bastide compares this flourishing commercial capital to Carthage, but he does not undertake to forecast the issue of the struggle which will one day take place with the Romans of Chili.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have reviewed in another department the article on "The Strategic Position of France in the Coming War." There is not much to say about the other articles in this number. Billaud Varenne's "Mémoirs" are now complete; they strike one as hardly worth printing. They are stilted, pedantic and long-winded, and contain a very small allowance of incident to an intolerable deal of verbiage. There is a Japanese article by Motoyosi-Saizan, and a Persian one by Ahmed Bey, neither of very striking interest. General Carroll Tévis, in a short paper entitled "The Vitality of Parnellism," says that the Gladstone Ministry will be shipwrecked on the Irish question before six months are out. Mr. Gladstone's alleged majority of forty votes is only fictitious, for he cannot count on the passive obedience of the Labor Party; the Radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere, will always be raising difficulties, and the eleven Parnellite votes will always turn the scale at the last moment. There is, according to this writer, only one way of saving Ireland and the Liberal Party—and that is to give Ireland all that Parnell demanded for her, and allow an Irish Parliament to legislate for her without restriction.

M. Frédéric Loliée's Tennyson article strikes an unexpected note. It is written somewhat grudgingly, in a tone which seems to imply that there is something wrong with a poet's character if his works prove a financial success. Perhaps the attitude of French publishers toward French poets may furnish the key to this point of view. M. Antoine Albalet contributes the first of a set of papers on Chateaubriand's love affairs, of which that poet had many, though he seems to have cared more for his sister Lucile than for any woman he ever met. M. Sénichal is disappointing in his "Histoire Etrange," which, if true, is not more remarkable than many other cases of somnambulism on record, and is too thin and not sufficiently well told to render it interesting as a story.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Argosy.

Transplanted. C. E. Meekerke.
The Miracle of Music. Mrs. Mayo.
Atlanta.

The Dead-Tryst. Katharine Tynan.
The Christmas Tree. From the German of
Gustav Hartwig.
"A Garden White Lay All the Land." (Illus.)

Atlantic Monthly.

At Night. Lilla C. Perry.
December. J. V. Cheney.

Blackwood's.

To Those Who Mourn Their Dead in the
Wrecks of the *Bokhara*, *Roumania* and
the Scotch Express. Duchess of Sutherland.

Catholic World.

Columbus, the Christ Bearer, Speaks. Geo.
Parsons Lathrop.

Enduring Fame. A. B. O'Neill.

Century.

A Madonna of Dagnan Bouveret. (Illus.)
Madonna. H. S. Morris.
Seeming Failure. T. B. Aldrich.
Noëll. R. W. Gilder.
Old Roy the Campeador. (Illus.) J. Malone.
Compensation. John Hay.
The Gipsy Trail. Rudyard Kipling.

Cornhill Magazine.

Chimes. *Cosmopolitan.*

A Porch in Belgravia. Louise I. Guiney.
Criticus Loquitor. (Illus.)
The Neophyte. M. Baldwin.
The Scaldino. H. Tyrrell.
A Place of Sorrows. J. R. Perry.
The Yule Guest. (Illus.) Bliss Carman.

Fortnightly Review.

"The Souls." W. H. Mallock.

Girl's Own Paper.

A Lover's Answers. Ida Lemon.
Doris. Sarah Doudney.

Godey's Magazine.

A Love Song. Josephine Pollard.
Chrysallis. Marah Ellis Ryan.
Reverie. Richard Burton.

Good Words.

An Old Song. Hamish Hendry.

Harper's Magazine.

Tryste Noëll. (Illus.) Louise I. Guiney.
Nourmade. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
The Mystery. Julian Hawthorne.

Idler.

Primum Tempus. (Illus.) Rudyard Kipling.
Christmas Waits. (Illus.) Cynicus.
The Two Clergymen. (Illus.) M. B. Bayley.

Leisure Hour.

The Return of Iduna. R. H. Benson.

Lippincott's.

Love, Come to Me. Gertrude Morton.
The Autonomy of Dreams. S. R. Elliott.
Be Thou My Guide. Florence E. Coates.

Longman's Magazine.

To a Wee Laddie. E. H. Hickey.
Macmillan's.

A Breton Beggar.

Magazine of Art.

The Unseen Land. The late J. Runciman.
December. (Illus.) A. C. Swinburne.

POETRY.

M R. RUDYARD KIPLING has a poem in the *Century*, entitled the "Gipsy Trail." It is a musical piece with a good lilt in it. We quote two stanzas :

Follow the Romany patteran
North where the blue bergs sail,
And the bows are grey with the frozen spray,
And the masts are shod with mail.

Follow the Romany patteran
Sheer to the Austral Light,
Where the besom of God is the wild west wind,
Sweeping the sea-floors white.

In the *Idler* Mr. Kipling has some verses entitled "Primum Tempus," which describe how a poet in the neolithic age polished off his rivals by the summary process of taking their lives. He says :

So I stripped them scalp from skull, and my hunting-dogs fed full,
And their teeth I threaded neatly on a thong,
And I wiped my mouth and said : "It is well that they are dead,
For I know my work is right, and theirs was wrong!"
But my Totem saw the shame—from his ridge-pole shrine he came,
And he told me in a vision of the night :
"There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays,
And every single one of them is right."

Centuries have rolled on, but still the tuneful tribe are given to fierce bickerings as in olden days :

Still, a cultured Christian age sees us scuffle, squeal and rage,
Still we pinch and slap and jabber, scratch and dirk,
Still we let our business slide (as we dropped the half-dressed hide)
To show a fellow-savage how to work.

Once more he repeats :

"The wisdom as he learned it when the moose and the reindeer
Roared where Paris roars to-night :
There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays ;
And every single one of them is right."

In the *Cosmopolitan* for December Bliss Carman has a long and very beautiful poem entitled "The Yule Guest," which describes how Yanna, "of the sea-gray eyes and harvest-yellow hair," sat up in Yule Tide mourning her absent lover, for whose return she was waiting. Her lover has been wrecked, and at Yule Tide he returns. The following verses give a specimen of the poem :

"O Garvin! bonny Garvin!"
She murmurs in her dream,
And smiles a moment in her sleep
To hear the white gulls scream.

Then, with the storm foreboding
Far in the dim, gray South,
He kissed her, not upon the cheek,
Nor on the burning mouth,

But once, above the forehead,
Before he turned away ;
And ere the morning light stole in
That golden lock was gray.

The poetry in *Lippincott* is somewhat above the average this month. Gertrude Morton's "Love, Come to Me," is pretty and sweet. Florence Earl Coates's "Be Thou My Guide" is good. There is another poem called the "Autonomy of Dreams," the last two verses of which are as follows :

Dreams dream themselves. Dear Mother Nature, yearning
Over a lover she has laid to rest,
Whispers a tale so sweet that, on returning
To conscious life, all dreams to him are blest.

Dreams dream themselves. Yet, when the heart is breaking,
And darkness falls upon us like a pall,
We almost hope there will be no awaking—
That endless, dreamless sleep will cover all!

ART TOPICS.

THE American Magazine publishers restrict the field of their holiday embellishments to the cover, and for the Christmas of 1892 the *Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Chautauquan* and *New England Magazine* have new designs in attractive colors confronting the reader. In England it is the custom for the illustrated periodicals to issue large colored chromes as supplements to their Christmas numbers.

The picture to which many will this year adjudge the palm—not for novelty, certainly, but for cheery suggestion and pure homelike pathos—is issued with the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Fred. Morgan's "Willing Hand" has become well known since its appearance at the Academy. On a calm morning, before the sun has quite cleared the mists off the face of the flowing tide, a weather-beaten, red-capped old fisherman has taken his grandchild for a row. The baby's "willing hands" grasp the oars, which are held, too, by the sunburnt brawny ones of the grandsire. The expression of the faces, in particular that of the old man as he looks smilingly down on his tiny comrade, is touchingly rendered. "It is a trifling blemish that the little one's mouth seems to have been in contact with the grandfather's paint pot."

The *Graphic* gives us "A Lucky Dog," from the painting by C. Burton Barber. A brown-haired lady, in evening dress, is fondling the fortunate little animal that gives the picture its title. The faces of the dog and his mistress, the flesh tints, and the sheen of the dress, are all admirably done; but the picture is not remarkable.

Black and White has a picture of a blooming damsel with laughing blue eyes, cherry-ripe lips and chestnut hair, who locks her fingers behind her neck, and says roguishly, in the words of the rhyme, "Nobody asked you, sir." The picture is a charming copy of a pastel by Mr. Van der Weyde.

The supplement to *Father Christmas* is a brightly-colored example of the homely rustic style, "Our Christmas Goose," from the picture by A. J. Elsley. A little boy struggles with the panic-stricken Christmas goose he is carrying to its doom. His smaller sister joins in the laughter as, holly in hand, she trots by his side. In the background another goose solemnly meditates on the vicissitudes of anserine affairs.

"Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" is the title of a copy of George W. Joy's allegorical picture issued with *Yule Tide*. It is much over-colored, but the types of English, Irish and Scottish beauty (after the Three Graces) somehow suggest a summer lesson in ethnography rather than Christmas good cheer when the snow is on the ground. The sky, too, is a very curious one for three such scantily attired young persons to be under.

"Flora" a smiling and pretty young lady, whose *entourage* is a confusion of flowers, is the Christmastide ambassador of the *Lady's Pictorial*, from an original by F. Vinea. It is a specimen of Berlin color-printing, and is too ornate for good art.

Much better from that point of view are the three plates issued with *Le Figaro Illustré*, depicting respectively "A Skating Lesson," "En Vedette," and "Falling Leaves." In the first grace is teaching inexperience how not to trip the light fantastic on the ice; in the second, a picturesque French hussar peers keenly from his post on the hillside; in the third, the falling leaves bring their sad memories to a figure garbed in black—it may be the husband, or it may be the first born, whose form lies under the turf that autumn is tenderly covering.

The *Gentlewoman* gives "A Winter Idyll," from a pastel by Mrs. Earnshaw—girl's face, with gleaming eyes under penciled lashes and brows, and a robin red-breast in her wraps to afford a speck of bright color. The distinction of this picture is that it is printed on satin. As a study in pocket handkerchiefs it can hardly be called successful; it wants hemming, and the satin is too stiff. As a work of art—well, perhaps it is genteel.

The largest Christmas picture published is one in *Chatterbox Christmas Box*—"A Christmas Raid," from a painting by Stanley Berkeley. A country boy who was carrying home the Christmas goose and sausages has come a cropper on the icy road, and some hungry dogs are off with the good fare, while a yokel grins is unsympathizing amusement. There are two smaller pictures.

"Bonnie Kate," given with the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, represents a pretty but rather sulky little girl, hunting crop in hand. It has an artistic tone. But why should Mr. Schmiechen append to his drawing as a motto the line from "The Taming of the Shrew"—"The prettiest Kate in Christendom?" That Kate was not a child by any means.

Colored plates of some merit are also issued with the Christmas numbers of *Pearson's Weekly*, *The Magazine of Short Stories* and *Sylvia's Home Journal*, the latter a large one. *Pen and Pencil* gives a number of good reproductions in monochrome and a pair of colored plates. Mr. Alf. Cooke, of Leeds, sends a sheaf of his artistic picture calendars. M. Jan van Beers has two plates in *Searchlight*.

Monthly Packet.

Resignation: On Tennyson's Death. A. Gurney
Munsey's Magazine.

Just From Paris. Chas. Henry Leuders.
In the Past. Nathan N. Levy.

Newbery House Magazine.

The Traveler. (Illus.) G. Manville Fenn.

New England Magazine.

In Brighter Vane. Robert Loveman.

Overland Monthly.

Aged. Juliette Estelle Mathis.
A Last Week in Autumn. Neith Boyce.
Down o' the Thistle. Ella M. Sexton.

Scribner's Magazine.

A Shadow of the Night. T. B. Aldrich.
Love's Link. Agnes Lee.
Eben Pynchot's Repentance. E. S. Martin.
One, Two, Three. H. C. Bunner.
Fantasy. Graham R. Tomson.
In a Gallery. (Illus.) Julia C. R. Dorr.

Sunday Magazine.

Singing Stars. Katharine Tynan.
Shadows. Clara Thwaites.
From Peace to Rest. Sarah Doudney.

Sylvia's Journal.

My Poplar Tree. Lady Lindsay.
The White Knight. Graham R. Tomson.

Temple Bar.

Vale. A. E. Mackintosh.

Aunt Anne. Alice M. Christie.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Amateur.

What Is Impressionism.—II.
Simeon Solomon. (Illus.) Sidney T. Whiteford.

Figure Painting. Frank Fowler.
Pen Drawing for Illustrators. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Journal.

"When Daylight Dies;" Etching after Ernest Parton.
Ernest Parton. (Illus.) Sidney T. Whiteford.

Recent Fashions in French Art.—II. (Illus.) Marion Hepworth Dixon.

Dogs of War. (Illus.) Eve Blantyre Simpson.
Concerning a Revival of Art Guilds. W. S. Sparrow.

Bolton Abbey in the Present Time. (Illus.) Louise Berens.
Window Blinds, Lightning, and Accessories. (Illus.) A. Vallance.

Atalanta.

Some Painters of the Century. (Illus.) Julia Cartwright.

Kittens and Cats of Henrietta Ronner. (Illus.) A. Hamlyn.
Child Art. (Illus.) Hume Nisbet.

Bookman.

Thomas Woolner. (With Portrait.)

Fortnightly Review.

The English Revival of Decorative Art.
Walter Crane.

Good Words.

Some Old German Wood Engravers. (Illus.) R. Walker.

Harper's Magazine.

Some Types of the Virgin. (Illus.) Theodore Child.

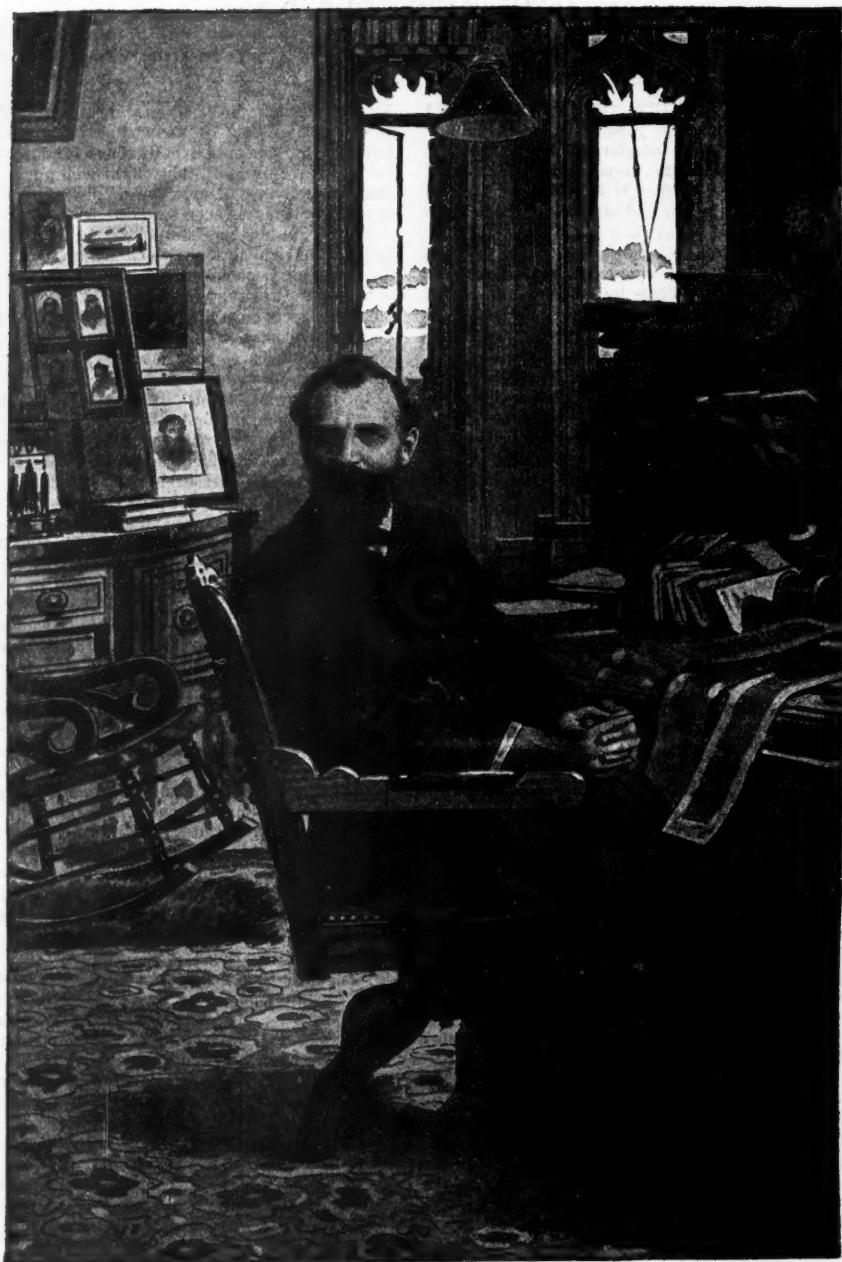
Magazine of Art.

The Portraits of Lord Tennyson. (Illus.) T. Watts.

"Lord Tennyson." Photogravure after Girardot.

The Leicester Corporation Art Gallery.—II. (Illus.) S. J. Viccars.

Daniel Vierge. (Illus.) Sculpture at the French Salons. (Illus.) C. Phillips.



MR. STEAD AT HIS DESK, MOWBRAY HOUSE, LONDON.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. STEAD'S NOVEL ON THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS could hardly be expected to judge with severity any literary performance by its founder and its mentor, Mr. W. T. Stead. But certainly no prepossessions in favor of the author are needed to find that Mr. Stead's latest achievement is one of the most admirable and one of the most brilliant feats of what may be termed literary journalism that any man of our day has ever accomplished. In England it is somewhat customary for monthly and weekly periodicals to issue in December a special number, as novel and as attractive as its publishers can invent, usually containing more profuse illustrations than the regular issues. This Christmas number is not one of the regularly dated numbers, but in the case of a monthly it is a thirteenth issue, quite distinct from the December and the January numbers. In the United States, on the other hand, the leading periodicals as a rule mark the holiday season by giving the regular December number a special cover, or by adapting the contents of that number to the supposed demands of the Christmas time.

Two years ago Mr. Stead and the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS celebrated Christmas by bringing out the December number in double size with a vast number of illustrations, and while many other novel and original features were distributed through the number, an especially large amount of space was devoted to an illustrated guide to the books—especially the holiday publications—of the season. It was at that moment that Dr. Koch's great discovery was exciting the attention of the whole world, and a notable character sketch of Dr. Koch, with an account of his lymph and its supposed value, was the most conspicuous single feature of the number.

Last year Mr. Stead chose not to expand his December number into a special holiday publication, but brought out instead an extra number devoted to psychical research and to authentic narratives of occult experience. We need hardly add that this was the famous "Real Ghost Stories" of which an exceedingly large edition was sold out within a week or two after publication.

Mr. Stead is nothing if not original, and this year he has accomplished something as unique in its way, and in many respects decidedly more comfortable in its sensationalism, than his weird and creepy ghost stories of a twelve month since. It is perhaps within the bounds of truth to say that no other man in Europe has looked forward to the World's Fair at Chicago with such unbounded faith in it, such eager expectancy regarding its possibilities, and such profound belief in the influence it is destined to exert upon the world—particularly the English-speaking regions of the world—as Mr. Stead. His imagination has for a year hovered constantly about the great, smoky, rushing metropolis on Lake Michigan, and the new "White City" that has been rising as by magic in Jackson Park.

So keen has been his interest that he has absorbed information almost unconsciously. Although Mr. Stead has never crossed the Atlantic, he is well known to be the best interviewer the modern profession of journalism has anywhere produced; and he has so drawn upon the knowledge and the impressions of the many intelligent

Americans whom he constantly meets in London that out of their fragments of knowledge he has constructed a symmetrical conception of Chicago, and particularly of the World's Fair itself, that might well put to shame the less rounded view of any one of his informants. Moreover, Mr. Stead has been supplied with the most prodigious quantities of the pamphlets, special announcements and various publications which have from time to time for two years been issued in such bewildering profusion in the interest of the World's Fair.

Great numbers of English people naturally have been planning to visit the United States and Chicago in 1893. None of them are so well informed as they might be, and the large majority of them are particularly ill-informed, as to what awaits them. It occurred, therefore, to Mr. Stead that he might make his Christmas number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this year a Steadesque prospectus of the Chicago show, which should at once stimulate in the British mind an irresistible desire to go to America in 1893, and at the same time give some specific and intelligent direction to its plans and anticipations.

The more Mr. Stead thought about the World's Fair the more strongly he felt himself impelled to put on record his impressions of America before he had ever seen the country and to produce a sort of clairvoyant and anticipatory guide-book, in which there should be such a strange mixture of fact and fancy, of considerations material on the one hand and considerations ethereal and elusive on the other, with illustrations artistic and fanciful and illustrations as architectural and matter-of-fact as the World's Fair buildings and the Chicago Masonic Temple—such a Christmas dream, in short, of the World's Fair and of the journey from the old world to the new as to make men think, arouse their imaginations, and lead them to some glimmering notion of the tremendous symbolic significance of Chicago and its colossal exhibition in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

As this idea took on some definite form in Mr. Stead's mind it became clear to him that the book must be a novel; that a very pronounced and orthodox love story must run through it; that the initial scene of the story must be laid in England at Christmas time in the year 1892; that the characters, while British for the most part, must include representatives of the Continent and of the United States; and that the English situations in the preliminary chapters must afford an easy opportunity for conversations upon very recent questions of all sorts which should lay well the foundation for later observations and discussions in America, with due regard to strong effects of contrast.

It was also clear that the ocean would afford a neutral ground, so to speak, for the discussion of many topics of international range, and that the most exciting episodes and most interesting developments of the plot of the tale might well belong to the passage across the sea in one of the great liners. Successive chapters would be occupied with the landing at New York, some cursory visiting of the sights of Gotham and a discussion of American ways and matters that would most naturally strike a group of English visitors as unusual.



ROSE IN THE GARDEN AT ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

(An Illustration from Mr. Stead's World's Fair Novel.)

Next it would be feasible to send members of the party by different railroad routes to Chicago, with, perchance, some brief visits on the way. Once arrived at Chicago, the visitors would have quite enough to do with contemplating the marvelous city itself and with their inspection to the World's Fair. It would then be easy to make it compatible with the purposes of the plot to send the visitors on tourist trips to the Yellowstone Park, to the Cañon of the Colorado, to the Yosemite Valley, or anywhere else that for guide-book purposes might be deemed desirable.

And all this, in fact, Mr. Stead has done, with the result of producing a highly amusing and decidedly instructive book, which at points is tremendously sensational and which, while it has its flagging passages, sustains its interest most absorbingly to the very end. Considered simply as a love story—and this by the way is Mr. Stead's first attempt at fiction—the book is decidedly good. A very charming romance could be culled from the volume and printed separately in about one-third of the compass; yet so skillfully are the other parts woven in that the story carries them very successfully. In its discussions of many of the most recent phases of thought and the most stirring topics of the day, the book does full justice to Mr. Stead's reputation as an aggressive thinker and an audacious and brilliant journalistic expositor.

Considered as a guide-book this volume is certainly not methodical. Yet the intending visitor to America who shall have made diligent practical use of Mr. Stead's Christmas number will be the gainer thereby, for it contains much ingenious information about traveling by land and by sea, has managed to tell of things in New York and Chicago with a remarkably good sense of proportion, and has set forth the plan and character of the World's Fair in such a way as to lodge in the minds of its readers a true idea of what in general to expect, and how in general to proceed in order to derive the best advantages from the visit.

Mr. Stead took his materials and his lively conception of the book up into a quiet Yorkshire retreat, where, with a stenographer or two (for he dictates with great precision and extraordinary rapidity) he gave tangible utter-

ance and form to his "Christmas dream." After an absence of ten days or two weeks, he brought back to London the bulk of his manuscript, and the final touches were added in his busy office on the Thames embankment near the Strand.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five large pages of the book, of the same size as the regular pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The illustrations are perhaps two hundred and fifty in number. They have the widest imaginable range, many of them of course being pictures of the World's Fair buildings, of Chicago scenes and the like, while, on the other hand, one finds a very large number of admirable drawings which illustrate the story itself. The most important of these are drawn by Mr. Arthur Twidle, an accomplished English illustrator. The book is printed on fine paper, and when one considers the costliness of its illustration, its size, and its character throughout, the statement will not be gainsaid in any quarter that never before has a new novel or special publication of so expensive and so valuable a character been put upon the market at so low a price as this (35 cents). It is a book which will on some accounts interest Americans even more than Englishmen; and a very large sale for it is predicted in both countries.

It contains two or three chapters which enter so boldly into the domain of clairvoyance and spiritualism that the book must on those accounts alone attract a very special attention. Mr. Stead has shown by his wonderful work on Oberammergau and the Passion Play, his guide to the Paris Exhibition, his guide to the London Naval Exhibition of two years ago, and now by this Chicago World's Fair book, that there is such a thing as putting genius into the making of guide-books—a branch of literature which had generally been regarded as one not particularly inviting to authors of an imaginative temperament. This latest book also shows that Mr. Stead can write love stories, and we may expect with some confidence that he will be emboldened by the success of this story, which has its dénouement on the World's Fair grounds, to give us at some future time a novel of English and American life which shall not be hampered by any of the limitations of the guide-book maker.

SOME LONDON NOTES ON BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY GRANT RICHARDS.

I.—AS TO THE LAUREATESHIP.

READERS of the English magazines will remember that for many months before Tennyson's death the question of his successor in the Laureateship was candidly discussed, without, however, any definite conclusion being arrived at. Since the great poet has left us the discussion has been protracted almost interminably. The *Pall Mall Gazette* even went to the length of consulting the opinion of its readers in a *plebiscite*, which resulted rather foolishly in the election of Mr. Eric Mackay, the author of the "Love Letters of a Violinist," and other pleasing trifles which do not, however, raise him out of the crowd of minor poets. Whether the final appeal rests with the Queen or with Mr. Gladstone the problem is one of unusual difficulty. The time has gone by when any writer of neatly-turned verse would have done for the post; the days of Pye and of Nicholas Rowe have been succeeded

by those of Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson, who by their acceptance of a somewhat discredited post have raised the Laureateship from a court appointment to a national honor. The great difficulty, then, is to find a writer worthy to succeed these three great poets. Of minor poets, of graceful writers of occasional verse, we have plenty and to spare; but have we any poet who, head and shoulders above his fellows, is worthy to follow, even at a distance, the genius of Tennyson? If we have such a one, all schools agree, Swinburne is his name.

But Swinburne's appointment has been rendered practically impossible, not only by his early violations of convention in, notably, "Poems and Ballads," but also by that magnificent ode of last year, in which he may be said to incite the Nihilists to fresh attempts against the life of the Emperor of Russia. Swinburne excluded, there remain some half dozen writers of equal popularity, if not of equal merit—William Morris, Coventry Patmore,

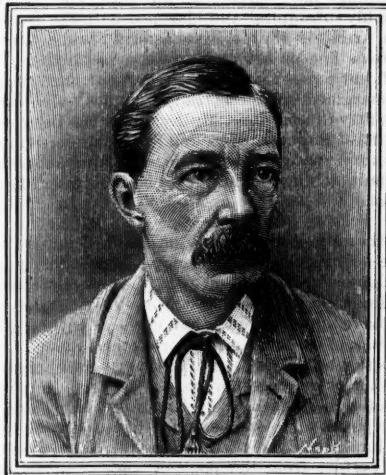
Lewis Morris, Alfred Austin, Sir Edwin Arnold and William Watson. It is, however, almost a matter of certainty that William Morris' well-known political opinions will interfere with his acceptance of the post even were it offered to him. With the withdrawal both of Mr. Swinburne and of Mr. Morris the post becomes one of very great difficulty. For some time it was thought that the authorities would solve the problem by the appointment of Sir Theodore Martin, a poet of no mean performance, mostly in the province of translation, a courtier and a great friend of the Queen. This, being purely a court appointment, would have angered no one but the disappointed competitors, the public seeing that the post was no longer to be looked upon as one of national importance, for Sir Theodore Martin does not, in popularity, come within the first half-dozen of our remaining English poets. Mr. Coventry Patmore is a writer of universally acknowledged excellence and his poems have a great perfection of workmanship, but his muse is so entirely conservative and so much of one class that his popularity has never been very great. The same may almost be said of Mr. Alfred Austin, a writer whose success has hardly been equal to his merits, but whose appointment would scarcely satisfy the critics. Sir Edwin Arnold has never fulfilled the promise of his "Light of Asia," and although he is by no means the least possible of the candidates, his appointment in literary circles would be very unpopular.

There had remained then Mr. Lewis Morris, the author of the "Epic of Hades," and Mr. William Watson, the author of "Wordsworth's Grave," a writer considerably younger than any of whom I have spoken. Whether the great objection which is taken against Mr. Lewis Morris' poetry is altogether justified is a question into which this is not the place to enter. One thing is certain—there is no appointment which would raise such derision and dissatisfaction among all schools of thought and criticism. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Lewis Morris is always spoken of as the beloved of the *bourgeoisie*, and there is no class of readers that your superfine critic more despises.

Mr. William Watson's reputation as a poet rests upon a somewhat slender basis. His "Wordsworth's Grave," originally published in 1889, first attracted any considerable attention last year, since when his rise in public favor has been rapid and unchecked. His magnificent elegy upon Tennyson evoked enthusiastic praise from all quarters and showed its readers that English poetry was in no such desperate plight as many of the pessimists would have us believe. Messrs. Macmillan have just published a new volume of verse by Mr. Watson which contains, *inter alia*, "Lachrymae Musarum," the poem in question. It is somewhat early to speak of the volume's merits, but a hurried glance shows that it contains nothing unworthy of Mr. Watson's reputation and that it contains much that will go to enhance it. Still this young poet's—not so young either for he is, I believe, in his thirties—achievement is still rather slender, although its quality is of the finest. Mr. Gladstone, the ubiquitous paragraphist tells us, is a great admirer of Mr. Watson's work, but he would have seemed, perhaps, somewhat overbold in appointing so young a man. Boldness, however, is somewhat necessary and Mr. Watson's record, scanty though it is, might have been sufficient justification. Now, however, the sudden and terrible loss of his reason which has compelled Mr. Watson's confinement, even though it should prove very temporary, will probably have removed him from all possibility of the appointment. And so the competition remains open.

II. FIVE NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

The long-expected Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti,* by John A. Symonds, is a magnificent monument worthy even of the great Florentine of whom it treats. There is no English writer better qualified by gifts and by experience to write of Michelangelo than Mr. Symonds, whose Italian studies have endeared him to all lovers of literature. "In writing this biography," he says, "I have striven to exclude extraneous matter, so far as this was possible. I have not, therefore, digressed into the region of Italian history and comparative artistic criticism. My



JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

purpose was to give a fairly complete account of the hero's life and works, and to concentrate attention on his personality. Wherever I could, I made him tell his own tale by presenting original letters and memoranda: also, whenever the exigencies of the narrative permitted, I used the language of his earliest biographers, Condvi and Vasari. While adopting this method, I was aware that my work would suffer in regard to continuity of style; but the compensating advantages of veracity, and direct appeal to authoritative sources, seemed to justify this sacrifice of form." In a short preface, Mr. Symonds reviews critically the sources from which he has drawn the materials for his work. By far the most important is the Casa Buonarroti at Florence, in which is preserved a large collection of letters, poems and memoranda, mostly in Michelangelo's own autograph. Access to these priceless relics, however, was forbidden by the terms of the will of the last survivor of the artist's family, and it was only by special favor of the Italian Government that Mr. Symonds was allowed to examine them. As a monument of labor this work stands almost alone among recent biographies, and, coming from Mr. Symonds, it has a very great literary interest, even apart from its subject. The concluding chapters, in which he sums up, are particularly fine, and it is these chapters which the ordinary reader will most care for, although the excellent poetical translations of Michelangelo's poetry are full of interest. In discussing his temperament, Mr.

* The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. By John Addington Symonds. Two vols., 4to, pp. 400-443. London: John C. Nimmo. 32s.

Symonds comes to the conclusion that the theory that Michelangelo suffered from neurotic disorder is almost entirely without foundation. "The truth seems to be," he says, "that he did not possess a nervous temperament so evenly balanced as some phlegmatic men of average ability can boast of," and that he must be "considered as being gifted, above all his other qualities and talents, with a burning sense of abstract beauty and an eager desire to express this through several forms of art—design, sculpture, fresco painting, architecture, poetry." A word as to the *format* of these volumes. Even Mr. Nimmo has surpassed himself. The binding is thoroughly substantial and blazoned with the Buonarroti Simoni arms, is thoroughly tasteful; while paper and type are as fine as art and care can make them. More magnificent tomes have seldom appeared than these two broad-margined, ribbon-marked volumes. In reproducing the fifty illustrations, Mr. Symonds has been assisted by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., and the results are eminently satisfactory; the portrait, etched by Damman, being one of the best etchings we have ever seen between the covers of a book.

Whether Mr. Watson's ode on Lord Tennyson's death is quite so magnificent a poem as some of its admirers would have us believe is open to question, but there can be no doubt that it is the most worthy of the many elegies which have appeared, and that it places beyond question the claims of its author to be reckoned among the few real poets who are left to us. The present volume * contains this elegy, together with a hitherto unpublished poem of some length, the "Dream of Man," and many shorter pieces and sonnets which have, with one or two exceptions, already appeared in the periodicals. Although not as perfect from the point of view of style and language as "Lachrymae Musarum," the "Dream of Man" is undoubtedly the finest poem which Mr. Watson has yet given us. Informed throughout with the message of God's infinite love for mankind, it sounds a note of reaction against skepticism and doubt. Indeed, Mr. Watson is the antithesis of the "idle singer of an idle day;" his message is one of belief and of truth, and he neglects it in but few of the poems in the present volume. The remaining pieces include the very fine "Shelley's Centenary," "To London My Hostess," and "England My Mother," from the *Spectator*; and "Reluctant Summer," which shows how admirably Mr. Watson can work in the tradition of the Restoration lyrists. "Lachrymae Musarum" marks a great advance upon "Wordsworth's Grave."

Since Mr. Kipling's "Plain Tales" there has appeared no more distinctive, and at the same time excellent, volume of short stories than the "Tales of the Far North."[†] To Mr. Kipling, indeed, Mr. Parker evidently owes much, both of style and treatment; he is influenced also by the work of Mr. Bret Harte and of Mr. Marriott Watson, his fellow *conteur* on the *National Observer*. But after allowing for these influences there still remains a solid substratum of originality which marks Mr. Parker out as a writer whom future readers of fiction will be unable to ignore. The present stories are all laid in the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, virgin soil to the writer of serious fiction, and all combine a wealth of exciting incident with an unusual delicacy of literary finish. Although each story is entirely complete, the

same characters constantly reappear, as in the "Plain Tales;" Pierre, the half-breed outcast and gambler, cynic and prairie philosopher, being the thread which binds the stories together. Mr. Parker's style is almost always admirable; occasionally only has he conceived it his duty, like one of his characters, "to emancipate himself in point of style in language." And even then he is impressive. Mr. Parker is one of the few writers whose women are thoroughly lifelike.

Sir Henry Parkes has given us the most permanently valuable work of the historico-biographical kind issued recently in England.* The future historian of Australia will find these volumes invaluable. They are incomplete, egotistical, and open to criticism, but they are nevertheless interesting, valuable and indispensable. Sir Henry Parkes has lived through the making of Australia. He has had as much to do with it as any single man, and it is well to have in handy and accessible form the salient features of his record described by himself. Apart from its Australian interest it contains much to attract the general reader, notably his letters from Carlyle. In 1862 Mr. Carlyle drew up for him a list of books. He had asked the sage to recommend him the ten or twelve authors on whom a busy but imperfectly educated man should concentrate his attention and thoroughly master their books. The list is so odd that I quote it in full:

Pope's Works. Swift's Works (Gulliver, 'Battle of Books').

Lord Hailes' Annals of Scotland. Camden's Britannia. Heimskringla.

Anson's Voyages. Byron's Narrative.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Smollett's Humphrey Clinker. Arabian Tales. Don Quixote. (Richardson, Fielding, etc., if you like such things.)

Franklin's Essays and Autobiography.

Shenstone's Works. Boswell's Johnson, and Journey to Western Isles.

Plutarch's Lives. Fuller's Worthies of England. Chaucer.

To these he subsequently added Collins' Peerage. It is notable that not a single nineteenth century author is included, and neither Homer, Shakespeare nor Dante is mentioned. Shenstone and Pope are the only poets in the list. "Fifty Years of the Making of Australia" will help to make Australia more vivid and Sir Henry Parkes more popular. In England there is a danger that we may see him too much through the spectacles of the caricaturist of the *Sydney Bulletin*.

Major Wingate's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp"[‡] is far and away the best volume of travel which has appeared for some months. It is compiled from the original manuscripts of Father Joseph Ohrwalder, who, at the outbreak of the war in the Soudan, was the priest of the Austrian mission station at Delen, in Kordofan. Captured by the Mahdi, Father Ohrwalder escaped many of the cruelties and indignities which were heaped upon his fellow prisoners, owing to the fact, we suppose, that his captors knew him to be a priest. Since 1885 he is the first European who has escaped from the Soudan, and consequently Major Wingate, as the director of military intelligence in the Egyptian Army, had to see a great deal of him in order to ascertain for official purposes the actual situation. His narrative, however, proved of such great inter-

* Fifty years in the Making of Australian History. By Sir Henry Parkes. Two vols., 8vo. London: Longmans. 32s.

[†] Pierre and His People. By Gilbert Parker. Octavo, pp. 223. London: Methuen. 6s.

[‡] Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp, 1882-1892. By Major Wingate. Octavo, pp. 460. London: Sampson Low. 21s.

est and it threw so much light upon many obscure events that Major Wingate induced him to write the history of his varied and terrible experiences. This narrative makes its first appearance in England, as Father Ohrwalder desired to pay a "modest tribute to the nation which struggled so gallantly to effect the rescue of those unfortunate Europeans who, like himself, had fallen into the hands of a cruel and merciless enemy." The volume is well and profusely illustrated and has some excellent maps. Both from the point of view of historical interest and of personal adventure, it is one of the most important books of the season.

III. MEREDITH, LE GALLIENNE AND "Q." COUCH.

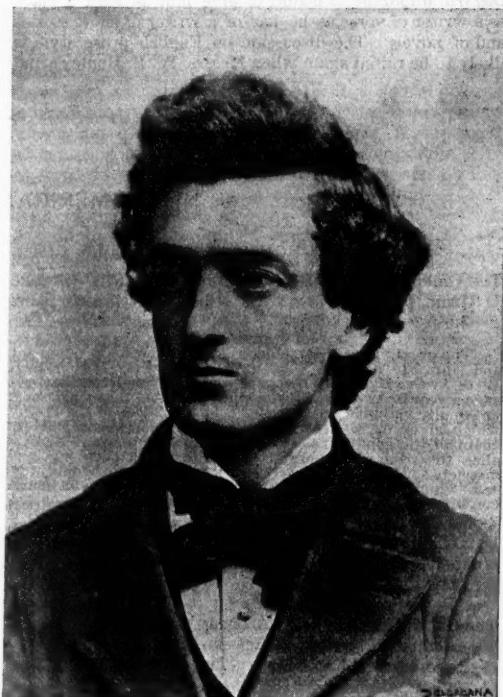
A new volume of poems by Mr. George Meredith—to contain some entirely new matter and various poems which have already seen the light in one or other of the magazines, is one of the season's announcements. And this reminds me that Mr. Harry Quilter, the editor and proprietor of the short-lived but very bright *Universal Review*, has Mr. Meredith's permission to issue in a somewhat unusual form a poem which the novelist contributed to an early number of the *Review*. The poem is of thirty-six stanzas, and for each stanza Mr. Quilter has prepared an illustration, while the text itself has been designed by the artist who also contributes a critical essay on Mr. Meredith's work. The volume is issued in a very limited edition. It is sure to rise in price directly after publication, as the collectors of Meredithiana are many and voracious.

As one looks back over what the past months have given us, it is clear that in many ways one of the most important books is Mr. Richard le Gallienne's "English Poems," as notable a collection as any the year has seen. There are those who eternally prate that poetry, good, bad or indifferent, is but a drug in the market. Such an idea is entirely negatived by the success of the volume. Eight hundred copies were printed, and they were all exhausted even before publication. And it is not as if Mr.



MR. W. QUILLER COUCH.

A.J.



MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Le Gallienne were really well known to the reading public. His fame has gone forth to all lovers of literature, but the vast conglomerate herd of undiscriminating readers have never heard of even his name. The book is, I expect, but the first note of the reaction which is taking place against the decadent spirit in poetry with which our admirers of modern French literature have thoroughly nauseated the public. The spirit of the book can be seen from these few lines from the dedicatory preface :

Art was a palace once, things great and fair,
And strong and holy, found a temple there ;
Now 'tis a lazarus-house of leprous men.
O shall we have an English song again !
Still English larks mount in the merry morn,
An English May still brings an English thorn,
Still English daisies up and down the grass,
Still English love for English lad and lass,
Yet singers blush to sing an English song.

Mr. Le Gallienne's previous volumes of poetry, "My Lady's Sonnet," and "Volumes in Folio," are now extremely scarce and are eagerly snapped up when a copy appears in a second-hand bookseller's catalogue. He is also no mean critic. He has a singularly refined and pleasant style, and his book, "George Meredith: Some Characteristics," added very largely to the number of the novelist's admirers.

Mr. W. Quiller Couch ("Q") has this year given us no new fiction, but we are to have a small volume of poems, "Green Bays," which, if it is half as good as the parodies of Walt Whitman and others contributed to the old

Oxford Magazine, is bound to give him as high a place as a writer of verse as he has of a writer of short stories and of novels. The discussion on English prose style is likely to be raised again when Messrs. W. E. Henley's and

Charley Whibley's "Book of English Prose: a Collection" appears through Messrs. Methuen & Co., who have also in the press a volume on "Oxford and Oxford Life," edited by Mr. S. Wells, M.A.

NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Children of the Poor. By Jacob A. Riis. Square 12mo, pp. 311. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The great value of Mr. Jacob A. Riis' book on tenement and slum life in New York entitled "How the Other Half Lives," was universally recognized when it made its appearance a year or two ago. He has supplemented that work with an equally valuable one entitled "The Children of the Poor," which gives us in a series of faithful descriptions an account of the conditions which tend to degrade and demoralize the teeming thousands of children in the congested districts of New York, and of the various philanthropic projects which have been devised from the mitigating of those conditions and for the proper care and instruction of the great city's neglected and forlorn children. The volume is most sympathetically and attractively written; but it is much more than a series of sentimental and superficial pictures. It is so painstaking and accurate a piece of work in practical sociology that it must of necessity take and keep a standard place.

The Old English Manor. A Study in English Economic History. By Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 302. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

The beginnings of Anglo-Saxon institutional life, both political and economic, have claimed the attention of a large number of writers and students, particularly within the past two decades. English, German and American scholarship has found an almost dangerous fascination in the contemplation of an ideal Teutonic village community life which was alleged—through various modifications—to have come down to our own days as the English parish and the American township. The Johns Hopkins University has been the center of the American study of early forms of Anglo-Saxon organization, and we now have from that University a volume by one of its recently graduated doctors of philosophy, presenting in a scholarly manner the whole discussion in its latest phases.

An Appeal to the Canadian Institute on the Rectification of Parliament. By Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. Octavo, pp. 170. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

Dr. Sandford Fleming, a distinguished Canadian publicist, has induced the Canadian Institute to take up the question of a more modern form of parliamentary representation; and the Institute offers one thousand dollars for prize essays on "Electoral Representation and the Rectification of Parliament." The offer is open not only to Canadians, but to citizens of all the world. The conditions of the competition can be obtained from the secretary of the Canadian Institute, Toronto. Dr. Fleming's address on this subject to the Institute, together with a supplement containing important extracts from the writings of various authorities upon minority representation and kindred themes, forms a volume which is itself a valuable addition to this branch of political literature. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS will take further occasion to call public attention to this very important discussion in Canada.

Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690. By William Connor Sydney. 12mo, pp. 463. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. William Connor Sydney reconstructs for us the conditions in which men lived and moved three hundred years ago in England. He tells us of the way people ate and drank, dressed, amused themselves, and violated the proprieties, in that notable period from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660 to 1690. The book is at once scholarly and entertaining.

An Introduction to the Study of the Constitution. By Morris M. Cohn. Octavo, pp. 246. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

Mr. Cohn has given us a profoundly learned and thoughtful study in the philosophy of government and political institutions. It has been his special purpose, as he says in his preface, "to produce a better understanding of all that is implied in the existence of the government of the United States of North America. The work aims to trace the play of physical and social factors in the production of law in general, including constitutional law."

A Particular Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan. From 1784 to 1803. Compiled by Herbert Compton. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

In Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s Adventure Series, which has included such volumes as "The Story of the Filibusters," "Robert Drury's Journal in Madagascar," etc., the latest number is "A Particular Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan." These men, of whom De Boigne, George Thomas and Perron are the principal ones treated, were Europeans of French, Irish, English and other nationalities who in connection with the native Indian powers raised great armies and lived wild exciting careers in Hindustan during the period from 1784 to 1803. Their names have for the most part faded from the page of history, but they are still prominent in the annals of adventure. The book has a sufficient map of modern India and several illustrations. The volume is a compilation by Herbert Compton from military memoirs, English government records and other sources.

Columbus and His Discovery of America. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., and Henry Wood, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 88. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 Cents.

The Johns Hopkins University does not permit the occasion of the four hundredth Columbian Anniversary to pass by without adding its contribution to the prolific Columbus literature of the day. We have as the latest number in the "University Studies in Historical and Political Science" a group of papers including a Columbus oration by Prof. H. B. Adams: one by Prof. Henry Wood; a curious little paper from the pen of Professor Kayserling of Hungary, on the Jews who were connected with the expedition of Columbus; a memorandum on "Columbus in Oriental Literature," by Dr. Cyrus Adler, and two valuable appendices by Mr. Charles W. Bump, one devoted to bibliographies of the discovery of America and the other to a list of public memorials of Columbus.

A Perplexed Philosopher. By Henry George. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

We may well have occasion in another issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to notice more at length Mr. Henry George's new book, which devotes itself to a consideration of the economic views of Mr. Herbert Spencer, particularly as regards the right of property in land and land taxation. It is one of the important books of the season.

Proceedings of the Tenth Republican National Convention, Held in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1892. Octavo, pp. 188. Minneapolis: Charles W. Johnson, Secretary. \$1.50.

The full proceedings of the Tenth Republican Convention are given in excellent and accurate form, with a valuable index, under the editorship of the Hon. Charles W. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, who was secretary of the Convention at Minneapolis.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Most Reverend John Hughes, First Archbishop of New York. By Rev. Henry A. Brana, D.D. "Makers of America" series. 16mo, pp. 182. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Protestant readers would do well to know, far more intimately than most of them do, about the noble life work of that great Catholic prelate, Archbishop John Hughes—the first Archbishop of New York. Larger books have been written about him, but the present small volume in the "Makers of America" series thoroughly and accurately sums up his career and his services to America. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1797, came to America and landed at Baltimore in 1817, at the age of 20, was educated for the priesthood there, and rose very rapidly in the councils of the church. He was of eminent service to the Union cause during the early portion of the war, but died in January, 1864.

The Life and Times of Bishop White. By Julius H. Ward. "Makers of America" series. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

A good companion volume to the biography of Archbishop Hughes is the Rev. Julius H. Ward's little volume on the career of Bishop White, who was the great ecclesiastic of the first half century of the Episcopalian Church in the United States, and who died in 1836. Bishop White is the personal link between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country.

The Personal Character of Dante as Revealed in His Writings. By Lucy Allen Paton. Paper, 8vo, pp. 44. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

We have received number four of the series of "Fay House Monographs." "Fay House" is the main building of what is popularly known as the "Harvard Annex." This number is an essay on "The Personal Character of Dante as Revealed in His Writings," by Miss Lucy Allen Paton. It took "The Sara Greene Timmins Prize" in 1891, and was soon after published by the Dante Society. It has since been revised in accordance with the suggestions of the great Dante scholar—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University. It needs no recommendation to students of Italian literature.

Within Royal Palaces. By the Marquise de Fontenoy. Octavo, pp. 630. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Company.

"Within Royal Palaces" is a gossipy book on the personalities of the members of the royal families of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and many other European monarchies. It is written from a personal knowledge of scenes behind the thrones, by the Marquise de Fontenoy, and will interest that large class of people who like to know how the world's sovereigns eat, dress, recreate, make love, marry and behave themselves generally. It contains many illustrations of princely people and places, and its external appearance is handsome.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The History of Early English Literature. By Stopford A. Brooke. 12mo, pp. 514. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

We have a most important addition to the history of English literature in Stopford Brooke's new volume, "The History of Early English Literature, Being the History of English Poetry from Its Beginnings to the Accession of King Alfred." The full title is necessary to the comprehension of the scope of the work. We need to add a few sentences from the preface: "The English literature of this period is entirely poetry, and the book is mainly dedicated to that poetry. I have not put aside the life of the people, the Latin literature, or the political history of England, but I have only spoken of them so far as they bore upon the poetry or illustrated it. . . . In this Anglo-Saxon poetry of which I write we grasp most clearly the dominant English essence." We find it difficult to stop the quotation, but suffice it to say, that while Mr. Brooke owes his large indebtedness to the philologists who have done such scholarly work in this field, his own interest is more purely literary; he has caught the spirit and the secret of the metrical movement of Anglo-Saxon poetry and has translated considerable portions in metres which best give us the original effects. The work is a scholarly one, needed by every teacher and student of English literature. Besides a thorough treatment of the separate poets, it has chapters upon such important subjects as "The Sea," "Christianity

and Literature," "Monasticism and Literature," etc. By saying that it is needed by students we do not mean to imply that it is not adapted for the reading of every lover of the old Saxon spirit and faith. A map, notes and a thorough index are valuable additions to the volume.

Under the Evening Lamp. By Richard Henry Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

One of the most important literary volumes which we notice this month is a collection of biographical essays by Richard Henry Stoddard, which have appeared from time to time in the New York *Independent*, with the title "Under the Evening Lamp." In his preface Mr. Stoddard writes: "My sympathies were more strongly drawn toward those who had been worsted by misfortune. . . . I have been more interested in their lives than in their writings, my object being biographical rather than critical." But both the lover of English poetry and the student of the unhappy lives of the poets will be interested in these sympathetic, mature studies of some of the lesser-known English bards, such as Hogg, Blake, Hartley, Coleridge, Edward Fitzgerald and others.

Cameos from Ruskin: Selected and Arranged by Mary E. Cardwell. 12mo, pp. 89. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$1.

Aratra Pentelici: Seven Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$2.75.

Lectures on Architecture and Painting. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12 mo., pp. 272. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$2.75.

Under the heading "Cameos from Ruskin" Miss Mary E. Cardwell has selected and arranged a number of the *dicta* of the great art critic upon the relation of art to ethics, form, nature, etc. She has appropriately grouped them into sections on "Greatness in Art," "Taste," "Execution," etc. The volume is from the house of Charles E. Merrill & Co., which is now the authorized firm for the publication of Ruskin's works upon this side of the Atlantic. Their beautiful "Brantwood Edition"—the only one published in America with Mr. Ruskin's consent—is now ready and will be most acceptable to all lovers of the great thinker and writer. It is in twenty-one volumes, printed beautifully upon paper of restful tints; each of the prose works containing a special introduction by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, which explains the purpose of the work and the circumstances under which it was produced. Prof. Norton has been long a very intimate friend of Ruskin, as well as a keen, discerning critic of his writings. The two volumes of poems in this edition are in chronological arrangement, with the poet's age at the top of each page; the illustrations of the edition "have been prepared under the author's personal supervision, and the type, paper and style of binding are in accordance with his suggestions." The library or individual not for all usual purposes satisfied with these volumes must be hard to suit.

Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

All students of English authorship know what an important place the "pamphlet" literature had in the first centuries after the invention of printing, before the system of periodicals was established. It has not generally been easy to get at this literature, however, and we are grateful for a volume before us entitled "Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets." It belongs in the "Pocket Library of English Literature," edited by George Saintsbury, and contains in the original typography a pamphlet of each of the following writers: Lodge, Lylly, Nicholas Breton, Greene, Harvey Nash and Dekker. There are sufficient notes.

Days with Sir Roger de Coverley. A reprint from "The Spectator," 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

From Macmillan & Co. we receive the third edition (the first appearing some six years ago) of "Days with Sir Roger de Coverley, a Reprint from the 'Spectator'." The delightful flavor of the "Spectator" papers never palls on the taste. The days which we spend in company with the genial English country gentleman of the latter part of the eighteenth century are indeed golden days. The particular feature of this little volume is the abundance and the richness of the illustrations by Hugh Thomson. The cover of the book is as delightful as its *penetratia*.

Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities. By William S. Walsh. 12mo, pp. 1104. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.

"The Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities" is the title of an extensive compilation by Mr. Wm. S. Walsh of "odds-and-ends" of entertaining information in regard to men, events, customs, things and phrases. The compiler frankly states that "primarily the aim of this handy-book is to entertain," which statement does not oppose the fact that a good deal of valuable instruction lies between the far separated covers. It is a useful luxury to have a few volumes of this class upon one's shelves.

The Wit and Wisdom of Charles Lamb. With Anecdotes by his Contemporaries. Selected and Arranged by Ernest Dressel North. 32mo, pp. 279. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The lovers of Charles Lamb will be pleased with a little daintily-dressed volume belonging to G. P. Putnam's Sons' series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets." It is "The wit and wisdom of Charles Lamb with Anecdotes by His Contemporaries, Selected and Arranged by Ernest Dressel North." Lamb is a very quotable author, and many of his brightest sayings are here found. The frontispiece portrait is from a drawing by Hancock, made when the author was only twenty-three.

What I Know About Books, and How to Use Them. By George C. Lorimer. 16mo, pp. 110. Boston: James H. Earle. 75 cents.

"What I Know About Books, and How to Use Them," is the title of a useful little volume by Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer, of Chicago, one of the most prominent Baptist clergymen of the country. Sound and competent, it ought to find a place in all young people's libraries and will be of special service to those who in the desire for self-improvement find themselves bewildered by the multiplicity of books.

Echoes of Old Country Life. Being Recollections of Sport, Politics and Farming in the Good Old Times. By J. K. Fowler. Octavo, pp. 276. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. J. K. Fowler is an English agriculturist who speaks of himself as "a fair representative of middle-class life," and he has put into book form his "recollections of sport, politics and farming in the good old times," the "old times" embracing the past fifty years or thereabouts. Mr. Fowler has many entertaining little anecdotes to tell of public men and affairs. His book is unpretentious and written from a personal standpoint, but it is entertaining and has considerable value in picturing country life in England during the past two generations.

French Art. Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. W. C. Brownell is favorably known to a wide public through his "French Traits." We have now from his pen a little work on "French Art" which treats of artists, schools and principles under the divisions "Classic Painting," "Romantic Painting," "Realistic Painting," "Classic Sculpture," "Academic Sculpture" and "The New Movement in Sculpture." This study is valuable not only *per se*, but as throwing light on the perplexing problems of conventionalism, idealism and realism appearing in all current discussions of art.

POETRY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song. Selected from English and American Authors. By Charlotte Fiske Bates. Octavo, pp. 942. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

"The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" is a compilation of selections from English and American authors made by Charlotte Fiske Bates, and belonging to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s "Favorite Illustrated Edition of Popular Poets." Mrs. Bates has previously compiled "The Longfellow Birthday Book," etc., and is herself a poet. In the preface she explains the peculiar aim of this work to be: "To represent the genius of woman as fairly as that of man," to give just dues to poets who have not heretofore had them, and to give a goodly number of poems from the very latest volumes of Great Britain and America, and a "representation, through one poem at least, of those whose writings are as yet uncol-

lected." We have, therefore, selections from the times of old "Dan" Chaucer down to those of John Vance Cheney, arranged alphabetically according to authors. Reference to particular poems or authors is made easy by thorough indexing; and there are a number of illustrations of the subject matter of the poems by Fredericks, Church, Dielman and other artists, with a portrait of Longfellow as frontispiece. The general external appearance of the book is very attractive. A special feature of the book is the gathering into a group of some two hundred pages in length a large number of "Sportive, Satirical, Humorous and Dialect Poems."

The Poetry of Tennyson. By Henry Van Dyke. Third Edition. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The first edition of Rev. Henry Van Dyke's "The Poetry of Tennyson," in 1889, called forth very high commendation from lovers of the poet laureate and of the serious spiritual elements of poetic art. The only comment on the book which it is necessary to make is that it has now reached its third edition, which has "an altered and improved estimate of 'Maud,'" and which has been much enlarged in the Tennysonian chronology. Mr. Van Dyke's views of life and art are ennobling; his perception of form in poetry is subtle, but it only helps him to the comprehension of the more ideal elements. We do not know a more sympathetic, critical volume upon the main characteristics of Tennyson's poetic faith, growth, achievements and rank.

The Poetical Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Complete Edition. Illustrated. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 939. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$8.

Those who wish an edition of Tennyson which will make a beautiful appearance upon the mantel or drawing room table and yet be most serviceable for use, will find it in Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s two-volume edition. The excellent illustrations are by such artists as Church, Dielman, Schell and others, and include two beautiful photogravures—one being a portrait of the poet-laureate. We commend these volumes with pleasure, and are glad to note the very reasonable sum which will obtain them.

Shakespeare's Works. The Ariel Edition. Seven Comedies. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents each.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing a new ("Ariel") edition of Shakespeare, in dainty little leather-covered volumes, each play making a separate volume. They are printed from excellent new type, contain the outline illustrations of Frank Howard (first published in 1833) and are of convenient size to be carried in the pocket. We could ask for no more desirable volumes to be read when we travel, when we wait, or when we attend a Shakespearian play. The first group, now ready, consists of seven of the comedies.

Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets. Translated by Frances Hellman. 16mo, pp. 267. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

A very dainty little volume contains "Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets," translated by Frances Hellman. Somewhat more than half the pages are given up to Heine and the larger number of the remainder to Geibel, with some few poems of Goethe, Uhland and others. These delicate, fragile little lyrics of Heine are very difficult to translate without poetic loss. Those who can read the original will not be satisfied with any English rendering, but Miss Hellman's translations are very successful.

Love Songs of Robert Burns. Selected by Sir George Douglas, Bart. Cameo Series. 16mo, pp. 118. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Irish Love Songs. Selected by Katharine Tynan. Cameo Series. 16mo, pp. 118. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

We take pleasure in noticing two volumes of love songs published in the "Cameo Series" of the Cassell Publishing Company. The first is a selection of the "Love Songs of Robert Burns," made by Sir George Douglas, Bart. The editor has written once more the never-tiresome story of Burns' Jean Armour, "Highland Mary," etc., in a pleasant introductory chapter, in which some new matter relating to "Highland Mary" has been incorporated. The prefatory note states the editor's aim to be "to illustrate the progress and variety of the genius of Burns, the love-poet." As the book is intended for literary rather than general readers, no attempt at expurgation has been made." The frontispiece is a seemingly very good reproduction from the Skirving portrait of Burns.

The second volume is composed of "Irish Love-Songs" selected by Katharine Tynan. There is something very unique, very poetic in the flavor of these songs, some of which were written originally in English upon Irish models, some of which are translations from the Irish itself. Miss Tynan has herself contributed two of the poems. She states that after "Dark Rosaleen" her book owes most to Edward Walsh and Samuel Ferguson. A brief biographical notice of the authors is added and the frontispiece is a striking mask of James Clarence Mangan. To many readers of poetry this little volume will open the gate upon almost entirely new fields.

Rowen: "Second Crop" Songs. By H. C. Bunner. 16mo, pp. 109. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Rowen, "Second Crop" Songs, is a goodly appearing little volume of the poetry of Mr. H. C. Bunner. Though Mr. Bunner's muse is most at home in the humorous region, she thoroughly understands how to sing in graver tone when there is occasion. The poems upon Grant and Sherman are among the best of the more serious order, and "At the Centennial Ball" is an imitable poem in lighter vein.

With Trumpet and Drum. By Eugene Field. 16mo, pp. 137. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Eugene Field has a deep insight into children's ways and an enviable power over ringing (especially over dactylic) verse. Particularly in the West his lullabies, touching little childhood reminiscences and other verses appropriate to child life have made his name familiar in many homes. "With Trumpet and Drum" is compiled from his earlier volumes and from the files of the "Youth's Companion" and other periodicals.

A Book of Day-Dreams. By Charles Leonard Moore. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Henry Holt & Co. have issued a second revised edition of Charles Leonard Moore's "Book of Day-Dreams." It includes one hundred Shakesperian sonnets, which are noticeable for the generally very smooth rhythmical movement and for the imaginative, idealistic mood to which they lead the reader. Their general tone is that of poetic and semi-passionate reverie. The sonnets form a closely-connected series, like those of Shakespeare and Spencer.

Poems. By George Murray. 16mo, pp. 46. Orange, N. J.: Published by the Author.

A little volume of "Poems" by Mr. George Murray, of Orange, N. J., in spite of defective rhymes and some very commonplace lines, shows a genuine poetic feeling. The music of some lines is as rich as it is defective in others.

Six Song Services, with Connective Readings for Christian Entertainment. By Philip Phillips and his Son. Paper. 12mo, pp. 70. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 20 cents.

The celebrated evangelistic singer and musical composer has just sent out a little volume called "Six Song Services." It consists of standard hymns and songs, with accompanying Biblical selections, grouped under the heads "Thanksgiving in Song," "Christmas in Song," etc., and will be found of helpful use in special religious services.

Mr. Punch's Model Music Hall Songs and Dramas. By F. Anstey. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Mr. F. Anstey has collected into a volume, with the caption "Mr. Punch's Model Music-Hall Songs and Dramas," a revised series of his contributions to the London "funny-paper," "Punch." The illustrations are in keeping with the title and tone of the book.

Sound and Music. By The Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. Octavo, pp. 452. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.

The Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., is professor of physics in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana). Last year he gave a course of lectures, with numerous experiments, in the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., on the subject of "Physical Acoustics and Its Simpler Relations to the Physical Basis of Musical Harmony." The lectures, thoroughly revised and explained by many illustrations of scientific apparatus and experiments, are now brought out in book form by A. C. McClurg & Co. Professor Zahm is evidently at home in the field of acoustics, and bases his lectures upon the exhaustive researches of Helmholtz and Koenig. The work is peculiarly interesting as an example of the tendency of modern musical study to rest itself upon a basis of physical

science. By students of physics and by musicians desirous of becoming better acquainted with the science correlative and fundamental to their art, this book ought to be highly appreciated. The style is clear and pleasant.

A Noble Art. Three Lectures on the Evolution and Construction of the Piano. By Fanny Morris Smith. Octavo, pp. 172. New York: G. Schirmer, Union Square.

Fanny Morris Smith gives a very entertaining volume to piano-players, students of music and lovers of the curious in "A Noble Art: Three Lectures on the Evolution and Construction of the Piano." We have often wondered why so little was written in a literary spirit on the construction of musical instruments. This little book grew out of careful, practical examination of piano-making and is adequately illustrated.

The School for Scandal: A Comedy. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. Octavo, pp. 169. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have just brought out in a superbly appealing volume that most famous and most rich English comedy of the eighteenth century—Sheridan's "School for Scandal." The text is accompanied by a large number of full-page and lesser illustrations by Frank M. Gregory—five of them being in colors, and all being in artistic touch with the spirit of the comedy. The prologue by Garrick, the epilogue by Colman, and the cast of players at the original presentation at Drury-Lane in 1777 are added, and the silhouette of "Lady Teazle" stands out in strong relief on the cover. This edition ought to satisfy the most fastidious admirer of "The School for Scandal."

The Technique of the Drama. By W. T. Price. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Brentano's.

It is a pleasure when a reviewer can say of a book without qualms of the critical conscience "it fills a long-felt want." That phase aptly applies to a new volume by Mr. W. T. Price, on "The Technique of the Drama." English literature knows many volumes on the history of the stage, on the features of the classical theatre and kindred subjects, but this little work is written from a practical, clear-sighted, present-day standpoint, and addresses itself to dramatic writers and critics and to the intelligent play-going public. Mr. Price writes of principles, is himself a practical dramatic critic, and has a very high ideal of the functions of dramatic art. Students and teachers of English literature as well as the classes mentioned above ought to possess the volume at once.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

The Great Streets of the World. With One Hundred Illustrations. Large 8vo, pp. 266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

One of the most felicitous and truly cosmopolitan series of papers that has recently appeared in any periodical was that in *Scribner's Magazine* entitled "The Great Streets of the World." The series was brilliantly initiated by Mr. Richard Harding Davis with a paper on Broadway, illustrated by Frost; Mr. Andrew Lang followed with a discursive essay on his favorite Piccadilly, the pictures by Douglas Almond; next came the Boulevards of Paris, written by Francois Sarcey, and illustrated by Jeanniot; Mr. W. W. Story described the Roman Corso, with pictures by Ettore Tito; Mr. Henry James wrote of the Grand Canal, Venice; Mr. Paul Lindau of Berlin's Unter den Linden, and Miss Isabel F. Hapgood on the Nevsky Prospekt, St Petersburg. Messrs. Zeffos, Stahl and Rópin respectively were illustrators of the last three papers. The seven have been brought together into a beautiful volume.

Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary. By Margaret Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

This book is the result of wanderings in Hungary by Margaret Fletcher, who writes it, and Rose Le Quesne, who illustrates it with pen drawings. It adds at many points in a bright and winsome way to our knowledge of a land and a people whose fascination is always felt by foreigners who sojourn among them.

Flying Visits. By Harry Furniss. With illustrations by the Author. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Mr. Harry Furniss, of London, visited many portions of England, Ireland and Scotland upon a lecturing tour, and in

the volume called "Flying Visits" he has recorded his impressions of the customs, characters, manners, etc., which he observed. The book is necessarily light, but it is amusing, especially from the very numerous pen sketches made by the author, and contains some interesting observations on United Kingdom life.

Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean. By Lee Meriwether. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Lee Meriwether is an enterprising traveler, with strong reportorial instincts, who gleans much information wherever he goes and who has had so much experience as a collector of industrial and sociological statistics that his most casual descriptions of travel and adventure are sure to be ballasted with facts and notes of considerable sober value. His account of journeys in southern Europe and along the Mediterranean coast makes a much more valuable book than it pretends to be.

The London Daily Press. By H. W. Massingham. 16mo, pp. 192. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

If any one would know about the newspapers of London he cannot do better than to read Mr. Massingham's little volume. Mr. Massingham is one of the most brilliant of London journalists and one of the best informed. This volume tells us all about the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Chronicle*, these being the principal morning papers, and about the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *St. James Gazette* and the *Globe*, which are the penny evening papers, and the *Star*, *Echo* and *Evening News*, which are the afternoon half-penny papers.

RELIGION, THEOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Scenes from the Life of Christ, Pictured in Holy Word and Sacred Art. Edited by Jessica Cone. Quarto, 64 Illustrations from Paintings. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

Miss Jessica Cone has edited and G. P. Putnam's Sons have published a richly bound volume of "Scenes from the Life of Christ, Pictured in Holy Word and Sacred Art." Upon the left-hand pages are printed selections from the New Testament narrative of the life of Christ, arranged chronologically, with occasional appropriate references from the Old Testament or bits of fitting poetry. Upon the right-hand pages are the reproductions of many of the great pictures which have made real and beautiful the Christ-story. The illustrations are about sixty in number, and besides many less known works, include the "Madonna of the Lily" and the "Last Supper" of Da Vinci; the "Raising of Lazarus" and the "Descent from the Cross" of Rubens; the "Divine Shepherd" of Murillo, and several of Doré's. The volume will be particularly appropriate for an Easter-tide gift.

The Fifth Gospel; or, The Land Where Jesus Lived. By J. M. P. Otts, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Mr. J. M. P. Otts, LL.D., of Talladega College, Alabama, looks upon the land where Christ's work was done as "The Fifth Gospel," and his book by that name is a study of Palestine in connection with the Gospels, based upon travel and New Testament study. There are accompanying maps of the Holy Land and plans of Jerusalem. It is written in clear, satisfactory English, from the orthodox standpoint, and will doubtless prove of service to biblical students.

Ethics and the Belief in a God. An Address by W. L. Sheldon. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. St. Louis: W. A. Brandenburger.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on "Ethics and a Belief in God," being an address by Mr. W. L. Sheldon, lecturer of the ethical culture society of St. Louis. Many people are not aware of the vast importance of this ethical culture movement; the sympathy of a good many would be enlisted by the reading of a few just such addresses as this.

Our Elder Brother. Thoughts for Every Sunday in the Year, from the Life and Words of Jesus of Nazareth. By Sarah S. Barker. 16mo, pp. 298. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

In the neat little volume called "Our Elder Brother" we find a few pages of quiet religious thought for every Sunday in the year, centered about the person, the work and the fellowship of Christ. The thoughts are grouped under appropriate headings.

As It Is to Be. By Cora Linn Daniels. 12mo, pp. 258. Franklin, Mass.: Published by the Author. \$1.50.

Mrs. Cora Linn Daniels, of Franklin, Mass., has recently given the world two books which from their intensity and peculiar significance deserve a very wide notice. Her first volume, "Sardia, A Novel," called forth an immense press commendation. Mrs. Daniels' second publication is called "As It Is To Be," and is the record in absorbingly fascinating and elevated style of the revelations from the spiritual realm which have been uttered to her by the "Voices"—voices which to the majority of us are so unkindly dumb. Mrs. Daniels gives her experience unreservedly to the world from sincere aim to make known the truth. It is easy to affirm that Swedenborg and all kindred spirits which the world has known are crazy mystics, but after all, who knows why the "Voices" should not now and then speak of the mysterious realities of the spirits beyond to their chosen messengers? "As It Is to Be," whatever we may find of criticisable matter therein, demands an intelligent attention. A number of illustrations accompany the book, and the frontispiece is a handsome portrait of the author, from a photograph by Sarony.

Did a Hen or an Egg Exist First? or, My Talks with a Sceptic. By Jacob Horner. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Jacob Horner's experiences in traveling among English workmen leads him to the belief that they are generally respectful toward religion, but many are possessed of the idea that "Christian faith is giving way" before modern science. In the small volume which he humorously calls "Did a Hen or an Egg Exist First?" in a manly, common-sense, reverent way, he argues for the religious side of the question. The book takes the form of a series of talks with a supposed skeptical nephew. This is a thoroughly readable little book for all classes.

Where Is My Dog; or, Is Man Alone Immortal? By the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. \$1.

Rev. Charles Josiah Adams' book called "Where Is My Dog; or, Is Man Alone Immortal?" comes from the well-known publishers of phrenological and medical literature—Fowler & Wells Co. It is very moderate in its demands for the possibility of canine immortality, and is written in a humorous, anecdotal style, and makes very pleasant reading. While dealing with the interesting problem of future life for our animal friends, the real value of the book lies in its plea for their humane treatment while here and in its anecdotes of animal intelligence.

Short Talks on Character Building. By G. T. Howerton, M.S. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. \$1.

"Short Talks on Character Building" is a small volume of disjointed, unpretentious advice intended to reach the simpler class of minds, and written from the position of phrenology. The author is Mr. G. T. Howerton, M.S., a phrenological teacher.

The Duties of Man. Addressed to Workingmen. By Joseph Mazzini. Paper, 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 15 cents.

This reprint of a famous essay of Mazzini to workingmen on practical duties toward God, the law, humanity, country, family, one's self, liberty, education, association and economic progress is exceedingly commendable and timely, and it would be a very creditable thing for a man of wealth to distribute a great number of copies among thoughtful workingmen.

FICTION.

Buffeting. By Jeannette Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

"Buffeting" by Jeannette Pemberton, is the story of a New York girl, of Southern extraction and accustomed to aristocratic wealth, who is forced after her father's death to work for a living. For a time the heroine is governess in a trying and commonplace family: but her hardest experience, and, to the reader, her most interesting, comes when she is companion to a nervous and at times insane young woman, who makes several attempts at the destruction of herself or others, and finally commits suicide, but after our heroine has left her service. The physician of this nervous patient falls in love with our heroine, and the story ends at the orthodox stopping-place of a love story—a happy marriage which solves all difficulties.

The Fever of Life. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 381. New York : Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

"The Fever of Life" is a tragical, sensational English story, which has considerable plot and might while away a few hours without harm if we had nothing better to read. One feature of the book raises it above the commonplace level. The heroine's father is an English aristocrat, but her maternal ancestry is of the Maori blood of New Zealand; her mother appears on the scene, and her fierce, barbarous nature, her strange contrast with the English characters, her instinctive, almost animal love for her child and hatred for her husband, have given the author opportunity for some telling strokes.

The Last Touches, and Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is author of "Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman," "Aunt Anne," etc., "Last Touches, and Other Stories" includes nine tales varied in treatment, but all written with considerable imaginative and stylistic power. We wish Mrs. Clifford had replaced her cynical and sensational pieces by others of the good quality of "Wooden Tony, An Anyhow Story," which closes this volume and is really an artistic piece of writing. The scene of all the stories is in England or on the Continent.

The Princes of Peele. By William Westall. 12mo, pp. 347. New York : Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25.

There is a great deal of plot and counterplot in the Prince family, which is an English family of middle class, living in a small inland town. The above is a love story of much interest, which gives us some good views of English fox-hunting, etc., but which closes on this side of the water, with the events of the battle of Gettysburg and the marriage of the English hero with the American heroine in the Lutheran church at Gettysburg. It is clear and absorbing fiction.

A Princess of Fiji. By William Churchill. 22mo, pp. 351. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

"A Princess of Fiji" is a pleasant contribution to the romance literature of the South Pacific. The time of the story carries us back some fifty years to the simplicity and revolting savagery of the cannibals prior to evangelizing efforts. The story bears the semblance of truth in its essentials, the descriptions of the savage Fijian life on its good and bad sides are clear cut, as are the descriptions of scenery and the phenomena of nature. To us the style of the book seems remarkable for its clearness, its moderation and its purity, and in some places for its beauty also.

My Friend Pasquale, and Other Stories. By James Selwin Tait. 12mo, pp. 333. New York : Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

"My Friend Pasquale, and Other Stories" contains some half-dozen very readable stories of a somewhat sensational tendency, of which "Two Christmas Eves" introduces the element of hypnotism, and "My Friend Pasquale" that of double-consciousness. The "Pasquale" of the latter is a man who commits a number of murders of a peculiar type in London, while the "Pasquale sane" was at the same time acting as detective to ferret out the criminal. As a study in abnormal psychology it is ably written.

The Old Maids' Club. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, pp. 333. New York : Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Another volume coming from the publishing house of Tait, Sons & Company is "The Old Maids' Club," by I. Zangwill, the author of "The Bachelors' Club" and other books. It is a humorous, anecdotal tale of a freakish London girl of the aristocracy who fancies she does not wish to marry and founds an "Old Maids' Club." The characterization of the candidates for this club forms a considerable portion of the work. It is a light love story, containing quite a quantity of amusing verse and humorous *apropos* illustrations by F. H. Townsend.

Pocahontas : A Story of Virginia. By John R. Musick. "The Columbian Historical Novels." 12mo, pp. 366. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

We have noticed favorably several numbers of the series of "Columbian Historical Novels," from the pen of Mr. John R. Musick and the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The fourth has just now appeared and treats of the period of the colonization of Virginia—"Pocahontas : A Story of Virginia"—in which the Indian maiden and Captain John Smith play principal parts. We recommend these books especially to the attention of teachers of American history. The fiction is good, but it is subordinate to the historical purpose.

Christmas Books. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first editions. 12mo, pp. 442. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Macmillan & Co. publish in one volume the five Christmas books of Charles Dickens, of which the two best known, perhaps, are "The Cricket on the Hearth" and the imitable story which has brought unaffected tears to so many eyes at the Christmas season—"The Christmas Carol." The present volume is a reprint of the first editions, with their illustrations and with an explanation of the circumstances under which Dickens wrote the stories and notes on their history, in an introduction by the novelist's son, Charles Dickens the younger.

Kin-da-shon's Wife. An Alaskan Story. By Mrs. Eugene S. Willard. Octavo, pp. 281. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Writing of Mrs. Eugene S. Willard, the author of "Kin-da-shon's Wife," Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the well-known authority on Alaska, says: "Mrs. Willard has gained a more intelligent knowledge of the native character [of the Alaska tribes] of its needs and hindrances than perhaps any other person." Mrs. Willard has been among these people for a great many years, and her book will prove of sound value in the line of information. Though not claiming any high fictional power, we find the story entertaining and the style excellent. It may well be read by those interested in new realms for fiction, as well as by those interested in Alaska and missions. There are several illustrations, and Mrs. Willard has been kind enough to keep her page free from an incumbrance of native words. The author is a missionary of the Presbyterian churches, and the volume has a religious purpose, but it is not made obtrusive.

The Diary of a Nobody. By George Grossmith and Weedon Grossmith. 12mo, pp. 235. New York : Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

In somewhat the same style as "The Old Maids' Club" is a volume called "The Diary of a Nobody," by George Grossmith and Weedon Grossmith, whose portraits and signatures appear as a frontispiece. These sketches, in light but wholesome and entertaining vein, first appeared in *Punch* and are the records of a fictitious, good-hearted, rather unlucky London clerk of middle age, "Mr. Charles Pooter." The book is tastefully bound and the illustrations, by Weedon Grossmith, are sometimes as "ridiculously funny" as the amusing incidents they record.

In the Service of Rachel Lady Russell. A Story. By Emma Marshall. 12mo, pp. 341. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Emma Marshall has been a voluminous writer, and her later works have taken the form of pictures of English life in past centuries. Macmillan & Co. have just brought out in a very neatly appearing volume her "In the Service of Rachel Lady Russell." The story is strong. Its scenes are laid in the aristocratic English life of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and give us reliable views of such historic figures as Lord and Lady Russell, Archbishop Tillotson, King Charles Second, and others. The many who delight in historical novels in which the history rather predominates over the fiction will enjoy this work. There are several good illustrations.

Aunt Liefy. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. 12mo, pp. 50. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.

One interesting development of the "short story" is the publication of such stories as separate booklets. "Aunt Liefy" is a touching little account, autobiographically told, of the turning point in the life of a simple-hearted New England woman of the lower ranks, by Annie Trumbull Slosson, who wrote a successful story of the same type in "Fixin' Jimmy." There are several illustrations by G. F. Randolph.

Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 232. New York : Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

We have heretofore noticed favorably quite a number of books which have taken their place in the "Fiction, Fact

and Fancy Series" of Charles L. Webster & Co.'s publishing house, which is being edited by Mr. Arthur Stedman. The editor has a pleasant little note in the tenth volume of the series, which is "Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes," from the genial Georgian pen of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston—the "dean of Southern men of letters," as he has been called. The characters and the speech of the Georgian types with which Colonel Johnston is so familiar stand out in truth, in distinctness and in attractiveness on his canvas, and "Billy Downs and His Likes" is a book which all lovers of Southern literature will wish to read and enjoy.

In Sunflower Land : Stories of God's Own Country. By Roswell Martin Field. 12mo, pp. 257. Chicago : F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

"In Sunflower Land : Stories of God's Own Country" contains about fifteen short character sketches and stories of typical Western life in Missouri and Kansas, by Roswell Martin Field. This is comparatively an unoccupied territory in fiction, and those who are acquainted with Mississippi Valley life know that it is a field distinct from that farther north, which Hamlin Garland has so happily occupied, and well worthy of the attention of story writers. Mr. Field knows whereof he writes, writes in a way characteristic of the West, writes ably, whether his subject is humorous, pathetic or neutral. He is particularly happy in treating of the republican traditions of the Sunflower State—as deep-lying in Kansas history as is Puritanism in that of New England. Humorous studies predominate in this interesting volume.

"Vic" : The Autobiography of a Fox Terrier. By Marie More Marsh. 12mo, pp. 184. Chicago : F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.

"Vic : The Autobiography of a Fox Terrier," by Marie More Marsh, is a pleasantly and clearly told account of a dog whose wanderings introduce us to several interesting families of various stations in life. We get glimpses of pathos and of love, of sacrifice and trouble, in a simple, natural way. The illustrations show us "Vic" in several of the important episodes of his career and he appears on the neat cover.

Christmas in Kentucky, 1862. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Octavo, pp. 24. Washington : Gibson Brothers. 50 cents.

Christmas in Kentucky, 1862, is a charming dialect story of thirty years ago, with the interest centering in the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by a master to his negro slaves. It will make an acceptable little holiday gift. The author is Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, now of Washington, D. C.

Roland's Squires. A Legend of the Time of Charlemagne. By Harriet Pinckney Huse. Square 4to, pp. 39. New York : William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

From the publishing house of Wm. R. Jenkins we receive a paper-cover booklet with the title in raised gilt letters—"Roland's Squires." It is a translation by Harriet Pinckney Huse of an episode of the Roland Cycle, from the German of Musaeus, and will prove pleasantly entertaining to all who love the old romances of chivalry and the enchanting legends which glorify Charlemagne and his companions.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Scientific American Encyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. Edited by Albert A. Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 708. New York : Munn & Co. \$5.

For half a century the columns of the *Scientific American* have been the repository for multitudes of receipts, secrets and hints in regard to the technical arts of all kinds. These have been very varied, and, coming from specialists in the various branches of industry, have been very reliable. Mr. Albert A. Hopkins has now made a compilation called "The Scientific American Encyclopedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries," on the basis of the contributions to the periodical, with collateral matter added. The work is an immense mine of information

upon all such topics as photography, chemistry, taxidermy, electricity, simple medicines, work in metals, leather, paints, etc.—in a word upon all subjects connected with the practical mechanical and chemical arts and kindred realms of knowledge. The print is good and the binding strong and well appearing, and the work will soon make itself indispensable to a great many people.

English Compound Words and Phrases. A Reference List, with Statement of Principles and Rules. By F. Horace Teall. Octavo, pp. 311. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50.

Mr. F. Horace Teall has for some time made a special study of that vexing element of the English language—the compounding principle. Questions as to the proper use of the hyphen have tormented the brain of every writer of English words. Mr. Teall's study has been based on thorough comparison and on scientific inductions, and results in a number of principles and rules for compounding, together with a practical list of some 40,000 English compound words and phrases. The list has had high recommendation from many prominent users of the language, and the book in which it is contained may well find a place on the desk of teachers, authors, proof-readers, business men and others.

Useful Tables for Business Men. By C. A. Millener. Pp. 155. Desoronto, Ont. : C. A. Millener. \$1.25.

The morocco-bound compilation by C. A. Millener called "Useful Tables for Business Men" will be appreciated. It gives a great deal of intelligent, reliable tabulation in regard to money matters, accounts, measures and the like, and is highly commended by those competent to judge.

JUVENILE.

Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth is known far and wide as editor of the "Youths' Companion," author of the "Zigzag Series" of travels, etc. He has sensible ideas of what children need, together with appreciative ideas of what they will like. His new volume for young people is called "Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine." It is rather a series of stories than a history, quotes largely from the classic authors and has the particular object of preparing the young reader for an interest and zest in his classical studies. The numerous illustrations are well chosen. The boy's library will hardly be complete without this addition to its shelves.

Scenes in Fairyland ; or, Miss Mary's Visits to the Court of Fairy Realm. By Canon Atkinson. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Canon Atkinson has written and C. E. Brock has appropriately illustrated a book of merry and mysterious happenings among the elves, dwarfs and fairies—"Scenes in Fairyland, or Miss Mary's Visits to the Court of Fairy Realm." The style is, of course, fitted for children's reading, and little Miss Mary will be a good guide in the delightful region of fancy, which is so real to children until they finally lay down their fairy books regretfully, saying with Miss Mary: "Oh, mother, I am so sorry, there really are no fairies for me any longer!"

Cab and Caboose : The Story of a Railroad Boy. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo, pp. 269. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Wide-awake boys are instinctively interested in anything and everything about a railroad. In the "Rail and Water" series of G. P. Putnam's Sons a new member is "Cab and Caboose : The Story of a Railroad Boy." With its suggestive cover, good, clear print, illustrations, and the exciting railroad adventures in which the young hero plays an important part, it may well go on the shelf of the boy's library along with Trowbridge and Oliver Optic.

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Methodism and Andover Theology. J. A. Faulkner.
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Must We Give Up the Pauline Areopagus? J. I. Manatt.

Antiquary.—London.

Notes on Archaeology in Hereford Museum. (Illus.) John Ward
The Discovery of an Ancient Lake Village in Somersetshire. R. Munro.
The Roman Roads of Hampshire. T. W. Shore.

The Arena.—Boston.

Whittier and Tennyson. William J. Fowler.
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Why the World's Fair Should Be Opened on Sunday. Bishop Spaulding.
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Religious Thought in Colonial Days. B. O. Flower.
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Are We Socialists? Thomas B. Preston.
Religious Intolerance in the Republic. B. O. Flower.

Atalanta.—London.

New Serial, "David Balfour," by Robert Louis Stevenson.
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Journalistic London: Alice Corkran.
"Good Genius;" a New Story of Sir Walter Scott. Mrs. Mayo.
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Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

A Few of Lowell's Letters. W. J. Stillman.
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Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

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Greater New York.
Some Causes of the Victory. George F. Parker.

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The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. J. Bell.
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Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The Depression of 1892.
Democrats in the United States.
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Is Silver Hopeless? W. R. Lawson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Riviera.
The Long Parliament and Dr. Gardiner.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. November.

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Shipping Facilities and Expenses at the Ports of Monte Video, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.
Foreign Competition with Great Britain in Trade with Uruguay.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

California Wild Flowers. Bertha F. Herrick.
Some Heads of Napoleon. P. C. Remondino.
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An Ideal California Colony. John P. Redpath.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

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Coming Development of Electric Railways. F. J. Sprague.
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The Catholic World.—New York.

The Land of the Sun: Zacatécas, Mexico. Christian Reid.
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Charities Review.—New York.

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The Sweating System. Joseph Lee.
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Chaperone.—St. Louis. November.

Boy Choirs in St. Louis. Frank Orff.
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Indian Corn: Its Use in Europe as Human Food. G. W. Hill.
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The Family and Descendants of Columbus. W. E. Curtis.
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Christian Thought.—New York.

Our "Modern Aristotle" and the Theistic Arguments.
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- Shop and Girls. J. H. Hyslop.
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- The Dial.—Chicago.
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- Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.
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- Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.
How to Get a Play Produced. Interview with Jerome K. Jerome. With Portrait.
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- Chambers's Journal.—London.
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- Cornhill Magazine.—London.
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The Principle of the Revised Version. Bishop Ellicott.
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Is the Revised Version a Failure? By Rev. J. F. B. Tinling and others.
The Old Testament in the Light of the Literature of Assyria and Babylonia. T. G. Pinches.
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- Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. November.
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- Greater Britain.—London. November.
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Wood.
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Buckland.

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Sidney Gilchrist Thomas.

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William Stanton Moses. H. S. Olcott.

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God Revealed in Christ. D. K. Tindall.
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The Training for Citizens. Merrill E. Gates.

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Europe in 1890-91: Rome. S. B. Holabird.

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Statham.
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Scylla and Charybdis. George G. Munger.
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Money. W. J. Dawson.
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Jones.
Notes and Sketches Abroad. Rev. C. A. Berry.
Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler. With Portrait. Dr. Newman Hall.

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Gardening. Hulda Friederichs.

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A Woman's Work in South London: Interview with Miss H. Smith. Illustrated.
Skating. F. Laura Cannan.

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Metz. Fr. Grimmie.
Dr. Nansen at the North Pole. With Map and Portrait.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. November.

Italy. Concluded. R. Neumann.
Quessant Island, Brittany. Alex. Schütte.
Travel in Spain.
From Kimberley to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland. Concluded
H. Flügge.
Impressions of Travel in England. Dr. A. Wittstock.

Der Chorgesang.—Leipzig.
November 1.

Adolf Elsmann. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Mein Herz ist im Blühen," by W. Sturm; and "Hochzeitslied," by C. Weltig.

November 15.

Mary Krebs-Brenning. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Barden, auf!" by W. Kienzli
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Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 29.

Fanny Moran-Olden. With Portrait.
Goethe's Lotte.
Art in the School. Dr. C. von Sallwürk.
"John the Baptist:" Oratorio by K. Mengewein.

November 5.

Types of Ships in the German Navy. Admiral D. R. Werner.
The Women of India. L. Thiele.

November 12.

The Long Distance Ride. With Map and Illustrations. H. von Zobeltitz.

November 19.

Mary Krebs-Brenning. With Portrait.
Castle Himmelstalon, a Forgotten Home of the Zollerns. H. von Zobeltitz.

Tennyson. With Portrait. R. Koenig.

November 26.

The Dedication of the Church at Wittenberg. B. Rogge.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

Fulda, the Home of St. Boniface. Dr. J. Rübsam.
The Great Plague at Athens in the Time of Thucydides. Dr. A. Schmid.
Courtesy and Manners in the Middle Ages. O. von Schaching.

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To the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach: A Poem by Dr. Julius Rodenberg.

Leonore von Este in Goethe's "Tasso." H. Grimm.

Mont Blanc. Concluded. P. Güssfeldt.
Arthur Chuquet, an Objective Writer of History. L. Bamberger.

Florence and Dante. Concluded. O. Hartwig.

The Origin of the Müller Songs: A Reminiscence of Frau von Olfers. M. Friedländer.

David Griebe. A. E. Schönbach.

Political Correspondence.—The German Army Bill, the Valmy Celebrations, the Comte de Paris, the Savoy Festivals, the Political Situation in Italy, &c.

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A New Way to Social Reform. Dr. A. Mulberger.

Karl Marx. Continued. Dr. R. Ulbing.

The Most Important Tendencies of Modern Philosophy. Dr. T. Achels.

Young Germany in the Social Democratic Party.

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The Cholera Orphans.

The Police Service of Berlin. Illustrated. P. Lindenberg.

Ancient American Civilization.—II. P. Schellhas.

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The Condition of Labor: A Translation of An Open Letter to the Pope by Henry George.
Christendom. Karl Bleibtreu.
Anna Nitschke. With Portrait. P. Barsch.
How the Actors of Shakespeare's Time Were Esteemed in Frankfort. H. Becker.
The Cry of the Laborer for Bread and Amusement. H. Merian.
Poems by Anna Nitschke, Ottokar Stauff von der March, etc.

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Theologia Sancta. Otto Kraus.
The Danger and the Spread of the Siberian Cattle Plague. F. W. Gross.
Is England Becoming Catholic? Dr. Buddensieg.
The Ruins of Tyre. Dr. Van Oostetze.
Leopold von Sacher-Masoch and His Works. Dr. G. Oertel.
England and Egypt. Lieut. R. von Bieberstein.

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The Zarncke Goethe Collection.
Renan's Philosophical Dramas.
Berthold Auerbach's Dramatic Impressions. Continued.

November 5.

Personal Recollections of Bernhard Windschied. F. Servaes.
Berthold Auerbach. Continued.

November 12.

Theodor Fontane. P. Schlenther.
Berthold Auerbach. Continued.

November 19.

Georg Egestorff. F. Servaes.
Newspapers and Literature.—VI. A. Kerr.

November 23.

Friedrich Rohmer. R. M. Meyer.
Heinrich Heine.—I. E. Grenier.
Helene Böhlau. Alfred Kerr.
St. Columbus! Spectator.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

November 1.

A Letter of Wagner's.
The "Wolf's Glen." Victor Joos.

November 15.

"Die Rantza," by Mascagni. C. Giordani.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 6.

The Australian Wool-Shearers. Max Schipper.
Industrial Associations.

No. 7.

State Socialism. G. von Vollmar and K. Kautsky.
The State of Labor in Australia.—III. M. Schipper.

No. 8.

Buffalo and Tennessee. F. A. Sorge.
The State of Labor in Australia.—IV.

The Strike at Carmaux. P. Lafargue.

No. 9.

Buffalo and Tennessee. Concluded.
Militarism and the Military Situation.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

November.

Tannhäuser in Song and Legend. Erich Schmidt. With Portrait.

Morocco and the Morocco Question. G. Diercks.

Bjarni Thorarensen, an Icelandic Poet. J. C. Poestling.

Easter in Spain. T. Puschmann.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.

Christian Friedrich Schwan. J. Minor.
The New Dutch Tax on Property. Dr. G. König.
Berlin Municipal Reform. R. Eberstadt.
Julius Fröbel's Autobiography. Dr. H. Weber.
Political Correspondence.—The Army Bill, Tax Reform.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. November.
The Right to Work in Different Industries. E. Eckenstein.
Symbolism in German Home Life. Prof. G. Cohn.
Poems by Maurice von Stern and others.

Sphinx.—London. November.

Theosophy and Mysticism. Dr. Hübbecke-Schleiden.
The Yoga: the Practical Mysticism of the Hindus. W. von
Saintgeorge.
The Ideal Naturalism of Richard Wagner. C. Bering.
Second Sight and Double Personality. Dr. C. du Prel.
Death. Helene von Stedern.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

In the Rheingau of the Alps. A. Achleitner.
The New Docks at Dusseldorf. E. Kraus.
Fishing on the Austrian Coast. T. Schlegel.
The Electric Underground Railway at Berlin. F. Bendt.
A Bacillus for Mice. Dr. K. Russ.
Otto Baisch. With Portrait. L. Thaden.
The Monument to the Empress Augusta at Baden-Baden. Il-
lustrated. C. Beyer.
The Cholera in Hamburg.
The Long Distance Ride.

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The Long Distance Ride Between Vienna and Berlin. Illus-
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New Contributions to the Investigation of Snake Poison. C.
Falkenhorst.

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Association Catholique.—Paris, November.

Sketch for a Programme of Social Studies. R. P. de Pascal.
The Funeral Knell of Liberalism Sounded by the Liberals.
Comte de Ségur-Lamoignon.
Liberty in the Middle Ages, etc. Continued. J. Roman.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

The Theory of Sleep. E. Yung.
A Botanist's Impressions in the Caucasus.—V. E. Levier.
Contemporary English Novels.—V. "The Silence of Dean
Maitland" by Maxwell Gray. A. Glardon.
The Political Ideas of Dante. Concluded. E. Rod.
Liberty and Protection in Europe. E. Tallichet.
Chroniques—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian,
Swiss, Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. November.

The Actual Conditions of the Christian Faith. Concluded. G.
Frommel
Jesus Christ, the Only Son of God. J. Reymond.
The Problem of Immortality. H. Narbel.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. November.

Virtue. Paul Adam.
Art in the Society of the Future. E. Cousturier.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. November.

The Reform of Landed Property. Y. Guyot.
The Arab Taxes in Algeria. A. Bochard.
The Actual Condition of the Money Question. G. François.
The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet.
The Price of Cattle and the Customs Tariff. D. Zolia.
Letter from Austria-Hungary. A. E. Horn.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on November 5.

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The Norwegian Militia Clause. Rudolf Kjelbén.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EW.R.	Eastern and Western Review.	Nat.R.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	Nat.M.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisI	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EcorJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Memorah Monthly.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM	Engineering Magazine.	M.M.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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 Notes on Principles of Education—VI. M. MacVicar, Ed.
 Memory in Education, C. T. W. Patrick, EdRA.
 Elementary Education and Voluntary Schools, CR.
 Intermediate Education, Ly, Nov.
 Eton College, LudM.
 Egypt:
 Egypt for the Egyptians, EWR, Nov.
 In the Lotus Land, C. W. Wood, Arg.
 The Recovery of the Soudan, Black.
 The Run of the Soudan, Sir W. T. Marriott, NatR.
 Elections, Fraudulent, North and South, Joseph Cook, OD, Nov.
 Electric Railways, Coming Development of, F. J. Sprague, CasM, Nov.
 Election Methods, Improved, Ly, Nov.
 Elephant, a Rogue, F. Fitz Roy Dixon, O.
 Eliot, George, Unpublished Letters of, Bkman.
 Engineer, The Financial Status of the, JAES, Oct.
 English Composition in Colleges, G. R. Carpenter, EdRA.
 Ethics as a Political Science, A. T. Hadley, YR.
 Etna, Mount, The Eighty-fourth Eruption of, GGM, Nov.
 Eton College, LudM.
 Europe, An American at Home in—IV, W. H. Bishop, AM.
 Europe in 1890-1—Rome, S. B. Holabird, US.
 Evesham Abbey, G. W. Wood, SunM.
 Evictions in New York Tenement Houses, W. P. McLoughlin, A.
 Evolution and Exact Thought, Rev. J. Gerard, M.
 Exultet Terra, A. E. P. R. Dowling, CR.
 Farms, Abandoned, in the United States, John G. Speed, Chaut.
 Fiction : Color in Composition, S. Baring Gould, Ata.
 Finance, Public, Bastable's, E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ.
 Finance : International Money Conference, H. S. Foxwell, CR.
 Flowers, California Wild, Bertha F. Herrick, CalM.
 Football, LudM.
 France, A Tour in, LudM.
 French Aid in the American Revolution, M. G. Edmunds, NatM.
 French Journalists and Journalism, A. Hornblow, Cos.
 Froude, J. A., Inaugural Lecture at Oxford, Long.
 Gardiner, Dr., and the Long Parliament, Black.
 Gas, E. Salmon, Str., Nov.
 Gerrymander, How to Abolish the, Prof. John R. Commons, RR.
 Gilda, Chinese and Medieval, F. W. Williams, YR.
 Gipsyland, To—II, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, CM.
 Glacial Discoveries, Recent, in England, PS.
 Gladstone, W. E.: His Last Campaign and After, NewR.
 Gleichen, Count, Portraits of, Str., Nov.
 Gold-Fields of Bendigo, Australia, The, J. F. Markee, EngM.
 Goose Shooting in the South Platte Valley, J. N. Hall, O.
 Grecian Culture, The Environment of, Georges Perrott, PS.
 Greece : Superstitions, EWR, Nov.
 Greek : Is Greek Dead ? John MacMullen, EdRA.
 Hampton Court, Some Famous Residents, CFM.
 Harrison, Frederic, on Prof. Huxley's Ironicon, FR.
 Hauteville House, H. Rix, GW.
 Haynes, Ps. H., Method of Composition, W. H. Hayne, Lipp.
 Heidelberg Home, A, and Its Master, Richard Jones, RR.
 Hell, An Historical Study of, W. W. McLane, HomR.
 Hell, Happiness in, St. George Mivart, NC.
 Horrick and His Friends, A. N. Pollard, Mac.
 History : Our Young Historians, Mark Reid, Mac.
 Horse in America, The, Theodore A. Dodge, NAR.

- Horses : Glanders and Farcy, Col. Colville, NatR.
 Hugo, Victor, and His House, "Hauteville," H. Rix, GW.
 Humor, The Sense of, in Its Relation to a Future State, NH.
 Huxley, Prof., and His Ironicon, Frederic Harrison, FR.
 Ihne, Prof. : A Heidelberg Home and Its Master, Richard Jones, RR.
 India :
 An Australian View of India, C. W. Dilke, FR.
 In the Days of John Company, Col. Kenney-Herbert, Mac.
 Indian Traditions of Their Origin, W. E. Read, OM.
 Infallibility : When is the Pope Infallible ? S. M. Brandi, SJ., NAR.
 Inoculation, Protective, for Cholera, S. T. Armstrong, PS.
 Insane, General Paroxysm of the, Dr. H. S. Williams, NAR.
 Internal Revenue System in the United States, Chaut.
 Ireland :
 A Plea for Amnesty, J. E. Redmond, FR.
 Early Treaties on Ireland, NatR.
 Effect of Disestablishment on the Irish Church, RC, Nov.
 Irish Question, The New House of Commons and the, A. J. Balfour, NAR.
 Irrigation Problem in the West, The, H. M. Wilson, EngM.
 Irving, Henry, and the English Drama, G. Barlow, NewR.
 Italy :
 A Morning on Sermione, Ellen Olney Kirk, AM.
 Prehistoric Races of Italy, Canon Taylor, GGM, Nov.
 Peoples of Italy, LH.
 Italian Literature Studies, F. J. Snell, MP.
 Jamaica, Opportunities for Young Men in, H. A. Blake, NAR.
 Jamaica, The Mountains of, Allan Eric, GGM, Nov.
 Japan :
 A Japanese Watering Place, Sir Edwin Arnold, Cos.
 The Great Earthquake, Sir R. Ball, KO.
 Athletics in Japan, J. A. MacPhail, O.
 Jews :
 Two Great Jews (Jesus and Hillel), G. A. Danziger, CalM.
 The Gospel Among the Jews, M. A. B. Howard, MisR.
 Jewish Sketches, H. Ormonde, NH.
 Jesus, The Birth and Infancy of, Albert Réville, NW.
 Journalistic London, A. Cockran, Ata.
 Journalists and Journalism, French, A. Hornblow, Cos.
 Journalism, The Varieties of, Murat Halstead, Cos.
 Judiciary, Russian, Isaac A. Hourwich, PSQ.
 Keely's Present Position, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, Lipp.
 Korea, A Recent Journey in Northern, ScotGM, Nov.
 Labor Questions :
 A Suggestion Toward the Abolition of Strikes, GB, Nov.
 The Unemployed : H. C. Bourne, Mac ; John Burns, NC.
 Mr. Chamberlain's Labor Programme, NC.
 Labor Troubles and the Tariff, Charles J. Harrah, EngM.
 Lamb, Charles and Mary, Unpublished Letters of, C.
 Le Caron, Major, on His Critics and Their Methods, NewR.
 Legislation, American State, in 1892, W. B. Shaw, RR.
 Lewes, George Henry, Bkman
 Liberty, The Statue of, D. P. Heap, U. S. A., Lipp.
 Lightships, T. S. Treanor, SunH.
 Lind, Jenny, R. J. McNeill, CM.
 Linlithgow, GW.
 London Churchyards, E. H. Fitche, Q.
 Louisville : A Sketch, G. H. Yenowine, Cos.
 Lowell, James Russell, Rev, Astley Cooper, GB, Nov.
 Lowell's Letters, A Few of, W. J. Stillman, AM.
 Madonnas, Noted, E. C. Martin, Dem.
 Magic, From to Chemistry and Physics, Andrew D. Whitem, PS.
 Maine, The Settlement of, E. Parker-Scammon, CW.
 Marco Polo, The Story of, Elizabeth E. Seelye, MAH.
 Memory in Education, G. T. W. Patrick, EdRA.
 Merchandise Marks Legislation, NatR.
 Mercers' Company, Charles Welch, NH.
 Methodism in California,—I, Rev. A. C. Hirst, CalM.
 Mexican Art in Clay, E. P. Bancroft, OM.
 Mexican Ferry, A, A. Stewart, OM.
 Mexico: The Land of the Sun, C. Reid, CW.
 Meynell, Mrs., Poet and Essayist, C. Patmore, FR.
 Millionaires, Early California, G. H. Fitch, CalM.
 Mind, The Totality of the Individual, B. F. Underwood, PsyR.
 Missions :
 The Place of Schools in Mission Work, F. D. Pinney, MisR.
 The American Mission in Egypt, D. L. Leonard, MisR.
 The Gospel Among the Jews, M. A. B. Howard, MisR.
 Missions to New Guinea, J. Johnston, ChHA.
 The Mexican Home Mission Board, H. W. Brown, ChHA.
 James Gilmore of Mongolia, F. F. Ellinwood, ChHA.
 The Pioneer in Japan, Rev. A. R. Buckland, SunM.
 Musical Drill, Miss G. Tonis, EdRL.
 Monks of Oka, The Silent, Thomas P. Gorman, Cos.
 Moody's Schools at Northfield and Chicago, G. F. Magoun, OD, Nov.
 Music in Chicago, G. P. Upton, NEM.
 Mystic, A Chinese, Prof. J. T. Bixby, A.
 Naples, Prince of, Portrait of, Str, Nov.
 Napoleon, Some Heads of, P. C. Remondino, CalM.
 National Guard of New Jersey, The, Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, O.
 Natural History : Alders and Reeds, Black.
 Navies : The "Great Line" of Our Naval Policy, USM.
 Negro Question, Mississippi and the, A. C. McLaughlin, AM.
- Negroes, The American, and the Obear, E. M. Aaron, GGM.
 Nov.
 Neumann, John N., a Saintly Bishop, Rev. J. Wist, CW.
 New Guinea, Missions to, James Johnston, ChHA.
 New Jersey, College of, T. W. Hotchkiss, Jr., MAH.
 New Jersey, National Guard of, Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, O.
 New York, Greater, BelM.
 New York, Picturesque, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, CM.
 Nickel and Its Uses, J. T. Donald, PS.
 Norwegian Painters, H. H. Boysen, Scribner.
 Novel, The Development of the, R. H. Titherington, MM.
 Nude in Art, The, W. H. Low and Kenyon Cox, Scrib.
 Occultism in Paris, Napoleon Ney, A.
 October : Wine-Month and Wind-Month, Phil Robinson, CR.
 Ogdensburg, The First Bishop of, C. A. Walworth, CW.
 Oka, The Silent Monks of, Thomas P. Gorman, Cos.
 Open Spaces, The London County Council and, NewR.
 Orthodoxy, Progressive, Egbert G. Smyth, NW.
 Oxford B.A. Degree, What it Means, Richard Jones, EuRA.
 Painters, Norwegian, H. H. Boysen, Scrib.
 Paintings, Mural, in Paris, Will H. Low, Scrib.
 Palestine, Economic Conditions of Modern, GGM, Nov.
 Pamirs : Ancient Imaus, or Bam-I-Dunia, ScotGM, Nov.
 Paper, Recent Applications of, M. Emmanuel Ratoin, PS.
 Paris, Mural Paintings in, Will H. Low, Scrib.
 Paris : A City's Housekeeping, E. R. Spearman, LH.
 Persia, Religious Life in, in Cholera Times, S. G. Wilson, ChHA.
 Peru, The Republic of, Major A. F. Sears, NEM.
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 Physicians, Did the Discover America ?—II, T. C. Johnston, CalM.
 Photography :
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 Apprenticeship versus Training-School, B, Nov.
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 The Camera Among the Sea-Birds, B. Wyles, Str, Nov.
 Physical Culture at Wellesley, Albert Shaw, RR.
 Physical Education, Lord Meath, NatR.
 Physician, The Best College Education for the, Ed.
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 Pilate, Ancient Manuscript on, Rev. A. Baker, NH.
 Poetry, Recent Books of, William Morton Payne, D.
 Poets, Swan-Songs of the, Alex. Small, GM.
 Poets-Laureate, The, Charlotte Newell, PL.
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 Politics as a Career, G. F. Edmunds, F.
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 Poor in New York, Special Needs of the, Jacob A. Riis, F.
 Poor, How a City Should Care for Its, F. G. Peabody, F.
 Pope Infallible, When is the, Rev. S. M. Brandi, S. J., NAR.
 Poverty, The Problem of, Washington Gladden, CM.
 Prehistoric Races of Italy, The, Canon Isaac Taylor, GGM, November.
 Presidential Election :
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 Press, A Blow at the Freedom of the, Hannis Taylor, NAR.
 Protection and Fair Trade :
 Who Profits by Free Trade ? NatR.
 The Effects of an Import Duty, J. Edgecombe, NatR.
 The Views of Labor, NatR.
 Psychical Research, Prejudice and, T. E. Allen, PsyR.
 Psychography, Experiment in, Rabbi S. Schindler, PsyR.
 Psychometry, The Science of, Prof. J. R. Buchanan, PsyR.
 Puritan, The, as a Christmas-Hater, NatM.
 Quarantine, A Month of, E. L. Godkin, NAR.
 Railways :
 New Narrow-Gauge Great Western Engines, El.
 Railway Mismanagement, W. M. Ackworth, NC.
 On the "Underground," F. M. Holmes, CFM.
 Government Ownership of Railways, T. V. Powderly, A.
 Railway Accounting, Thomas L. Greene, PSQ.
 Reciprocity, Canadian, Benefits of, Erastus Wiman, EngM.
 Reform Bill of 1832, Graham Wallas, EngM.
 Religion : Its Future, Rev. Dr. Momerie, FR.
 Religious Beliefs, Effect of Scientific Study Upon, CM.
 Religious Intolerance in the Republic, B. O. Flower, A.
 Religious Life in Persia in Cholera Times, S. G. Wilson, ChHA.
 Religious Thought in Colonial Days, B. O. Flower, A.
 Réman, Ernest :
 Réman's Beginnings and End, IrM.
 The Writings of Ernest Réman, J. G. Colclough, M.
 H. R. Haweis on, RC, Nov.
 Retribution, Future, Appeals to Fear of, H. W. Warren, HomR.
 Revolution, French Aid in the American, M. G. Edmunds, NatM.
 Rhetoric, The Scottish School of,—II, A. M. Williams, Ed.
 River Valleys, Lakes and Waterfalls, R. S. Tarr, GGM, Nov.
 Riviera, Bird's-Eye View of, Black.
 "Rob Roy," First Voyage of, SunH.
 Roman Roads of Hampshire, T. W. Shore, Ant.
 Rome : Europe in 1890-91, S. B. Holabird, US.

- Rural Life : Agricultural Depression, Jesse Collings, NC.
 Ruskin, Tennyson and Browning, Memories of, D.
 Russell, Dr., of Maynooth, IrM.
 Russia : In the Streets of St. Petersburg, TB.
 Russian Judiciary, The, Isaac A. Hopperich, PSO.
 Sahara, A Bird's-Eye View of the, Hilarion Michel, NEM.
 Salvini, Tommaso, Leaves from the Autobiography of, CM.
 Sand, Musical, F. A. Fletcher, SunM.
 Sand Dunes : To Tie a Rope of Sand, Agnes L. Carter, PS.
 Sanitation : A Whitsuntide Pilgrimage, Long.
 Science, Recent, Prince Krapotkin, NC.
 Scotland, Thistle of, L. Deas, Scots.
 Scott, Sir Walter, New Story of, Mrs. Mayo, Ata.
 Scott, Sir Walter, Constable and, TB.
 Scott, Dickens and Thackeray, Are They Obsolete ? W. H. Mallock, F.
 Sculpture in America, The Outlook for, W. O. Partridge, NEM.
 Scylla and Charybdis, George G. Munger, UM, Nov.
 Seafarership, A Plea for, C. H. Rockwell, US.
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 Servetus, Michael Joseph H. Allen, NW.
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 Sherwin, Amy, Portraits of, Str. Nov.
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 Snails, Land, Protective Devices of, H. A. Pilsbury, PS.
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 Society, Sins of, "Ouida," FR.
 Soul, The Monistic Theory of the, J. T. Bixby, NW.
 South, Industrial Development of the, III, EngM.
 South Sea Bubble, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Speeches and Speakers of To-day, NewR.
 Spencer, Herbert, on Moral Education, S. S. Lunn, EdRA.
 Stars, Double and Multiple, A. K. Bartlett, GG&M, Nov.
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 Superstitions in Greece, EWR, Nov.
 Supply and Demand, The Law (?) of, A. B. Woodford, SEcon.
 Swinburne, A. C., on Passages in Scott's Autobiography, FR.
 Syria, Some Thoughts of God About, J. S. Dennis, ChHA.
 Tadema, Lorenz Alma, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
 Tariff, Labor Troubles and the, C. J. Harrah, EngM.
 Taxation, A New Canon of, Prof. E. A. Ross, PSQ.
 Telephone, Nine Hundred and Fifty Miles by, CasM, Nov.
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 Tenement Houses, Evictions in New York, W. P. McLoughlin, A.
 Tennyson, Lord :
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 A Few Words About Tennyson, J. Dennis, LH.
 Tennyson as a Religious Teacher, RC, Nov.
 Tennyson's Literary Sensitiveness, Alfred Austin, NatR.
 Aspects of Tennyson, H. D. Traill, NC.
 The Women of the "Idylls of the King," GOP.
 Tennyson's Homes at Aldworth and Farrington, El.
 The Influence of Tennyson in America, Hamilton W. Mabie, RR.
 Tennyson the Man : A Character Sketch, W. T. Stead, RR.
 Lord Tennyson as a Religious Teacher, Archdeacon Farrar, RR.
 Rev. S. A. Brooke on Tennyson, CR.
 Tennyson's Last Book, PL.
 Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England, C. H. Lotin, Dem.
 Alfred, Lord Tennyson, George Stewart, Cos.
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- Thackeray, Scott and Dickens, Are They Obsolete ? W. H. Mallock, F.
 Thanksgiving Days, America's Earliest, E. E. Hale, MAH.
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 "King Lear" at the Lyceum, EWR, Nov. ; GM.
 "Leah" on the Stage, F. Hawkins, El.
 Henry Irving and the English Drama, G. Barlow, NewR.
 How to Get a Play Produced, J. K. Jerome, CSJ.
 Trappist Monastery in Chinese Mongolia, S. Landor, NH.
 Turkey To-Day, EWR, Nov.
 Twickenham, the Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century, GM.
 Theosophy, see Contents of Lucifer, Theosophist.
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 Universities, Reconstruction of the French, G. Compayré, EdRA.
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 University of California, The—III, Millicent W. Shinn, OM.
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 Value, The Ultimate Standard of, J. B. Clark, YR.
 Vancouver's Visit to San Francisco, OM.
 Virgin, Some Types of the, Theodore Child, Harp.
 Virginius, The Surrender of the, Moses P. Handy, Lipp.
 Vivisection, The Morality of, Bishop Moorhouse, NC ; E. Bell, CR.
 Vivisection: Women, Clergymen and Doctors, Dr. E. Hart, NewR.
 War, The Coming, from the Austrian Point of View, USM.
 War, The Amenities of, Major A. Griffiths, USM.
 War and Progress, Lewis G. Janes, SEcon.
 War Correspondence as a Fine Art, Archibald Forbes, CM.
 Watering Place, A Japanese, Sir Edwin Arnold, Cos.
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 Wellesley, Physical Culture at, Albert Shaw, RR.
 Whittier, John V. Cheney, Chant.
 Whittier's First Printed Poems, NEM.
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 Wine Month and Wind Month (October), Phil Robinson, CR.
 Winter Pastimes, Canadian, Ed. W. Sandy, O.
 Wit and Humor, Agnes Repplier, AM.
 Wolseley, Lord, W. Freeman Day, MM.
 Women :
 Reply to Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Picture of the Past," NC.
 Squandered Girlhood, Mrs. Lyttelton Gell, NC.
 The Lady of All Work, C. R. Coleridge, MP.
 Unappreciated Women, Margaret N. Wishard, Chant.
 Women in English Politics, Millicent G. Fawcett, F.
 The Status of Moslem Women, E. M. Wherry, MisR.
 The Development of Our Young Women, C. E. Brewster, PS.
 World's Fair :
 Why the Fair Should Be Opened on Sunday, Bishop Spaulding, A.
 Decoration of the Exposition, F. D. Millet, Scrib.
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 Africa at the Columbian Exposition, F. P. Noble, OD, Nov.
 Artistic Triumph of the Fair Builders, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, F.
 Why the Fair Must Be Open on Sunday, Rev. J. W. Chadwick, F.
 Wright, George Frederick, Sketch of, PS.
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